THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 13,088. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1872.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

AMUSEMENTS—Second Page—Fifth and sixth columns.
BILLIARDS—Eleventh Page—Sixth column.
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BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—Second Page—First column.
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HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UPTOWN

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT THE BRANCH OFFICE,

1,265 BROADWAY,

WEST SIDE, BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. ON WEEK DAYS (SUNDAYS 2 TILL 9 P. M.), AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

BILLY HERMAN—CALL AT 79 MARION STREET this evening, between 8 and 9. ANNIE.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH ELLSWORTH WILL FIND HIS yawl at Tompkinsville, S. I. Apply to J. J. BUTLER, Tompkinsville.

CAPTAIN WILL—YOUR LITTLE FRIEND E. IS ANXious to hear from you. You will confer a favor by addressing E. W., Herald office.

DARLING—YOUR "OLD SAVAGE" STILL PINES for his dear pet. Happy? No! Nor wholly lost. Answer, fond love.

ERNEST MARTIN—I DID NOT UNDERSTAND YOUR note. Call for me on Saturday; you need not get out at two o'clock.

FREDERICK SYDNEY CORLISS IS REQUESTED TO call on board the steamer Hutton, pier 44 East River, where he will hear something to his advantage.

J. MARTIN—RECEIVED YOUR LETTER TOO LATE to attend appointment at 10 A. M. Write again, with two days' notice. S. C.

MRS. ELIZABETH T. ROBINSON, WIFE OF JAMES Robinson, of this city, in 1858, will hear of something to her advantage by addressing a note to box 2,294 Post office, New York, stating where she can be found. Was in this city in 1871.

MARY CLANCEY (COOK), WHO LIVED AT NO. 8 West Fifty-second street in the summer of 1871, will hear of something to her advantage by calling on Mrs. FAIR, 230 West Eighteenth street.

WILHELM PONNAZ, SON OF MERCHANT THEOdor Ponnaz, in Brunschweig (served 1864 in the Union army), can receive November 1 of this year, from the undersigned, a legacy of 87 (?) cen hundred thalers, which his aunt, the late Widow Caroline Ponnaz, left him. DOCTOR MED. HUENICKEN, Vienenburg (Hanover, German Empire.)

W. H. BENNETT WILL HEAR OF SOMETHING TO his advantage by calling at 102 East Twenty-eighth street. Detroit papers please copy.

WILLIE—THE MATINEE PICNIC TAKES PLACE to-day (Friday), instead of Saturday; Cremorne Gardens, Seventy-second street and Third avenue. EMMA.

WILL THE PARTY WHO REMOVED THE TRUNK of Mrs. Reed from Lexington avenue call at 29 East Twenty-eighth street?

WILL THE YOUNG LADY DRESSED IN BLACK who crossed Cortlandt street ferry to Jersey City on the 4 P. M boat Thursday, give the gentleman with package of paper in his hand her address through Personals?

WILL THE FRIEND AND WELL-WISHER OF 113 state by a note where an interview can be had?

WILLIE—I HAVE JUST COME TO THE CITY FROM Norfolk, and wish to see you very much. Call for one week at 21 East Bleecker street. MAY MORDAUNT.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A POCKETBOOK, CONTAINING A SMALL amount of money, which the owner can have by proving property and paying expenses. Apply to JOHN DURRY, 30 Vesey street.

LOST—WHILE GOING FROM THIRTIETH TO BARclay street, in Tenth avenue cars, Pocketbook, containing notes for $5,516 71, and checks for $58 67, which are of no use to any one but the owner as payment have been stopped. Any one returning the same will be liberally rewarded and no questions asked. H. KNAPP, foot West Thirtieth street.

LOST—A LEATHER BILL BOOK, WITH NAME OF James W. Stearns printed on outside, and containing papers of no use to any one but the owner. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at GOULD'S, 35 Nassau street.

LOST—IN A FULTON FERRY OMNIBUS, SOME LAW Papers and Lists of Books, in a worn, enamelled cloth cover. Suitable reward on leaving with TAYLOR & COOPER, No. 6 Broad street.

LOST—GOING FROM NORRISTOWN TO FORTYeighth street, a Pocketbook containing two finger rings. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 238 West Forty-eighth street, New York.

LOST—A CANARY BIRD, FROM 241 SPRING STREET. Any one returning the same to the above address will be suitably rewarded.

REWARDS.

$50 REWARD.—DROWNED, WHILE BATHING off Iona Island, on Tuesday, June 18, Benjamin Rhodes, aged 24 years, about 5 feet 2 inches high, light hair and eyes, slim and slightly deformed in 2 fingers of the right hand. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of his body. Information may be sent to his father, NICHOLAS R. RHODES, 10 South Oxford street, Brooklyn, N. Y., or to EDWARD HONEYWELL, 103 Worth street, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS, SHOES, Trunks and Valises at the Great Family Shoe Emporium, 320 Bowery, corner of Bond street, selling at 20 per cent below Broadway prices. W. D. BIGELOW. ROBERT IRWIN.

A.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY, PRICES REDUCED. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall street, box 4,685 Post office, New York.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 293—JUNE 20, 1872.
22, 34, 38, 72, 19, 61, 75, 24, 65, 38, 48, 33.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 294—JUNE 20, 1872.
69, 56, 77, 1, 42, 56, 20, 25, 5, 63, 54, 52, 2.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS NO. 293—JUNE 20, 1872.
47, 34, 72, 70, 22, 35, 42, 23, 8, 37, 11.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 294—JUNE 20, 1872.
40, 30, 13, 49, 51, 29, 49, 72, 37, 31, 41, 57.
SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.

J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway; Post office box 4,969.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF ROYAL HAVANA and Kentucky State Lotteries always on file. J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway, 158 Fulton street, No. 2 Park row. Post office box 4,969.

A.—HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, BROOKLYN, corner of Fulton avenue and Boerum street. Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, NEW YORK COUNTY Court House, New York, June 20, 1872.—The committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors to inquire into and report upon the fitness of parties named for positions in the new Court House will meet on Friday, the 21st inst., at 12 M., in chamber of the Board of Aldermen, to hear all interested. By order of the committee. J. B. TONRY, Clerk.

BOOK STORE.—NEW AND SECOND HAND BOOKS to be bought and sold. 571 Hudson street.

EUREKA STEAM MACHINE CARVING COMPANY, 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon street. Rosewood, walnut, oak and ash Ornaments, Busts of all prominent men, &c. Figure Carving a specialty.

HAVANA LOTTERY BROKERS.—FINE IMPORTED Cigars at low prices. BATES & CO., 417 Broome street, two doors west of Broadway.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—FULL OFFICIAL DRAWINGS received for June 8 by JOSEPH BATES, 196 Broadway, room 4.

MASTER BARBERS' PROTECTIVE UNION HELD A meeting at 100 Prince street and proposed to have a mass meeting on Tuesday, June 25, at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, at 8½ o'clock, to secure the interest of the business and consider the welfare of the men in our employ. Further particulars in next notice, on Monday, the 24th inst. FRITZ TOURELLE, Corresponding Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PARTIES INterested that the Commissioners appointed under chapter 580 of Laws of 1872 will meet at the St. James Hotel, on Friday evening, June 21, 1872, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of examining into the facts and circumstances relating to the contracts and awards made by the Mayor, &c., of the city of New York with the following named persons, to wit:—

2,139.—C. Keyes, paving, Macdougall street, Spring to Eighth street.
2,233.—James Gearty, paving, Fifty-fifth street, Eighth avenue to Hudson River.
2,331.—James Gearty flagging, Fifty-first street, Broadway to Eighth avenue.
2,242.—James Gearty, paving, Eldridge street, Houston to Division.
1,872.—James Fitzpatrick, reg., &c., Fifty-ninth street, First avenue to East River.
1,972.—P. P. Maginn, paving, 117th street, Fourth avenue to Harlem River.
1,930.—M. Baird, paving, Fifty-eighth street, Lexington to Sixth avenue.
1,986.—M. Baird, paving, Fifty-ninth street, Eighth to Ninth avenue.
2,303.—M. Baird, paving, Hoboken street, Washington to West street.
2,305.—M. Baird, paving, Mangin street, Houston to Stanton street.
2,301.—M. Baird, paving, Corlears street, Water to South street.
2,294.—William Baird, paving, Forty-fifth street, Fourth to Madison avenue.
1,983.—William Baird, paving, Fifty-first street, Second avenue to East River.
1,697.—Thomas Fealey, reg., &c., 123d street, Third avenue to Mount Morris square.
2,141.—Thomas Owens, reg., &c., Fifth avenue, 130th to 138th street.
1,904.—W. H. Keyes, sewer, Duane street, William to Rose street, &c.
2,229.—W. H. Keyes, paving, Dominick street, Clarke to Hudson street.
2,327.—R. McChristie, sewer, Third avenue, Eleventh to Twelfth street.
2,296.—R. McChristie, sewer, Forty-fourth street, Second to Third avenue.
2,374.—R. McChristie, sewer, Sixty-fifth street, First to Third avenue.
2,377.—James Reilly, sewer, 115th street, avenue A to First avenue.
2,091.—B. F. Brady, sewer, Fiftieth street, Eighth avenue to Broadway.
2,297.—J. D. Miner, paving, Fifty-second street, Ninth to Eleventh avenue.
2,253.—D. McGrath, paving, Fortieth street, Madison to Third avenue.
2,334.—D. McGrath, paving, Thirty-first street, Second avenue to East River.
1,873.—J. W. Pettigrew, reg., &c., Eighty-seventh street, First avenue to East River; flagging, &c., 118th street, First avenue to avenue A.

JOSIAH SUTHERLAND,
HOOPER C. VAN VORST, } Commissioners.
D. R. JAQUES,

C. H. S. WILLIAMS, Clerk.
NEW YORK, June 20, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE POWER OF attorney given to Christian Metzgar and Hugh McLellan, dated March 17, 1871, is this day revoked. W. H. WEBB, 290 Lewis st. and 54 Exchange place. New York, June 13, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN MARKET COMPANY, 246 and 248 Broadway, New York, June 15, 1872.—Notice.—The constant applications for STANDS in the MANHATTAN MARKET, Thirty-fourth street, North River, have induced the Company to open their books before the completion of the building. Consequently on and after Monday, July 1, stands will be LEASED for the term of five years, the occupants to have privilege and preference on renewal of lease at the end of the term. Leases will date from August 1, when it is expected the building will be ready for occupation. Plans of the BUILDING AND STANDS, with prices affixed, can be examined at the office of the Company. PAUL J. ARMOUR, President.

WIRE WORK MANUFACTURERS.—NEW YORK, JUNE 20, 1872.—We, the undersigned, wire railing and wire work manufacturers, having considered the demand made upon us by our men of a change of hours constituting a day's work, being equal to an advance of twenty per cent upon the wages now paid them, we, in discussing this demand, have endeavored to view it in its different lights, and, after mature thought and deliberation, have decided that we cannot pay the advance demanded and find sale for our manufactured goods. Hence we now notify all men that have been employed in our respective establishments, who are now out on a strike for what is known as the "eight-hour movement," that we shall consider every man not at work by or before 7 o'clock in the morning, June 21, as discharged, and that we shall take immediate measures to fill their places. And it is further agreed that in future we will only employ men by the hour.

HOWARD & MORSE, 45 Fulton street.
JAMES HOPKINS, 99 West Broadway.
W. W. WOOLEY, 83 Fulton street.
ELIJAH CABBLE, 43 Fulton street.
W. J. STOUTENBOROUGH, 114 John street.
F. G. RICHARDSON, 107 John street.
M. E. SILKWORTH, 357 Fourth avenue.
THOS. OSMOND, 565 Third avenue.
E. RATTY, 1,245 Broadway.

$578,558 IS DAILY DRAWN IN THE LEGALized Kentucky State Lottery; $100,000 in gold was drawn in Royal Havana of Cuba June 8. Address BALEY & CO. (office established 30 years), 174 Broadway.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

A.—FOR SALE, ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS, Birds, &c. Medicines for all diseases; prepared Food for mocking birds, at B. G. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, near Canal.

FRANCIS BUTLER, NO. 3 PECK SLIP, HAS ALL THE choice breed of Dogs. Butler's Infallible Mange Cure and Flea Exterminator, 75 cents. Butler's new Work, $2. Dogs boarded, trained, &c. Medicines for all diseases.

THE TURF.

FLEETWOOD PARK—PURSE $5,000, FREE FOR ALL—Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness. Goldsmith Maid, Lucy, American Girl and Henry to fill; entries to close at the American Jockey Club Restaurant, corner Twenty-eighth street and Broadway, Monday, June 24; to be trotted July 10 according to the rules of the association. W. H. VAN COTT, Superintendent.

FLEETWOOD PARK.—ON SATURDAY, JUNE 22, AT 3 P. M., purse and stake $1,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.
D. Pfifer's ch. m. Grace Bertram.
M. Roden's b. g. Castle Boy.
W. E. Weeks' br. s. Daniel Boone.
Same day, match $500, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.
P. Garry's b. g. Garryowen.
Thomas Farrett's s. m. Annie Doyle.
W. H. VAN COTT, Superintendent.

FLEETWOOD PARK, JUNE 21.
A match for $500, mile heats, best 3 in 5, under saddle; catch weights.
John Murphy's b. g. Patterson.
W. E. Weeks' g. g. Bolly Lewis.
W. H. VAN COTT, Superintendent.

HALL'S HALF-MILE DRIVING PARK. Friday, June 21, 1872.
For a set of single Harness. Best 3 in 5, in harness; good day and track.
John V. Carroll enters b. m. Nellie Conder.
James Campbell enters b. g. Jim.
Joseph Johnson enters br. s. Mac.
White Nelson enters s. g. Joe Morgan.
CHRIS. HANSEN, Superintendent.

THE PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION offer a purse of $5,000: $2,250 to first, $1,250 to second, $1,000 to third and $500 to fourth, free for all, with Goldsmith Maid, Henry, American Girl and Lucy to enter. To be trotted Thursday, June 27. Entries to close at the office of the Association, Fulton, corner Boerum street, Brooklyn, on Monday, June 24, at 9 o'clock P. M. National Association rules to govern. A horse distancing the field, or any part of the same, shall only be entitled to the first premium. MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, President. GEO. W. OAKLEY, Superintendent.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A.—PONY PHAETONS. 58 LIBERTY STREET. The handsomest top Pony in the city. The best top Wagons in the world for the money. The lightest Rockaway in the market, only $325. The best assortment of light Harness for the price in ten years. Hand made Linen Sheets wholesale and retail. One city built 2½ Road Wagon, nearly new, $125. Advertising rates too steep to enumerate all our other very great bargains. Call at 58 Liberty street. Call at 58 Liberty—58. Oh! call. No trouble to show you the goods. Be careful how you make an offer; we mean business.

A.—MINER & STEVENS have removed their Carriage Warerooms from 685 Broadway to their factory, 115 to 121 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue, where may be found a fine assortment of fashionable Carriages and Light Wagons of their own manufacture.

A FIRST CLASS STABLE TO LET—UNEXCEPTIONable in every respect, with all modern improvements, plenty of light and ventilation; there are 6 stalls; horses and carriages all on the first floor. Apply at No. 6 Neilson place, Mercer street.

A VERY ELEGANT PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES, 16½ hands high (black and gray), gentle in all harness; will be sold separately or together; either cannot be surpassed for a coupe horse. Can be seen at private stable 133 East Fifty-third street. For particulars call on W. M. HUMPHREY, 43 Walker street.

A PONY ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—PONY, JET black, flowing mane and tail, 6 years old, 14 hands high, warranted sound and kind in all harness, will stand by the steam cars, with Basket Phaeton, Harness and Canopy, from best city makers. This has been the property of a deceased young lady; has been used but a short time, and is one of the finest establishments in the country; must sell at a sacrifice. Apply at first private stable west of Third avenue, in Twenty-eighth street.

AT 698 BROADWAY—ONE SECOND HAND VICTORIA, Depot Wagon and Coupe, with a large assortment of new Carriages, at prices to suit the times; Harness. J. COLYER & CO.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.

The Horse and Carriage Branch of our business is conducted at our HORSE AUCTION MART, 110, 112 and 114 EAST 13TH STREET, NEAR 4TH AV., where we hold regular SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

CATALOGUE OF THIS DAY'S (FRIDAY) SALE, AT 12 O'CLOCK.

ELEGANT TEAM OF BLACK PONY MARES, BLACK Hawk stock, 14½ hands, 8 and 9 years old; kind and true in all harness; excellent under saddle; free from vice, trick or fault; are one of the finest and most stylish teams in the city; trot close to 3 minutes, and can be driven by a lady and are warranted sound.

COUPE IN GOOD ORDER.

TEAM BLACK PONIES, 14½ HANDS, 9 YEARS OLD; kind and true in all harness; free from vice. A lady has driven them the past two years. Are very free and stylish drivers; fear nothing, and are sound, kind and true. Also set Harness and

TOP WAGON, BUILT BY RIDER.

ELEGANT BAY COUPE OR CARRIAGE HORSE, 16 hands, 7 years old; kind and true in all harness; superior under saddle; free from vice; good traveller; free and stylish driver, and warranted sound.

COUPE ROCKAWAY IN GOOD ORDER.

BRIGHT BAY COUPE HORSE, 15¾ HANDS, 9 YEARS old; kind and true in all harness; free from vice; a good stepper; free and stylish driver; has been used in a coupe; fears nothing; a lady can drive him.

TOP WAGON, IN GOOD ORDER, BUILT BY BROWN & Godwin.

ELEGANT BLACK KENTUCKY BRED SADDLE Horse, 15¾ hands, 7 years old; broke to all gaits under saddle; free from vice; a good traveller; very stylish and warranted sound.

BROWN HORSE, 16 HANDS, 9 YEARS OLD; KIND and true in all harness; free from vice; an excellent horse for coupe or carriage driving; a good traveller and a free and stylish driver.

Also set Harness and COUPE.

DUN-COLORED SADDLE PONY, WHITE MANE AND tail, 12 hands, 6 years old; an excellent saddle pony for children; free from vice; a good traveller and warranted sound.

TOP WAGON, IN GOOD ORDER; BUILT BY GODwin.

BLACK HORSE, 16 HANDS, 7 YEARS OLD; KIND and true in all harness; free from vice or fault; excellent under saddle; a free, prompt and stylish driver; fears nothing and warranted sound.

THREE FOUR SEAT ROCKAWAYS, NEARLY NEW.

BROWN HORSE, 15½ HANDS, 9 YEARS OLD; KIND and true in all harness; fast traveller; an extra fine horse for family use; free from vice; very stylish and a free driver. Also

FOUR SEAT PARK PHAETON, WITH POLE AND Shafts.

BAY CARRIAGE HORSE, 16 HANDS, 6 YEARS OLD; kind and true in all harness; free from vice; a good traveller; very stylish and warranted sound.

TOP WAGON, IN GOOD ORDER, BUILT BY DEMArest & Co.

DARK BAY PONY, 14 HANDS, 5 YEARS OLD; KIND and true in all harness; free from vice; excellent under saddle; fast traveller; very stylish and warranted sound.

TOP WAGON, BUILT BY DUSENBURY & VAN Duser.

SORREL PONY COLT, 13½ HANDS, 3 YEARS old; free from vice; fast traveller; good under saddle; stylish and warranted sound.

DARK GRAY PONY, 11½ HANDS, 8 YEARS OLD; has been used by a private family the past two years; an extra fine saddle pony and warranted sound.

BUCKSKIN MARE, 15½ HANDS, 8 YEARS OLD; kind and true in every way; an excellent mare for family driving; free and stylish driver; fears nothing; free from vice; good traveller and warranted sound.

TWO GOATS, BROKE TO DRIVE TANDEM.

ONE TWO AND ONE FOUR-WHEELED WAGON.

Also set Tandem Harness.

BAY MARE, 15 HANDS, 7 YEARS OLD, KIND kind and true in all harness, free from vice; an excellent road mare; trots close to 3 minutes, and is a free and pleasant driver. Also set Harness and

ROAD WAGON AND TOP WAGON, IN GOOD ORDER.

BAY ABDALLAH MARE, 15 HANDS HIGH, 7 YEARS old, kind and true in all harness and under saddle; has a record of 2:37½, and can trot in 3 minutes every day; has great bottom and endurance; free from vice; a lady or child can drive her, and is sound, kind and true.

TWO HORSES, SOLD FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT may concern.

SEVERAL OTHER HORSES, DESCRIBED AT TIME of sale.

Weather never interferes with our sales.

ATTENTION OF GENTLEMEN IS CALLED TO THE SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION THIS DAY (FRIDAY), JUNE 21, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT STABLE NO. 5 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET, REAR OF PRIVATE RESIDENCE 100 FIFTH AVENUE, BY JAMES JENKINS, AUCTIONEER, OF FINE, VALUABLE, RELIABLE AND GENUINE HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, BLANKETS, ROBES, &C., &C.

Including a high bred and elegant team of Carriage or Road Horses, 15¾ hands high, 7 years old; color mahogany bay, with black points; long, flowing tails; well matched; rapid and fast travellers; have high action; were bred in Western New York, and purchased by present owner one year ago; were used at Long Branch last summer to Victoria, and were considered as fine a team as were in the place; they are warranted sound and kind, good and true, and are well worthy the attention of parties looking for anything of the kind.

Handsome and fast gray Mare, 15½ hands high, 5 years old; was raised in Vermont, and has shown more speed than most any young horse to be found; she is fine gaited and docile; does not lug or pull; is afraid of nothing; can trot in 2:50 or better, and warranted sound and kind.

Extra fast dapple brown Gelding, 15 hands high, 6 years old; was sired by General Knox, dam a fast brown mare; has repeatedly shown 2:40; has no record; is one of the most reliable horses that can be produced; is an excellent pole horse; no road too long for him; can be driven by a lady, and warranted sound and kind.

Also fast black Gelding, 15 hands high, 9 years old, sired by Vermont Black Hawk, dam Messenger; has a record of 2:39; can beat 2:40 on day of sale, and warranted sound and kind.

Also Park Phaeton Pony, Phaeton, top Wagon, open Wagon, single and double Harness, Sheets, Robes, &c.

N. B.—STOCK WILL BE ON EXHIBITION AT STABLE AT ALL TIMES PREVIOUS TO SALE.

SALE POSITIVE, ABSOLUTE AND UNRESERVED.

Each Horse will be fully warranted and ample time allowed purchasers for trial and examination, and if not as represented moneys refunded and sales annulled.

JENKINS & DUFF, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, OFFICE 1,401 BROADWAY.

AT BARKER & CHASE'S CITY AUCTION MART AND NEW YORK TATTERSALLS, corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street. MAJOR C. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER. Regular sales of Horses, Carriages, &c., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. GENTLEMEN'S PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENTS disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Harness, and everything in the horse line to suit the needs of all classes of purchasers constantly on hand. Twenty-four hours allowed for trial on every Horse sold under warrantee. The only Mart in the State having a Driving Ring for showing Horses on sale. Carriages taken on Storage. Superior stabling for horses on sale. Outside sales solicited and promptly attended to. Liberal advances made on everything in the Horse line.

AT REDUCED PRICES, Our stock of elegant Carriages, comprising Landaulets, Landaus, Bretts, Victorias, Coupes, six-seat family Rockaway. Elegant variety of Park Phaetons, Dog Carts, &c.

Pony Phaetons. Balance of our Spring stock at very low prices, on two, three, platform and C springs.

Two second hand six-seat Rockaways.
One platform ladies' Phaeton, with canopy.
One second hand Brett, good order.
One second hand Coupe, good order.
One very light top half spring Buggy, city made.
A. T. DEMAREST & CO., Carriage Manufacturers, 622 Broadway.

AT OUR FACTORY, IN TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, near Lexington avenue:—
One second hand Barouche.
One second hand six seat Rockaway.
One second hand four seat Rockaway.
One four wheel Dog Cart.
Open and top Buggies.
All in first rate order.
J. B. BREWSTER & CO.

A.—A.—CARRIAGES, WAGONS AND HARNESS at very low prices to cover cash advances. Bretts, Clarences and Coaches, top and no top Pony and Park Phaetons, top and no top Buggies, Rockaway, Depot and Road Wagons. A large assortment of superior Double and Single Harness, new and second hand. Please call and examine at New York Sales and Storage Repository, 537, 539 and 541 Fourth avenue, corner Twenty-ninth st.

A RARE CHANCE.—MUST BE SOLD BY MONDAY, 24th inst., as the owner is obliged to return home that day, five Vermont Horses, one pair Morgans, 15 hands, 5 years old, of great endurance; one Pony, 14 hands, 5 years old, all good drivers and can be driven by a lady with perfect safety; also two trotting Colts, 5 years old; can be driven in 2:50 together; sold together or separate. These horses are guaranteed to be sound, kind and true in every way and security given of the same. Inquire of S. G. ELLIS, at stable, 234 East Seventy-first street, between First and Second avenues.

A.—LADY'S PHAETONS, BAROUCHES, COACHES, Coupes, Depot Wagons, Buggies, second-hand Landaus, Landaulets, Pony Phaetons 25 per cent less than Fifth avenue and Broadway stores. HANFS, 10 East Fourth street.

AT FACTORY—A HEAVY STOCK OF FOUR-SEAT Phaetons, Depot Wagons, top and no top Wagons, second hand Wagons &c. JOSEPH KEAL, 37 and 39 Charles street.

A.—SEASONABLE CARRIAGES, In popular designs, at FLANDRAU'S, Nos 7 and 18 East Eighteenth street.

A LOT OF HORSES FROM CANADA WEST—YOUNG and sound; fit for all kinds of business. Inquire at 81 Canal street, corner Washington.

AT WITTY'S CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY, NEVINS and Fulton streets, Brooklyn, large assortment Carriages, Pony Phaetons, Business Wagons; several fine Ponies for ladies' driving for sale cheap. H. R. WITTY & CO.

AN EXPRESS WAGON AND HARNESS, IN GOOD order, for sale cheap. Apply at 324 Third avenue.

A CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, 142 WEST BROADWAY.—Rockaways, Buggies, Express and Business Wagons, Depot Wagons, Park and Pony Phaetons, top and no-top; one six-seat Carryall; Harness, Sheets and Whips.

A STYLISH COUPE OR COACH HORSE FOR sale.—Bay, 16½ hands, 7 years old; sound, kind and free driver. Call at 124 Clinton place, Eighth street. D. BEDELL.

A BASKET PONY PHAETON, PONY AND HARNESS, complete, for sale, separately or together, at 139 Thompson street.

A VERY NICE AND HANDSOME CLOSE MADE chestnut Mare; sound and kind; very gentle; afraid of nothing; safe for women or children; can trot in three minutes; 15½ hands high; worth double what she will be sold for. 22 Wooster street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A LIGHT SIX-SEAT PHAETON, COUPE ROCKAways, Cabriolets, Park Wagons, Pony Phaetons, light Road Buggies, Depot Wagons, new and second hand; lowest popular prices. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 628 Broadway.

CARRIAGES, PONY PHAETONS AND BUSINESS Wagons, all styles, for sale, or to let by the day or season. WITTY'S manufactory and stables, Nevins and Fulton streets, Brooklyn.

CHILDREN'S PONY ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—Pony 6 years old, 44 inches high; warranted safe and kind for the most timid or invalid child to ride or drive; is a perfect little pet; Dog Cart and Harness, for four children; cannot upset. Apply at 161 East Twenty-eighth street.

EXPRESS WAGONS.—THREE HANDSOME NEW ones, $150 each; also a square box Trotting Wagon for $100, and five sets Harness and two Riding Saddles, at bargains. 141 East Sixteenth street.

FOR SALE—NEW, STYLISH PHAETON, AT MARKERT'S Stable, Lexington avenue, near Twenty-fourth st.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH, DARK BAY HORSE, 16 hands, 9 years old; fine traveller; suitable for a coupe or family carriage; warranted sound and kind in all harness; sold for want of use. Apply at private stable, 42 West Fifty-fifth street, from 7 to 9 A. M.

FOR SALE—A DARK CHESTNUT HORSE, 15½ HANDS high, 8 years old; can show 2:50; sound and kind; can be seen at 138 West Eighteenth street.

FOR SALE—BAY HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, 7 years old, 1,400 lbs.; sound and kind in either truck or cart. CHAS. DUNLOP, 640 East Eighteenth street.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PAIR OF FIRST CLASS well-bred, closely mated carriage Horses; very rich bay and color; 16 hands high, 6 years old; arched necks, splendid style, with high knee action; tails to the ground; very prompt drivers; drive like one horse; good steppers; fear nothing; warranted sound and kind, and for style and beauty cannot be excelled. Address GEO. D. LEHN, Easton, Pa.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BLACK SADDLE HORSE, height 14 hands 3 inches, 7 years old; kind in harness and sound. Apply at private stable, Twenty-ninth street, near Ninth avenue, before 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—A BAY MARE, PAST 4 YEARS OLD, 15¼ hands; Hambletonian and Star blood; fine gaited; perfectly sound and kind. Address box 113 station A.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, TOP WAGON AND HARNESS; suitable for a butcher or light business purposes. Can be seen at MUNFORD'S stables, 182 Thompson street, until sold; will be sold separately or together.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE BAY HORSE, WITHOUT fault or blemish; 15½ hands high; can trot better than 2:50; together with a Stivers light top Wagon and light Harness, being a gentleman's turnout; will be sold cheap for want of use. Inquire at 473 Sixth avenue, near Twenty-ninth street, for two days.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A PAIR OF BLACK MARES, 15 hands high, 8 years old; free and pleasant drivers; sound and kind. Can be seen at United States Stables, 153 and 155 East Thirty-second street.

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD Depot Wagon, a Phaeton; four seats; shifting top. Apply at private stable, 109 West Eighteenth street.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE BAY HORSE, WITHOUT a blemish; 15.3 hands high, and a fine, stylish driver. Inquire of J. G. BEAMAN, 121 West Eighteenth street.

FOR SALE—A DARK BAY HORSE, 16 HANDS, 8 years old; good traveller, warranted perfectly sound and gentle, beautifully proportioned, fine style and action, and well bred of Kentucky stock. Inquire of J. NELSON & SON, 458 Greenwich street, where the horse can now be seen.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BAY MARE 15 HANDS high, 6 years old; sold cheap for want of use. Apply at store 300 West Thirty-eighth street.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF GOOD WORK HORSES, just arrived from the country, suitable for all purposes; to be sold cheap. Apply at 86 Wooster street, near Spring.

FOR SALE—GOOD WORK TEAM OF HORSES, 16 hands each; price for team, $125. 87 Greenwich avenue, corner store.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH, DARK BAY HORSE, 16 hands, 9 years old; fine traveller; suitable for a coupe or family carriage; warranted sound and kind in all harness; sold for want of use. Apply at private stable, 42 West Fifty-fifth street, from 7 to 9 A. M.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S COMPLETE TURNout. Inquire at 309 West Thirty-second street after 2 o'clock.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—LARGEST ASsortment Carriages ever offered, comprising every style, both new and second hand; immense stock Harness; elegant Coupe cheap. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, 638 Broadway.

HORSES—GOOD PASTURE AND WATER; LOW prices; in Westchester county. R. M. B., 919 Broadway.

HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING AND HORSE EQUIPments of every description, suitable for the road, track, park, farm or stable. No fancy prices. C. M. MOSEMAN & BRO., Manufacturers, 114 Chambers street.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE CLOTHING. C. B. SMITH & CO., extensive manufacturers of every description of Saddlery Goods. A fine assortment of Riding Bridles, Lap Dusters, Carriage Robes, Fly Nets, &c. 40 Warren street.

HARNESS. HARNESS. HARNESS. Every style and all grades of Harness, at lowest manufacturers' prices, for cash. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS AND BREEDERS.—FOR sale, a fast trotting, well bred mare, 6 years old; sound except little sore forward; $125, worth $600. 77 New Chambers street.

KENTUCKY HORSES FOR SALE.—EXTRA FINE young bay Team, over 16 hands; three extra fine coupe Horses, one can trot in 3 minutes; two bay roadsters, one can trot in 3, the other in 3:10; all young, sound and kind. Can be seen at 247 West Forty-first street. Call for THORNTON, of Kentucky.

MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, 638 Broadway.—Every style Carriage at lowest popular prices, all qualities and descriptions, new and second hand, at prices defying competition. Call and examine.

PONY PHAETONS, IN GREAT VARIETY, AT VERY lowest popular prices.—Light Buggies, Depot Wagons, Park Phaetons, Coupe Rockaways, Victorias, large assortment; lot second hand Carriages. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

TEAM ELEGANT BLACK HAWK MARES, 14½ HANDS, 8 and 9 years old; very stylish and handsome, and a superior team for family use.
FOUR EXTRA FINE COUPE OR CARRIAGE HORSES, young; warranted sound, kind and true.
TWO COUPE ROCKAWAYS, IN GOOD ORDER.
TEAM BLACK PONIES, 14½ hands, 9 years; perfectly kind and gentle in every way; an excellent team for ladies' use.
FIVE SECOND HAND TOP WAGONS, IN GOOD order.
PAIR WHITE GOATS, WELL BROKEN, TO DRIVE tandem; two Wagons and Set Tandem Horses.
AN EXTRA FINE ABDALLAH MARE, 15 HANDS, 7 years old; a great roadster; an extra fine and pleasant driver.

FIFTEEN OTHER HORSES AT AUCTION THIS DAY BY JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 110, 112, 114 East Thirteenth street.

THE CELEBRATED TROTTING HORSE JUDGE Scott, formerly Cloudman, at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 26, by JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, at 10½ o'clock, at Fashion Track, near Flushing, L. I. Can trot on road any day in 2:25; for record of time on track see Wallace's Register. For further particulars inquire of J. L. DOTY, at Fashion track, where horse can be seen and examined any time previous to the sale; to be sold without reserve to close partnership; also Sulky, by Dusenbury & Van Duzer, Harness by Dunscomb, Sweat Blankets, Boots, Sheets, &c., &c.

TROTTING HORSE FOR SALE—CHESTNUT HORSE, 16 hands, 7 years old; all sound; fine appearance; will show 2:35; no name or record, and never has been in any city. Address, for particulars, JOHN L. BLANCHARD, Troy, N. Y.

TOP BUGGIES—20 DIFFERENT STYLES, HALF springs and full springs, at lowest popular prices; also open Buggies and Family Carriages in great variety. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

WANTED—A GOAT, THOROUGHLY TRAINED, WITH Wagon and Harness complete. Address J., box 3,017 Post office.

WANTED—A SMALL DOG CART, SUITABLE FOR four children. Address F. S. S., box 4,536 Post office.

WANTED—A GOOD, STRONG HORSE, TO DO LIGHT work on a farm for his keeping. Inquire of J. C. MOORE, 59 Park place, New York.

WANTED—A GOOD BLACK, GRAY OR SORREL Horse, pony build, 15½ hands. Apply at 667 Fifth avenue.

WANTED TO BUY—ON TIME, A CHEAP HORSE FOR the country; or would take five or six horses to pasture. Apply at 71 Barclay street, in cellar.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—SLOOP YACHT WHITE WING, 25x8 feet, in prime order. Address WM. H. H. GLOVER, Southold, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A SECOND HAND ROWBOAT. APPLY at 124th street and Harlem River.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-KNOWN STEAM TUG AND Freight Propeller R. E. Seymour; carries 150 tons in six feet of water; is in good order and well found; engine and boiler are nearly new, and has hoisting engine for handling freight; propeller is well adapted for carrying flour and grain or light freight and for towing, and is one of the most handy, convenient and economical boats of her class. Apply to W. H. PAYNE & CO., foot 129th street, Harlem.

FOR SALE CHEAP—HANDSOME, LOW PRESSURE, searching steam Yacht; new last year; can make 14 miles an hour; engine 12 square; hull 70 feet; schooner rig; saloon and large stateroom; walnut marble top furniture, Brussels carpets. Price only $5,000. Owner wishes to go to Europe. Inquire at 33 Wall street, room 14, up stairs.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE SCHOONER AARON TURner, in good running order, everything complete; length 78 feet, breadth of beam 23 feet 3 inches, depth 6 feet 3 inches, tonnage 99, draws 7 feet 6 inches, 150 tons of coal, 7 feet with 130 cords of wood. For further particulars inquire of B. T. WOOLSEY & CO., 141 Hudson street, Jersey City.

PROPELLER HULL ABOUT 30 OR 35 FEET LONG, about 7 feet beam; must be in good condition. Address with full particulars, FRANCIS MARTIN, 427 West Thirteenth street.

SCREW YACHT MISCHIEF FOR SALE CHEAP—77 feet long, 15 beam, 4 draught, schooner rigged, large cabin; excellent order; very fast. Apply at pier 33 East River.

TUG BOAT WANTED—ONE OF LIGHT DRAUGHT OF water and in good working order, 15 to 18 inch cylinder, for which would exchange House and Lot in Brooklyn. Address TOW BOAT, 183 River street, Troy, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey. Principals only apply to SAMUEL S. WOOD, Jr., 155 Broadway, room 10.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL PROCURED FOR MERchants, manufacturers and others. Persons with capital seeking investments advised of approved opportunities. References—Howard, Sanger & Co., fancy goods, 105 Chambers street, &c. GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO., Financial and Business Agents, 93 Broadway.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK. 1872.—July interest payable on and after Monday, July 22, at the rate of six per cent per annum, on all sums of $5 and over, which have been on deposit one or more months previous to July 1.

On deposits made now interest will commence July 1. Deposits and withdrawals may be made any day from 10 to 3, and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 to 7. Bank 58 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal street.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Sec'y. E. A. QUINTARD, Prest.

JAY COOKE, M'CULLOCH, & CO., No. 41 Lombard street, London. Foreign Exchange, Commercial Credits, Cable Transfers, Circular Letters for Travellers, available in all parts of the world. JAY COOKE & CO., No. 20 Wall street.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR ABOUT $20,000 past due Coupons from State of Tennessee Bonds. Address lock box 638 Baltimore (Md.) Post office.

RAHWAY CITY WATER BONDS.—BIDS WILL BE received by the Board of Water Commissioners of the city of Rahway, N. J., for $20,000 of 7 per cent 20 year bonds, dated July 1, 1871, issued under the authority of an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, approved April 7, 1868.

Bids will be opened and awards made on the 17th day of July, 1872. For further particulars address BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS, Rahway, N. J.
JUNE 21, 1872.

TO EXCHANGE.—SECOND MORTGAGE, $12,000. ONE year, property improved, worth $30,000; First Mortgage, $18,000, held by Savings Bank; will take a Farm in this State or Country Property. Address BONA FIDE, box 121 Herald office.

WANTED $10,000 TO $20,000 FOR ONE YEAR ON good security; liberal interest paid. Address INTEREST, Herald office.

$10,000 TO LOAN—WITHOUT BONUS, FOR A term of years, on first class improved property in this city. Principals address ATTORNEY, box 102 Herald office.

$87,500 TO LOAN—SUMS TO SUIT, ON CITY improved; money for first and second mortgages; promptly. W. O. SHIPMAN, 11 Pine street, room 8.

$175,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on real estate in this city, without bonus. Liberal loans on first class property. JOHN F. CONREY, 182 Broadway, room 8.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—STEAM TO QUEENStown and Liverpool. Sailing every Wednesday.
IDAHO, Price ....June 26, at 10 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Price, Jr. ....July 3, at 3 P. M.
From Pier 46 North River.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS. WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
To Queenstown and Liverpool.
from piers 44 and 47 North River.
CANADA, Webster, Saturday, June 15, at 11 A. M.
HOLLAND, Bragg, Wednesday, June 26, at 9:30 A. M.
EGYPT, Grogan, Saturday, June 29, at 12 M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
THE QUEEN, Thomas, Wednesday, June 19, 2:30 P. M.
HELVETIA, Griggs, Wednesday, July 3, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage ....$65 and $75, currency.
Steerage ....$28, currency.
Prepaid Steerage Tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.
For further information apply at the Company's office, 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE. New York, Cork and Liverpool. New and full-powered steamships, the largest in the world.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, MAJESTIC, ADRIATIC, REPUBLIC, CELTIC, ATLANTIC.
6,000 tons burden, 3,000 horse power each.
Sailing from New York on Saturdays, from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
OCEANIC, June 22, at 4:30 P. M.
REPUBLIC, June 29, 12:30 P. M.
BALTIC, July 6, at 11 A. M.
ATLANTIC, July 13, at 10 A. M.
OCEANIC, July 27, at 11 A. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort.
Saloons, staterooms, smoking room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80 in gold; steerage, $30 in currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain Steerage prepaid certificates, $33 currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For information apply at the company's office, 19 Broadway, New York.
Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.
ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., 10 Water street, Liverpool, and No. 7 East India avenue, Leadenhall street, London.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA.—WHITE STAR LINE.—FINEST and fastest steamers afloat. OCEANIC sails 4:30 Saturday. Cabin and steerage passage tickets and drafts. 263 Broadway, opposite City Hall.

CUNARD LINE.—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERIcan Royal Mail Steamships, between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.

From New York.		From New York.	
JAVA	Wed'day, June 19	PARTHIA	Sat'dy, June 22
CHINA	Wed'day, June 26	CALABRIA	Sat'dy, June 29
RUSSIA	Wed'day, July 3	ABYSSINIA	Sat'dy, July 6
CUBA	Wed'day, July 10	BATAVIA	Sat'dy, July 13
SCOTIA	Wed'day, July 17	ALGERIA	Sat'dy, July 20

And every following Wednesday and Saturday, from New York.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, 100 and 130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green; for steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier No. 50, North River, as follows:—
WASHINGTON, Roussan ....Saturday, June 29
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont ....Saturday, July 13
SAINT LAURENT, Lemarie ....Saturday, July 27
Price of passage, in gold (including wine), to Brest or Havre.
First cabin, $125; second cabin, $75.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY, FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steamship NEW YORK, Captain F. Klugkist, will sail on Tuesday, June 18, at 2 P. M., from Bremen pier, foot Third street, Hoboken, to be followed by steamship RHEIN, Captain J. C. Meyer, on Saturday, June 22.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.
First Cabin $120
Second Cabin 72
Steerage 30
For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE—FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, June 22, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW YORK..........Thursday, June 27, 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, June 29, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK..........Thursday, July 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, July 6, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON..........Thursday, July 11, 9 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and Thursday, from pier 45 North River.

Rates of Passage.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
Through bills of lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.

REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES. ANCHOR LINE express passenger steamers sail from New York every Wednesday and Saturday.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as any other route or line.
THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY'S STEAMERS.		WEDNESDAY'S STEAMERS.	
ANGLIA	Sat., June 22	TYRIAN	Wed., July 3
INDIA	Sat., June 29	IOWA	Wed., July 10
CALIFORNIA	Sat., July 6	BRITANNIA	Wed., July 17
AUSTRALIA	Sat., July 13	ASSYRIA	Wed., July 24
COLUMBIA	Sat., July 20	OLYMPIA	Wed., July 31
EUROPA	Sat., July 27		

At noon from pier 20 North River, New York. Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Apply at the company's offices, to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

THE HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship THURINGIA, Captain E. Meier, will sail on Thursday, June 20, 1872, at 2 P. M., for Hamburg, taking passengers from New York to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
First Cabin, $120. Second Cabin, $72.
Steerage, $30, payable in United States gold.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y.
C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.
The HAMMONIA will sail June 27.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

INMAN LINE—SPECIAL NOTICE.—A LIMITED NUMber of Second Cabin passengers will be taken at $50, gold, by the City of Brussels, sailing June 22, at 2 P. M. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway.

BALTIC LLOYD FOR STETTIN (VIA LONDON AND Copenhagen). The first class iron steamship FRANKLIN, Capt. F. Dreyer, carrying the United States mail, will sail Saturday, June 29, from pier 13 North River, at 2 P. M.
Passage, first cabin to London ....$70 gold
Passage, steerage to London .... 25 gold
Passage, first cabin to Stettin .... 80 gold
Passage, steerage to Stettin .... 30 gold
For further information apply to WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents, 40 Broadway, New York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—OFFICIAL Passports of the Department of State issued by A. H. WILLMARTH, United States Court House, 41 Chambers street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA. CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILE.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
June 29—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. Jeff Maury, will leave pier 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last named ports received until 4 P. M. of June 27.
Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco July 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier foot of Canal street. F. R. BABY, Agent.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA. HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ. New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving pier 17 East River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman ....Monday, July 1
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only) ....Tuesday, July 2
CITY OF HAVANA, Deaken ....Saturday, July 20
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA. Atlantic Mail Steamship Company. Sailing regularly every Thursday at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North River.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. J. B. Baker, (via Nassau) .June 27
COLUMBIA, Capt. Thos. S. Curtis ....July 4
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. Thos. H. Morton ....July 11
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Company.—The elegant sidewheel steamship NORTH AMERICA, 2,600 tons burthen, Captain George B. Slocum, will sail for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro, on Monday, June 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., from pier 43 North River.
For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS—TOUCHing at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The A1 steamship CLYDE, Captain Kennedy, at pier 20 East River, will leave on Saturday, June 22.
Through bills of lading given to Houston and to all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson and H. & T. C. Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane; W. P. CLYDE & CO., 119 Wall street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT. MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE, from pier No. 5 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. SHERMAN, on Saturday, June 22.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 30 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT. The Cromwell Steamship Line. The steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Captain Samuel L. Clapp, will leave pier No. 9 North River, on Saturday, June 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily.
Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis. Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT. SOUTHERN LINE. The steamship VICTOR, Captain Gates, will leave pier 21 East River, Wednesday, June 26, at 3 P. M.
The steamer CITY OF GALVESTON will follow.
Freight for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston taken.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane, New York.

FOR MOBILE, ALA.; FERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE, Tallahassee, Tampa and St. Augustine, Fla., and all points on the Florida and Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroads.
Steamer ASHLAND will sail Saturday, June 29, at 3 P. M., from pier 29 North River.
Insurance to Fernandina one-half per cent.
For freight or passage apply to JAMES HAND, 119 Wall street.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The Old Dominion Steamship Company will despatch from pier No. 37 North River, their elegant sidewheel steamship OLD DOMINION, Bourne, commander, for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Saturday, June 22, at 3 P. M., giving through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Through passenger tickets issued to all points. Accommodations unequalled. Apply at pier 37, or at the general office, 187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey street.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, commencing May 27.—Leave Vestry street pier at 8:30 A. M. and Thirty-fourth street at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack (by ferryboat), Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.
Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.
Connecting for all points West and North.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPsie, Rondout, Kingston, Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New Hamburg, Milton and Hyde Park. The MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., pier 39, every afternoon at 3:30.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS FOR ALbany and Troy; fare 50 cents. Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave pier 35 North River, foot North Moore street, daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

OLD ESTABLISHED ALBANY AND TROY LINE OF steamers, landing at Catskill, from pier 44 North River, foot of Spring street, daily, Saturdays excepted. Fare, 50 cents; half staterooms, 75 cents. Fare to Catskill, 10 cents. Steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, connecting with railroads to all stations West and North, will leave as above at 6 P. M. Freight at reduced rates.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR KEYPORT, Elizabethport, Union Landing, Rossville and Perth Amboy. The favorite steamboat NORWALK, Captain Wm. Hitchcock, leaves Barclay street, at 9 A. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWburg, landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point and Cold Spring. The favorite steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Captain James Sherman, leaves Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock; Christopher street, N. R., 8:20; Thirty-fourth street, N. R., 9, every Sunday morning. Fare for the excursion, $1.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON, PROVIDENCE and all parts of New England.—The splendid steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, from Pier 33, N. R., daily, at 5 P. M. Tickets sold and staterooms secured at 319 Broadway, and Westcott Express Co.'s offices, 785 Broadway, corner Tenth street, and 1,236 Broadway, corner Thirty-fifth street. D. S. BABCOCK, President.

EXCURSIONS.

A VARIETY OF BARGES, STEAMBOATS AND Groves to charter for excursions; also a large Hotel and beautiful grounds to lease for summer boarding house. BLOOMER & CO., 243 Front street.

A.—FOR EXCURSIONS, SALOON STEAMER WYOMing, barges Sarah Smith, Caledonia, Anna and Republic. Eaglewood, Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park and Wewapex Grove. 355 West street, near Christopher. H. R. CROSSETT.

"BLUE FISH." "SEA BASS." A grand Excursion to the Cholera Banks, on Saturday, June 22, 1872. The ocean steamer SETH LOW, Captain J. S. Mortimer, will leave Peck slip, East River, 6 A. M.; pier 4 North River, 6:20 A. M.; Christopher street, 7 A. M. Bait, lines and refreshments on board; tickets $2; chowder free. The celebrated fisherman, Captain Anderson Chelwell, will place the boat upon the Banks.

CALIFORNIA EXCURSIONISTS CAN JOIN A FEW select ladies and gentlemen, going by rail to Nevada, California and Oregon, starting about July 22, by addressing CALIFORNIA, No. 4 Pine street, room 2.

EXCURSIONISTS UP THE HUDSON WILL FIND the groves at Iona Island the most attractive and always in perfect order. Messrs. J. & E. MYERS, corner of Horton and West streets, are our only agents for letting our groves. HASBROUCK & BUSHNELL, Proprietors of Iona Island.

ONLY REGULAR BOAT—FISHING BANKS.—THE staunch, sea-going, commodious steamer HUGUENOT, Captain E. R. Ferguson, daily trips for the season (Saturdays excepted), leaving Peck slip, 7:45; Christopher street, North River, at 8:30, and pier 4 at 8 o'clock A. M.; and on Sundays, Eighth street, East River, New York side, at 7 o'clock A. M. Bait and fishing tackle, choice refreshments and lunch counter on board. Louis Collillon Band will accompany the excursion. Fare—Gentlemen, $1; ladies, 50 cents.

DRY GOODS.

HAIR! HAIR! HAIR!—SHAW'S PATENT HAIR, equal to human hair; can be combed and brushed; Switches, $1, &c. Human Hair cheapest in the market; solid Switches, one yard long, $12. French Twist, $1; Curls, $1 and upwards. Ladies own hair made over. The latest styles always on hand. 352 Bowery, opposite Third street, near Great Jones, and 307 Sixth avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets. Highest prices paid for Human Hair.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

CUTTING AND BASTING, BY CORNWELL'S CELEbrated system. Polonaise, $2 50; Suits, $3 50; Basque, $2; a fit guaranteed. GRIFFEN & CO., 15 Clinton place, second floor.

MAISON WALTON, 862 BROADWAY, ABOVE UNION square, importer of Paris Bonnets and English round Hats from the leading houses. Also the "Victor," the hat of the season.

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quent communication with him; I cannot give his address more particularly.

Q. Was he at a hotel? A. No, at a private house; I do not know the number or who keeps the house.

Q. Of these shares how many certificates were there? A. I cannot tell.

Q. Can you give no idea of the number? A. If I had the inventory I could tell you; I had 68,000 shares altogether.

Q. How much more were you interested in? Objected to and excluded.

Q. How much stock did you represent in addition to 68,000 shares? Excluded.

Q. How much time did you devote to the management of the company? Objected to.

Mr. Field declared that it did not lie in the mouth of any one to declare whether anything in the complaint was relevant or not.

Judge Brady—It lies in my mouth to do so, and I will exercise the power.

Counsel for the witness insisted that this statement in the complaint was a mere professional flourish.

The question was excluded.

Q. Did you procure the interview with Gould on the 2d of March at the Metropolitan Hotel? A. Gould sought the interview with me.

Q. Who first suggested it? A. Colonel Scott.

Q. When and where was this? A. On the 2d of March; Mr. Horace Greeley was present; the thing was talked over between Mr. Greeley and myself previously; Mr. Greeley saw Mr. Scott in Philadelphia, and upon Mr. Greeley's suggestion the latter came to this city.

Q. Did you not write to Mr. Gould previous to this? A. I did on receipt of a pass over the Erie Railway.

Q. Did not the letter begin "Lord Gordon's compliments"? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had you any right to the title of Lord Gordon? Counsel for witness again insisted that the examination should be restrained and indulged in a harangue about Jay Gould.

Judge Brady said he did not care for Jay Gould, or Mr. Gordon or any one else, but should strive to dispense justice even-handed.

Mr. Field alluded to the fraud once perpertrated on Daniel Webster by a pretended son of the Earl Spencer, and showed how unsuspecting men are liable to be imposed upon by such kind of misrepresentations.

Judge Brady said the question was not a proper one.

Q. When did you first see Mr. Gould. A. On the 2d of March.

Q. What was the subject talked about? A. Erie matters; he told me of his desire for a change in the Board of Directors; he had the principal part of the conversation; it was very general; I told him that if affairs were as he represented I should be willing to co-operate with him; the next interview was on Monday, the 4th of March; he told me of the amount of stock he held; I think I repeated my previous assurances to him; on the next day we had another interview; he wished me to buy stock with him; he wanted to make a pool with me and some friends of his; he also asked me to join in some gold speculations with him; I declined; another interview followed on the next day; he then gave me some puts and calls; there were 20,000 of each; the price was 35; no one was present; Mr. John Sears saw the puts and calls the next day; Mr. Marsh saw them the same day; in a previous affidavit I made a mistake as to the time of Mr. Sears being present.

Judge Brady at this stage of the examination ordered an adjournment till to-day. Subsequent to this announcement a lengthy discussion ensued upon the subject of the previous attachment issued against Mr. Gordon for failure to obey the order of the Court directing his appearance for examination. This attachment was issued by Judge Leonard, and the latter was sent for. It was decided that his appearance as a witness and continued appearance would purge him of the contempt.

GORDON'S ARREST FOR CONTEMPT.

Change of Venue and Additional Proceedings—Discharged on His Own Recognizance.

When the proceedings in the above case had been concluded, had it not been for the curiosity of the crowd to see the pseudo Lord Gordon leave the court room and enter his carriage, or an omnibus, there would have been few remaining to witness his subsequent arrest and other interesting proceedings in the Common Pleas, before Justice Daly, which lasted until dark. In order that the later proceedings may be understood, it is necessary to state, by way of

PREFATORY EXPLANATION,

that Gordon Gordon was first called on a suit commenced by Gould, in which he was held for $35,000, but subsequently discharged. There were, however, the other cases against him, in which his presence was required as a witness, and as he did not appear he was placed in contempt, and an order for his arrest was issued, with the bail fixed at $1,000.

In the meantime, and while the above contempt stood, Judge Barrett issued an order for his arrest, and his bail was fixed at $100,000.

This was the state of his case when he appeared in court yesterday, when it was understood that, by so appearing, he had so far satisfied the contempts as to be free from arrest. And this was the feeling of himself and counsel until near the adjournment, when the continued presence in court of Judson Jarvis, the Sheriff's Arrest Deputy, and Special Deputies Curry, McHaugh and Erb, created a suspicion in the mind of Gordon's counsel, and Gordon was directed to remain. Seeing Gordon and counsel remain in court after the adjournment, Judson Jarvis, who had

TWO ORDERS OF ARREST

in his pocket, but did not care to execute them in the court room, walked up politely to Gordon's senior counsel for the purpose of explaining the unpleasant condition of affairs. While bowing his introduction to the senior counsel, who knew him well, he was thus addressed:—

Senior Counsel—Who are you, sir? I don't know you, sir. God damn you, sir!

Deputy Jarvis was astounded at the reception he received, but, maintaining his equilibrium with as little extraordinary effort as possible, ventured to remark as follows:—

Deputy Jarvis—I have orders for the arrest of Gordon Gordon, but the conduct and expressions of his counsel lead me to believe that before executing them a

WRIT OF DE LUNATICO INQUIRENDO

should be issued in the case of his senior counsel.

Having thus expressed himself to others in attendance, Mr. Jarvis retired from the counsel's table, and, with his assistant deputies, kept an eye on Gordon Gordon.

By this time the crowd of curious spectators who had left the Court to witness Lord Gordon's departure returned to ascertain the cause of his delay, and, returning, decided to stay.

Gordon Gordon, now fully informed of the threatened arrest, moved about the court room uneasily, keeping, however, within the bar, and in easy reach of his counsel. The deputy sheriffs looked out upon him from beneath lowering brows, and, as Gordon occasionally neared a window of the court room, prepared for a run outside. At length, however, he took a seat by his senior counsel, and Mr. Strahan, another of his counsel, stood bending over him, like a sort of guardian angel, behind. Those who had been made aware of the cause of the peculiar appearances in Court smiled, and somewhat anxiously awaited what they choose to call the

"COMMENCEMENT OF THE FUN."

The more ignorant of the spectators simply gaped and stared, and expressed their unpleasant wonder at the mysterious delay. While the others were thus engaged Gordon Gordon had obeyed the direction of his counsel, and a ready pen was found to make an affidavit setting forth that he, Gordon Gordon, was there in Court as a witness, and, therefore, claiming exemption from arrest on the order of Judge Barrett. The affidavit was long, and considerable time was required for its completion, and during all the time the anxious spectators stared and gaped uneasily, and occasionally an expression, much more vigorous than polite, could be heard denouncing the delay in "commencing the fun."

Then the senior counsel arose and

GRASPED THE AFFIDAVIT;

then the other counsel arose, and Gordon Gordon looked on uneasily. Then counsel moved toward the door, leaving Gordon Gordon behind, with none but deputy sheriffs for company.

Senior counsel (turning) exclaimed—Gordon, stay in Court; don't come out; they can't arrest you in Court.

Mr. Strahan, the other counsel, and misunderstanding the first, raised a finger vigorously and said:—Gordon Gordon, come on.

Senior counsel (turning hastily and speaking vehemently)—No, stay where you are.

Mr. Strahan (still excited)—Yes; stay where you are.

And Gordon Gordon stayed; while his counsel, a small army of reporters and officers of the Court, and a larger army of mere spectators who were sure that the long-looked for "fun" was about to commence, followed the counsel up stairs to the

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,

where Judge Daly had been hearing a case in which the jury were still out. The counsel approached the Judge, presented the affidavit, without making any public remark, Gordon Gordon was brought up by the officers, and the decision was that he should not be arrested on the Judge Barrett order while in attendance as a witness.

This seemed to settle the case so far as Gordon Gordon's arrest was concerned, but just as he had believed himself at liberty to go Deputy Jarvis produced the other and an older

ORDER OF ARREST FOR CONTEMPT,

in which the bail was not $100,000, but simply $1,000, but it held him for the time, and he was troubled again. At length, however, consultation was had with Deputy Jarvis, and Gordon Gordon was suffered to go on his own recognizance. As soon as this was known to the anxious crowd outside the Court of Common Pleas there was a renewal of indignant declarations. The impatient spectators had been waiting for more than an hour, and still Gordon Gordon was not on his way to Eldridge Street Jail. They one and all declared their disgust at the failure to incarcerate the sorely anxious Gordon, and departed without even waiting to see him walk away, though he did so almost as soon as the rest. But while the crowd was disgusted with the result it was painfully otherwise with Gordon Gordon.

YACHTING.

The Annual Regatta of the New York Yacht Club.

LIGHT AIR AND CALMS.

The Bay Covered with Steamers and Yachts.

The Ianthe and Peerless Win the Schooner and the Gracie and Vixen the Sloop Prize.

THE IANTHE FIRST YACHT HOME

Yesterday morning, at eleven o'clock, the sun shining brightly down and gilding the waters of the Upper Bay, fifteen vessels of the New York Yacht Club lay at anchor between Owl's Head Point, Bay Ridge and the Staten Island shore. The occasion of the assemblage of these beautifully modelled boats was the twenty-eighth annual regatta of the club. Organized nearly thirty years ago, the club has seen its fleet grow from a handful of small craft until now it numbers in its list several yachts which have won a world-wide reputation for speed and endurance. The flag of the New York Yacht Club, with its blue ground, red cross and white star, has been displayed in the Baltic, the Mediterranean and the British Channel; it has fluttered in storm and sunshine on the Atlantic waste of waters, and has hung idly under the glowing moon that sheds its silvery light over the mild Pacific Ocean. Its flag counts numerous victories, and the splendor of its triumphs to come is as certain as its prestige in the past.

A yachting regatta in New York Harbor is always certain to draw thousands from the crowded streets of the great city toward the mouth of the Narrows.

Holidays in America are few and far between, and when a festival day presents itself on which a bright sun shines down, and if a regatta be the attraction, sweltering thousands take boat and hurry to the Lower Bay to get a day's outing. Happy mortals they are who can even for twelve hours leave business or care behind to enjoy an ocean breeze and to smell the salt seaair.

It was a pretty sight yesterday morning as the yachts, one by one, came down with bellying sails to the rendezvous. The exquisite models of some of the boats pierced the fresh, untroubled water like spearheads. The wind early in the forenoon was very light, and the shadows of the sails fell on the bay like puffs of breath on the smooth surface of a looking glass. As the yachts began to cluster thickly together their clean, holystoned decks and burnished brasses made a perfect picture of neatness. One yacht, the Columbia, having a full crew, who wore red flannel or stuff caps like the chorus in the "Enchantress," presented a singular appearance as the men swung away with a rope to the tune of "Ranzo-R-e-e-a-h-Away-Ye-Ho-Me-Boys." The long festoons of shrubbery on the tier of Bay Ridge and the wooded copses on the clayey summit of the Staten Island shore, with the solid masses of masonry of Wadsworth and Hamilton, served as a frame for the picture.

For a background there were two incoming and outgoing foreign steamships; steerage passengers crowding their dirty decks and waving soiled linen wildly as a token of recognition. Further back was the thin irregular line of the great city, which seemed so quiet afar; but a thousand smoky chimneys and the vast wood of the world's congregated shipping, surpassing the commercial galleys of Carthage and of Tarshish and Tyre, contradicted the distant stillness of the wonderful human hive.

There are two things necessary, it seems, to the completeness of a regatta in New York harbor. First, that there shall be at least a dozen of vile, screaming, nasty steamtugs, whose principal occupation shall be to blow their horrible whistles if a flag is dipped, a champagne bottle broken or a free lunch assaulted by hungry men. It is passing strange that nervous persons should go on these yachting regattas; but they will do it, as experience teaches. Now, nothing can be more terrible than the report of one of these demoniac steam whistles in the auricular of a man possessing weak nerves. There was one weak-chested, thin-flanked individual who stood by the blowpipe of the Fletcher yesterday dreaming of summer seas and an azure sky. A smile of bliss was on his face and contentment dilated the pupils of his eyes. He was in another world of his own. He was happy. Thoughts of his wife and children coursed through his brain. Suddenly the infernal steam whistle shrieked. Unprepared as he was, the shock was too sudden, and he collapsed. Fainting, he was carried below. Brandy and water revived him.

The other and most necessary thing for a regatta is the presence of a number of beautiful women, and it must be said that the New York Yacht Club at its annual regatta is never without this concomitant. The steamboat Magenta, chartered by the club for the use of its guests during the day, was loaded to the transom lines with the fairest female jewels of the metropolis. They were there, clad in textures and fibres and laces and colors of dazzling splendor, the basilisk brightness of their eyes darting fire underneath long silken lashes. The diamonds which encircled their necks and hung from ears which had the tint-blush of roses and the shape of sea shells were dimmed by the radiant glory of their features. Fully five hundred guests of both sexes were shaded from the burning rays of the sun on board of the Magenta. Alongside of the Magenta were ranged the Americus, Winona, D. R. Martin, Seth Low and Titamer steamers, the steam yachts Julia, Emily, Surprise, and a score of other boats, loaded with pleasure seekers and festooned with flags. The steamer William Fletcher, having the committee and judges on board, with the club standards flying from the fore, was lying inside of the Narrows, and below was her twin sister, the Andrew Fletcher, with a party of ladies and gentlemen on board. Small boats and yelling tugs were constantly plying to and fro between the forts, and strains of delicious music streamed across the waters now and then, making it a scene of fairyland. Dyspeptic and bilious people rejoiced and were relieved, and champagne corks popped with sharp report, like scattering rifle shots on a picket line.

It was rumored that President Grant and the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Robeson, would attend the regatta from Long Branch on the steam sloop Frolic, and the appearance of that vessel steaming across the bows of the yachts toward Fort Wadsworth from Fort Hamilton added to the interest of the scene. The band of the man-of-war Vermont was on board playing patriotic tunes, and the flag of the United States was displayed aft. Every person believed that the President was on board, and the vessel, which followed the course of the yachts throughout the regatta, was cheered loudly whenever she came within gun shot of the excursion steamers. The President was absent, but the Secretary of the Navy was on board, and he received all the honors due his rank from fort and fleet.

There was one marvellous looking yacht—a sloop with a queer stern, with the word "Mist" displayed thereon, and at her peak bearing the legend "Alisaunderian Seate." The build and rig of the boat seemed strange, and made one think that she had been constructed for the use of Sir Francis Drake.

A crowd of men ran forward to the bow of one of the excursion steamers to look at the "Mist." Among them were several would-be classical scholars. One said:—

"That's a deuce of a funny looking boat, isn't she?"

"I think it's the Flying Dutchman," said another.

"No, it ain't; that's the caravel of Christopher Columbus. That's the Nina," chimed in another.

"She's not high-pooped enough to be the Nina," replied a mediæval scholar.

"Well, if she ain't she's high-toned enough for the Queen," answered a modern reprobate.

"That's a nice Chinese motto she's got on her flag."

"Don't you see she carries that for ballast?—she's light draught!"—echoed the comic man of the party.

As the hour of noon approached the yachts were mustered by the committee in a straggling way toward the Narrows for a flying start. Yacht after yacht came to and crossed over in shore on the Staten Island side.

The little stakeboat, with an American color floating from a slender staff, lay well in under the bastions of Fort Wadsworth. Three guns were fired in succession from the deck of the Fletcher, and the yachts, one after the other, like a flock of swans, yawed for a moment under press of sail, and got away through the throat of the Narrows into the open, a fine, fresh breeze awaiting them outside. The noble little Gracie came first, followed by the schooner Peerless, and amid much cheering, great clapping of hands, champagne enthusiasm, screaming of whistles from the vicious little tugs and music from the several bands the race began. It was a beautiful sight, as the boats, crowding on all sail, followed each other in hot pursuit to the West Bank, the white, clean sand of Coney Island shining like burnished silver, and the crests of foam on the breakers, driving in toward Rockaway, driving on like the crystalization of a dream. Going down to the Southwest Spit the yachts, as they clustered together, assumed the appearance of a convoy of dainty merchantmen. At the Spit there was the usual marine fanfarronade, and here again the tugs took the lead, making a perfect bedlam of the scene. Fortune again favored the gallant Gracie, and the bands played and handkerchiefs were waved with vivacity. Away again; and now the long, straggling line of Sandy Hook appears, and the yachts, well favored for wind, dash out on the bosom of the broad ocean, making a glorious show. When the lightship was reached there was more cheering, blowing of whistles, and as the champagne waned the enthusiasm rose in due proportion. The tugs had it all their own way until they came to contend with the dismal, moaning noise emitted by the lightship, and then the steam whistles of the tugs sunk into utter insignificance. On the homeward route the wind decreased, and for an hour and a half the boats were almost becalmed.

THE RACE.

The judges' steamer, William Fletcher, arrived off Staten Island shortly after ten A. M., and after steaming through the fleet of yachts, in order to give them their sailing instructions, took the markboat in tow and steamed up to Fort Tompkins. The weather at this time was not very favorable for yacht racing, as there was a decided scarcity of wind; but about eleven A. M. a breeze sprang up from the southwest that looked like freshening. The markboat was anchored off Fort Tompkins, about fifty yards off shore, and the William Fletcher then ran out in the stream about two hundred and fifty yards and let go her anchor. The course was from the imaginary line between the Fletcher and the markboat to and around a stakeboat at buoy 8½ on the Southwest Spit, keeping it on the port hand in turning; thence to and around the Sandy Hook lightship, keeping it on the starboard hand in rounding, and return over the same course, keeping the Southwest Spit buoy on the starboard hand. Yachts had to keep to the eastward of buoys 9, 11 and 13 on the West Bank going and returning, and were to pass between the judges' boat and the stakeboat on arriving home.

The start was a flying one, and the time of each yacht was taken as she crossed the line between the mark-boat anchored off Fort Tompkins and the judges' steamer (the Wm. Fletcher).

The signals for starting were given from the judges' steamer as follows:—For the preparatory signal, one gun, and the yacht club flag on the steamer lowered; and ten minutes later, for the start, one gun, and the flag again lowered. No yacht's time was taken later than fifteen minutes after the second gun. The expiration of the time was marked by a third gun and lowering of flag. There was no restriction as to the number of men carried on each yacht.

Measurement was based upon the cubical content, and time allowed according to a graduated scale. The following yachts were entered in the regatta:—

SCHOONERS.

Name.	Owner.	Cubical Content.	Time Allowance. M.	S.
Resolute	A. S. Hatch	13,755	—	—
Columbia	Lester Wallack	11,345	1	15
Madeleine	Jacob Voorhis, Jr.	8,544	5	46
Tidal Wave	William Voorhis	8,880	5	04
Halcyon	J. R. Smith	6,997	9	40
Madgie	R. F. Loper	6,409	11	59
Foam	S. Homans	6,404	11	41
Magic	Rear Com. F. Osgood	4,519	20	42
Eva	E. Burd Grubb	4,467	21	01
Peerless	J. R. Maxwell	2,752	34	44
Ianthe	J. B. Herreshoff	Not meas'd in time.		
SLOOPS.				
Gracie	S. J. Colgate	2,876		
Addie	W. H. Langley	2,234	6	41
Vixen	L. Livingston	1,818	11	42
Ariadne	T. H. Strange	1,636	14	04

The Regatta Committee—Messrs. S. L. Haight, William B. Bend and William Krebs—were anxious to obtain a good start, and consequently waited some few minutes for the breeze to freshen up. Shortly after eleven o'clock the fleet were tacking about the Narrows under a light southwesterly breeze, and the committee availed themselves of the favorable chance, and at 11h. 34m. 80s. the preparatory gun boomed forth its orders, and the club signal was lowered on board the Fletcher. The warning note of the instrument of death had the effect of bringing the fleet still closer the line, so that when the second report gave the word to go

THE GRACIE,

which was close at hand, immediately hauled her sheets flat and started across, followed about half a minute later by the Addie, who had the Vixen close behind on her starboard quarter. The wind was still from the southwest, and they all crossed on the starboard tack. The fleet little Peerless—the winner of the schooner prize in the Atlantic regatta—crossed with the Foam about fifty yards astern, leading the Ianthe by twenty seconds. The schooner Eva, flying the signal of Mr. E. Burd Grubb, her new owner, crossed next a few seconds in advance of the sloop Ariadne, which was some fifty yards ahead of ex-Commodore Loper in the Madgie. After the lapse of about a minute the schooners Madeleine and Magic sailed over, the latter being to leeward of the pair. The next yacht was the Columbia, which looked very handsome and fit to sail for a kingdom, and followed by the Tidal Wave, who led the Resolute by a minute. The latter had a big club topsail set to her main and a small working topsail to the fore. The new schooner yacht Viking followed next; but she was not entered in the race, and came out with the evident intention of trying her paces with the rest of the fleet. The yachts had nearly all gone on the port tack by twelve o'clock M., and were heading up towards Quarantine Island. The breeze kept pretty fresh from the south-southwest.

The yachts crossed the line as follows:—

SCHOONERS.

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Peerless	11	47	20	Magic	11	51	14
Ianthe	11	48	20	Madeleine	11	51	15
Foam	11	48	40	Columbia	11	51	42
Eva	11	48	52	Tidal Wave	11	52	19
Madgie	11	49	47	Resolute	11	53	25
SLOOPS.							
Gracie	11	46	55	Vixen	11	47	26
Addie	11	47	20	Ariadne	11	49	25

The William Fletcher was detained a few minutes while getting up her anchor, as they were in rather deep water and had considerable cable out. In the meanwhile the fleet were getting along pretty fast, beating up to the Southwest Spit. The Columbia appeared to be in her old form, and was evidently overhauling the fleet, when she stood too far on one tack and went aground on the

WEST BANK.

Her board also got fast, and it took them nearly five minutes before they were under weigh again. As the Fletcher steamed along she passed the Restless and the Viking, who appeared to be acting as whippers in to the racing fleet. The Resolute was getting along very nicely, but there was hardly enough wind for a big powerful boat of her stamp, and she had not much chance with light draught boats like the Magic, Columbia, Tidal Wave, &c. The Resolute went in stays at 12h. 20m. 35s. and stood on the starboard tack, toward Coney Island. About this time the Foam was leading the fleet, having passed the Ianthe and Peerless. The Eva, although looking as if she had done some work of late and needed a coat of paint, was sailing well, and giving the Foam all she wanted. The Madgie was sailing well, and her veteran owner evidently meant business when he went about at 12h. 21m., and going on the starboard tack crossed the bows of the Columbia and Tidal Wave. The Eva lay up to windward of the Madeleine and was forging slowly ahead of the latter, which was followed closely by the fleet little Magic. This beautiful yacht was as lively as a two-year-old, and it looked as if she felt proud to be again under the direction of the yachtsman who had once before piloted her to such a glorious victory. The little schooner Ianthe, one of the Herreshoff boats, lately brought here on sale, was doing fairly and making a good race with the Peerless. The sloop Gracie was in a good form and sailing better than she did on Tuesday, as she had jumped away from the fleet and obtained a lead of nearly half a mile. The Vixen came next and passed the

QUARANTINE HOSPITAL

at 12:31, bowling along in handsome style, with the Addie about half a mile astern. The Addie does not appear to be in good form this season, and even the magic hand of her captain, Jim Ellsworth, had no charm in increasing her speed. It is a true, but funny fact, however, that yachts are just like horses, and if they are not good and fit they will not sail. At 12:32 the Eva seemed anxious to obtain some additional motive power, and sent up a staysail. The Foam looked as if she had a good chance of being first yacht round the Southwest Spit, and was holding good wind. She was sailing to leeward of the Madeleine, but looked at one time as if she was both head reaching and holding better wind than that favorite schooner. The Eva had worked up to windward of the racing fleet, and she appeared to have got the best of the Foam, which was being overhauled by the Madeleine. The breeze was not so fresh as at the start, and at 12:45 the Madeleine sent up a staysail to see if a few yards more canvass would not do her some good. Shortly before one P. M. the William Fletcher arrived at the buoy on the

SOUTHWEST SPIT,

and took up her position in order to time the yachts as they went around. The neighborhood of the Spit was quite lively on this occasion, and the number of private and excursion steamers brought back to mind the Queen's Cup day, when all New York turned out to see the yacht race. The Gracie, one of the fastest and prettiest sloops ever launched, was the first of the fleet to put in an appearance, and, looking as handsome as ever, she rounded the stakeboat on the Spit at 12h. 45m. 10s., and giving sheet started for the lightship. The crew worked pretty lively on board that craft, and they soon had the spreader out, setting her jib like a squaresail. The balance of the fleet appeared to be coming up well together, and after a lapse of about seven minutes the sloop Vixen went round, and squaring away dashed off after her antagonist, the Gracie. The schooner Eva came next, and, lowering her staysail as she went round, shoved out her boom on the starboard side and moved off as fast as the dying breeze would permit. The Madeleine was the second schooner, and, clewing up her foretopsail, rounded the Spit at 12h. 53m. 20s., followed a couple of minutes later by the Foam. The latter yacht rather astonished the knowing ones by the way she had been sailing, as in general she was not seen often in the van. The sloop Addie came next, followed shortly afterwards by the Magic. At this stage of the race it would have been hard to pick a winner, as those yachts that had passed the Spit had run into

A CALM

and those coming up appeared to be carrying a breeze along with them. The Tidal Wave and Peerless rounded together, the latter being on the inside. About two minutes later the Columbia and Madgie went around, followed shortly afterwards by the Resolute and Ianthe. The yachts were now all lumped together in a batch inside the Hook, and they had hardly enough wind to give them steerage way.

The fleet rounded the stakeboat at the Southwest Spit as follows:—

SCHOONERS.

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Eva	12	52	19	Peerless	12	57	41
Madeleine	12	53	20	Madgie	12	59	28
Foam	12	55	27	Columbia	12	59	28
Magic	12	56	32	Resolute	1	00	12
Tidal Wave	12	57	40	Ianthe	1	00	14
SLOOPS.							
Gracie	12	45	10	Addie	12	58	36
Vixen	12	52	02	Ariadne	1	10	47

As the yachts lay on the inside of the Hook, dodging about waiting for a breeze, it looked as if they were going to make a fresh start, and "Jack was as good as his master." Shortly after one P. M. a light air came up from the eastward, and the Gracie, catching the puff, hauled her sheets flat and started off on the starboard tack at 1:05½. In the meanwhile, the new schooner Viking came up with the fleet, dressed in a handsome suit of canvas. The Magic also managed to get out of the crowd pretty cleverly, and caught the benefit of the breeze. The rest of the fleet were soon all on the starboard tack and moving slowly through the water, led by the little Ianthe, who was very cleverly handled, and they followed after the Magic. The Peerless went in stays at 1:21 and made a short stretch, heading for the point of the Hook. The breeze had been hauling round more to the southward, and by this time the

GRACIE

had a good start and was heading up well for the Lightship. The sloop Vixen was also doing well, and followed after the Gracie, with the Addie some distance behind in her wake. The wind had now hauled to about southeast, and the yachts were all coming along handsomely, with the exception of the Madgie, Tidal Wave and Resolute, who were still becalmed on the inside of the Hook. The breeze was freshening so much that the Columbia clewed up her topsails, as they were not doing much good beating to windward. The Eva was getting along nicely, and her size began to tell on the little Ianthe, whom she passed, a manœuvre which was shortly afterwards imitated by the Madeleine. The Magic was still leading the schooners and sailing very well, so much so that even bets were offered she would win the regatta. The Foam was making a pretty race with the Peerless, who was leading the Columbia.

As the yachts came up to

THE LIGHTSHIP

the usual delegation of steamers were dropping into their accustomed positions and getting up steam, in order to offer up the time-honored whistle chorus. The captain of the Lightship in the meanwhile favored his aquatic audience with a solo on a fog horn, a class of music sufficient to encourage suicidal ideas in the most cheerful temperament. The Gracie was still leading the fleet, and at 1:40 finding the breeze still freshening, she lowered her topsail, and a few minutes afterwards rounded the Lightship, and, sending up flying jib, jib topsail and maintopsail, started for home, accompanied by the shrieking of about twenty steam whistles. After about ten minutes' repose in peace and quiet the concert was again resumed in honor of the Vixen, who came around handsomely, carrying a big club topsail. The next yacht was

THE MAGIC,

who looked very pretty as she slacked her sheets and sped off on the top of the waves on her homeward journey. The Eva followed about a minute later, with the Restless on an experimental voyage close behind. The Addie rounded next, leading the Madeleine, Foam and Peerless, who arrived in the order named. The Columbia followed next, closely hunted up by the Viking, who appeared to be doing a good deal better than she showed herself capable of at the start. The little Ianthe came up a few minutes later in evident trouble, having carried away the tack of her foretopsail, and as she rounded the Lightship that sail got foul of the main gaff, and it took those on board some time before they got her fairly to work again. The yachts rounded the Lightship as follows:—

SCHOONERS.

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Magic	2	18	11	Peerless	2	23	15
Eva	2	19	15	Columbia	2	30	19
Madeleine	2	24	00	Ianthe	2	33	49
Foam	2	26	04	Resolute (not timed).			
SLOOPS.							
Gracie	2	06	44	Addie	2	23	20
Vixen	2	17	40				

The yachts looked very picturesque as they bowled along towards the Hook, with sheets started and their big balloon sails bellying out with the breeze. The Columbia did some good work, sailing free, and hauled up on the Peerless and Foam; but "the victory is not always to the swift" was shortly afterwards exemplified, as the Magic led the fleet past the point of the Hook into a calm, where the foremost yachts had nothing to do but quietly await the of their less speedy competitors. As the Fletcher passed the point of the Hook the Resolute went by bound for the Lightship, having just succeeded in getting clear of the calm with which the homeward-bounders were now surrounded. The next half hour was highly uninteresting, with the exception of watching the progress of the Resolute, and also that of the little Ianthe, which was coming by the Hook, carrying a nice breeze along with her. The rest of the fleet had joined the Madgie, who appears to have been gifted with much patience and waited in the same spot while they went to the Lightship and back. There was hardly sufficient air to give steerage way, and the Columbia, Peerless, Foam and Eva lay in a cluster so close together that it would have been easy to walk from the deck of one to the other. The Gracie finally got past the

SOUTHWEST SPIT,

followed by the Vixen. Some few minutes afterwards the Magic went drifting by, followed by the Foam. They were about two hundred yards to the westward of the stakeboat. At this time all attention was attracted to the little Ianthe, who, coming up with a light southeasterly breeze, rounded close to the stakeboat, and then immediately hauled up and ran back into the breeze that brought her down, and by this clever piece of seamanship avoided the calms into which all the others had been entrapped. The Madeleine, Columbia and Peerless floated slowly by in the wake of the Foam, and during the interval the Ianthe was skipping along with a pleasant breeze in the direction of

CONEY ISLAND.

The Resolute came up shortly afterward and followed the example of the Ianthe. The yachts rounded the Southwest Spit as follows:—

SCHOONERS.

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Magic	3	33	00	Columbia	3	35	00
Foam	3	34	00	Peerless	3	36	40
Ianthe	3	34	33	Eva	3	37	09
Madeleine	3	35	00	Resolute	3	53	18
SLOOPS.							
Gracie	3	23	27	Addie	3	36	20
Vixen	3	24	54				

The race home was uninteresting, as it became evident that without a change of wind the Ianthe would never be caught. The Gracie led the rest of the fleet, followed pretty closely by the Vixen, who, in her turn, was whipped in by the Addie. The Columbia was also sailing well for a light breeze, and passed the Magic on the run home. The Gracie finally crossed the line between the Fletcher and the stakeboat, about four minutes behind the Ianthe, who led the fleet. The Vixen came next, with the Addie close in her wake, and followed by the Foam, Peerless, Resolute, Columbia, Magic and Eva, in the order named. The following is the official time:—

SCHOONERS.

Name.	Arrival. H.	M.	S.	Actual Time. H.	M.	S.	Corrected Time. H.	M.	S.
Ianthe	5	29	21	5	41	01	Not calculat'd		
Foam	5	45	42	5	57	02	5	45	23
Peerless	5	57	43	6	10	03	5	35	19
Resolute	6	02	20	6	08	55	6	08	55
Columbia	6	05	43	6	12	01	6	10	46
Magic	6	06	45	6	15	31	5	54	49
Eva	6	19	09	6	30	17	6	09	16
Madgie	Becalmed.								
Tidal Wave	Becalmed.								
Madeleine	Passed outside home stake.								
Halcyon	Did not start.								
SLOOPS.									
Gracie	5	33	42	5	45	47	5	45	47
Vixen	5	35	11	5	45	45	5	37	03
Addie	5	39	19	5	51	59	5	45	18
Ariadne	Withdrawn.								

The judges finally decided that the prizes should be awarded as follows:—

Ianthe, first schooner, without allowance.
Peerless, first schooner, with allowance.
Gracie, first sloop, without allowance.
Vixen, first sloop, with allowance.

The prizes were exhibited on board the club steamer, and are each valued at $250.

The regatta passed off very pleasantly, and, with the exception of the excursion steamer Olyphant getting aground and being towed home by the Navy Yard cutter Catalpa, nothing occurred to mar the success of the regatta. The arrangements on board the Fletcher were excellent, and the Regatta Committee, Messrs. S. L. Haight, W. B. Bend and W. Krebs, were indefatigable in their exertions to provide all the necessary facilities for the convenience of those on board. Secretary Charles A. Minton was also on board the Fletcher and assisted in the general arrangements.

MAD DOGS IN BROOKLYN.

The streets of Brooklyn are swarming with useless canines. The Common Council several months ago passed a resolution calling upon the owners of dogs to muzzle the "critters" forthwith, and requesting the Mayor to offer a reward for the conviction of all persons violating this ordinance. The Mayor did as requested. The Chief of Police instructed the police to shoot all unmuzzled dogs found prowling through the streets. A few dogs were shot shortly after the issuing of the order and no further attention was paid to the matter. The consequence is no regard is paid to the orders of the authorities. Several persons have been bitten in Brooklyn of late, which awakens the people to the fact that the police order should no longer be permitted to be violated with impunity. Inspector Folk will doubtless see to it that delinquent officers of the department are reminded of this fact, and that the nuisance complained of be abated.

THE LABOR LEAGUES.

Mass Meeting of the Metal Workers.

THE POLICE WORN OUT

Railroad Machinists from New York to Rochester on Strike.

Meetings of the Brass Founders and Finishers, the Gas Men, Coopers and Quarrymen.

REPORTS FROM OTHER CITIES.

The mass meeting at Germania Assembly Rooms was the principal subject of conversation among the strikers yesterday.

The Executive Committee of fifteen of the metal workers held their separate and secret session, instructing committees and receiving reports. They announce that arrangements are nearly perfected for absorbing into their organization the Housesmiths' Union—a body which already has the large majority of its members at work under the new system.

A committee from the German cabinet makers and the pianoforte makers was appointed in the morning session of the Teutonia Hall League, to visit the Police Commissioners to show their wounds received in the last demonstration at Steinway's factory and to request non-interference in their proceedings in future. It is rumored in some quarters that this action was taken preparatory to a second visit to be paid to the same factory this morning.

The cabinetmakers still hope for success, and say they will go West in a body sooner than return to work on the old system of ten hours. The employés of Roux & Co. are again reported at work under the eight-hour arrangement.

The workmen employed at the Hudson River Railroad freight depot (St. John's Park) struck yesterday morning, and their demands were at once met. The names of four workmen who refused to join the strikers have been advertised by them.

The journeymen tool sharpeners will strike on Monday next.

It is asserted by the trade unionists that Superintendent Kelso has notified the manufacturers of the city that they must give a decided answer to the men by Monday next, as the police are nearly worn out and cannot continue the endless round of duty they have been compelled to perform. They still guard Durant's refinery and the Metropolitan gasometers and works. The police may expect a frightful scalding from the speakers at the Cooper Institute indignation meeting to-night if the oratory of the regular labor meetings affords a fair sample of the denunciations in store for them.

The railroad machinists are now on a strike at every point on the Hudson River and New York Central roads between this city and Rochester.

Mass Meeting of the Iron and Metal Workers' League at Germania Hall.

Long before two o'clock, the hour for which the mass meeting of the metal workers was called yesterday, the regular session room was crowded to overflowing, and at twenty minutes past two the meeting was adjourned to the great hall. There were at this time about three thousand persons present.

At half-past two the PRESIDENT stepped forward and said:—Gentlemen, I wish to announce that no fears need be entertained in regard to the employers refusing us work. It has been stated that the employers at their meeting threatened to close their doors. I will now read, in view of this, a paragraph cut from a morning paper. It is as follows:—

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company closed a contract yesterday with John Roach to build two first class iron steamers for the China line. The ships are to be propellers, of 4,000 tons, and are to be finished in eighteen months from date, at a cost of $850,000 each, in gold.

The reading of the above was received with cheers.

The PRESIDENT then said—I have the honor to introduce Mr. Blessart, of the Tailors' Union, who will now address you.

Mr. BLESSART—I have never felt a greater pleasure than in addressing the men now before me. I see in every face earnestness of purpose and a dauntless, soldier-like look. Any man coming to New York and viewing its streets, flanked with tenement houses that are merely cages, pest houses and infamous apologies for places to live in, should ask himself this question, "Must these things always be?" If this movement fails no man is responsible but the workingman. In this country labor is capital. They talk of starving us to terms. I tell you that if we are united we may starve the employers to terms. How about starving? If every workman in this city was to join us heart and hand not a ferryboat or street car could run, not a wagon load of luggage could be removed without the aid of the workingman. (Cheers.) A man might ride on a load of greenbacks and could not get across the river. (Cheers.) I know in this country you have a dollar for the Englishman's shilling, but if the Englishman can drive the great capitalists of that country from Land's End to the frontiers of Scotland to desperation with only pence, they are greater than we with the almighty dollar. The fact is you have trusted to the politicians, and now where are they? You wonder at the success of the carpenters, bricklayers, painters or plasterers, and the fact is only this, that they trusted in their trade organizations, and not in the politicians. The speaker then went into a strain of violent denunciation of the police, which occupied considerable time and was frequently received with bursts of applause. The "Fourth of July" was held up to ridicule, and it was asked where could the freedom be found and where the much-talked-of liberty among the workmen who lived in tenement houses, and who, with a wife and family, came home at night to find that no nice supper was prepared, but that they came only to

Sup sorrow with the poor.

The speaker concluded by saying that all nationalities were merged in the present struggle and should be lost; that from this new federation should come the glorious community and republic of labor. He then added that the workingman has two enemies with which to contend—whiskey and the oppression of heartless capitalists. The speaker retired in the midst of loud cheering.

The PRESIDENT announced that Corliers and May, of Water street, Brooklyn, had conceded the eight-hour principle, to commence with to-morrow morning.

Mr. HOFFMAN was next introduced. He asked that the English-speaking members would remain in order while he addressed his countrymen present. He then proceeded to speak in German. Repeating the paragraph announcing Roach & Son's contract for the building of steamers for the Pacific Mail line, and quoting from the HERALD in regard to the long hours and small pay of the workmen in the sugar refineries, the speaker next read a very lengthy document, said to have originated from the Cabinet Makers' League.

The PRESIDENT read a slip from a Brooklyn paper which spoke of the eight-hour movement as on the wane. It was received with hisses.

Mr. O'NEIL, of the pattern makers, was next introduced. He announced himself as a member of the Amalgamated Machinists of London. He denounced the capitalists as rich paupers and men without intelligence, and added that they kept their shops open because they could make a dollar on every dollar paid to the workingmen. The speaker said that he had not been long in this country, but was a great while in the Old Country, and had been eleven years a trade unionist. He dwelt at some length upon the fact that the contributions received by the Newcastle miners in their great strike from the unionists of London, Liverpool and Manchester were so great that the Newcastle men received more money than they ever earned as wages in the same length of time and didn't care a damn whether they went to work or not.

The PRESIDENT announced that a committee which had called on the steam engineers in the morning had reported that the engineers would assist them and that a committee of the gasmen had visited the Executive Committee the day previous and announced that they would give from one to five dollars each per week in support of the metal workers, as they recognized that in case the Iron League failed they would have to return to work twelve hours.

A delegate from the sewing machine makers stated that contributions received from California and interior cities would enable them to keep up the strike for six months at least.

Mr. KUHL, the President of the cigar makers, next addressed the meeting. He announced himself as a boss, but a boss by necessity, as he found it impossible to get a situation as a workingman. The workingman, he said, was the only friend the workingman had. They should rival in their devotion to their purpose. The Scotch miner, who when asked by his employer if he could hold out longer, said, "Yes, I can live now on a pennyworth of potatoes, a thing you never can do, and I can hold out to the end, even if it is starvation." The speaker concluded by asking that a committee be sent to the police indignation meeting to be held at the Cooper Institute to-night.

Mr. HASS, of the Machinists and Blacksmiths' Union, appeared upon the platform and made an address in the German language, which was frequently interrupted by applause. He rehearsed the difficulties which the Crispins, the unions of the cabinet makers' leagues and the machinists and blacksmiths had encountered, and advised them to unite under the auspices of the metal workers' organization and march unitedly and boldly forward.

Mr. MACDONALD, one of the Vice Presidents of the Metal Workers' League, said:—There was a time when the workingmen met for a discussion of their difficulties over a glass of gin and bitters, but that time has gone by. It is useless for the employers to scatter broadcast over the land reports that we are rioters. This densely packed room, where the heat is almost suffocating, shows your earnestness and devotion; and the peace and order which you have maintained through the assaults which have been made upon you, and the sore temptations that have beset you, give the lie to their statements. Our flag, with its eight-hour inscription, is nailed to the mast. (Cheers.) The speaker then reviewed the effects of the strike upon both the capitalists and the workingmen, and closed with a glowing description of the power and magnitude of the iron-working force. His speech was both the most eloquent and logical of the day.

The PRESIDENT, after announcing that in future nightly meetings would be held, stated that the meeting was adjourned.

The Brass Founders and Finishers—The Strikers in Philadelphia Organizing.

The Brass Founders and Finishers' Eight-Hour League met yesterday morning and afternoon at the New York Turn Halle, in Fourth street. The attendance was quite large. In the afternoon the report of the committee which was sent to Philadelphia to organize a league there was received. The gentlemen of the committee—Messrs Thomas McGrann, David Cartwright and William Ramsey—returned yesterday morning. They said that they found no organization there at all and no

UNITY OF PURPOSE

in the trade. A mass meeting was immediately called, and the strike for "eight hours" was organized. All of the brass founders and finishers in that city went into the movement as one man. In Camden the same enthusiasm was displayed, and the leaders in the latter place pledged themselves that the trade in Baltimore would be equally unanimous. A mass meeting was to be held in Philadelphia to-day, and by Monday it was promised that the strike would be in full progress and every shop closed.

It was reported that in New York two more shops had yielded yesterday to the demands of the workmen, and it was rumored that Gregory, the great pump maker, and Jones, who has the largest shop in the city, would concede the eight-hour stipulation on Monday, and recall all of their old employés. The "bosses" are said to have no stock of finished work on hand, the high price of copper during the last winter having kept the trade idle. From this fact it appears that they have no chance to withstand the pressure of necessity which will compel them either to keep their shops busy or to relinquish their established custom. They do not and seem disinclined to combine so that the ordinary rivalry in the business is another agency which works quietly in favor of the laborers.

The Metropolitan Gas Works—Probabilities of Re-employment for the Strikers.

Though the company in charge of the Metropolitan Gas Works has suffered much annoyance from the renewed strikes of the men in their employment, they nevertheless declare their willingness to treat them with more leniency and indulgence than was at first expected. Some of the men who exhibit in their action a certain share of industry and inclination to work have been received back to their employment. The number of loungers around the corners is beginning to decrease to a noticeable extent. The police, however, are still on guard at the works, and on the neighboring streets. It is a matter of necessity for them to escort the new-hands to and from work in order to prevent brawls and injuries to either party.

Gas Fitters.

The Gas Fitters' Protective Benevolent Association held a meeting last evening in Masonic Hall, Thirteenth street, Mr. John Wetherspoon in the chair and Mr. James O'Brien secretary. A number of new members were enrolled. After some routine business the eight-hour movement was discussed, but no final action taken, as the organization at present is not as complete as desirable. It is expected that in a couple of weeks the trade will speak more decidedly.

Wheelwrights and Blacksmiths.

The wheelwrights and blacksmiths held a meeting last night at Military Hall, 195 Bowery. About one hundred and fifty of the trade were present, and a large number of new men were added to the list. The President, Mr. J. J. Barrett, announced to the meeting that though the strike was considered over some time ago that three shops—those of Mandeville, Kiersted & Smith and Moore & Son—had gone back to ten hours, after working one week on the eight-hour plan. These shops had turned out again yesterday. It was decided to allow the men on strike $10 a week from funds supplied to the organization. The men feel confident that they will be completely successful before another week.

The Coopers.

The coopers held a meeting last night at Clement's Hall, in Third street. A delegation from the painters was received, whose mission bore reference to the parade which is planned for the Fourth of July.

The Quarrymen.

The fourth division of the Quarrymen's Protective Union was held at the hall corner of 115th street and Fifth avenue last night. The meeting was called to order at eight o'clock and reports from the several jobs read to the society, after which new members were enrolled to the number of fifty. The men who are out on strike are being paid by the society; but these are few, and it is expected that by next Monday there will not be a quarryman in the city idle through the strike. After the transaction of unimportant business and much speechmaking the meeting adjourned to meet at the same place on Thursday next.

Granite Cutters vs. Batterson.

The Secretary of the Granite Cutters has addressed a long communication to the HERALD. The only point in it (after reciting in general terms the circumstances of an interview with Mr. Batterson, at Westerly, R. I.) is a wish on the part of the union that the public will for a time suspend judgment in regard to their course. They also claim that Mr. Batterson appeared magnanimous and wasn't.

Port Jervis Erie Men Not Enthusiastic.

The committee of three sent by the employés of the Erie shops at Jersey City and the Eight Hour League of New York held their meeting last night at Lockwood's Hall, Port Jervis. The attendance of employés of the Erie shops was very slim. The machine shops were scarcely represented at all, and no enthusiasm was manifested. The representative of the Eight Hour League delivered an address, urging the mechanics to join in the "uprising," and assuring them of ample support if they did strike. Captain Cook, of the Erie employés, after the speech, said that to get up a strike in Port Jervis it would be necessary to place a policeman at every door and window of the shops to keep the men from getting back to work.

The committee received no assurances of co-operation on the part of the employés, and very little encouragement. They left for the shops at Susquehanna depot to-day.

THE STRIKE IN JERSEY CITY.

The iron workers of Jersey City and Hoboken are making strenuous efforts to draw all the recusant machinists into the eight-hour movement. A committee of eight was appointed to visit the different shops, but only five of the committee carried out the instructions. They reported that in Cushing's shop, Smith & Brothers' shop and in Griffin's foundry the men were all on eight-hour time. In Foch's shop, at Hoboken, the men are favorably disposed to the movement. Mr. Ferguson, on the other hand, informed the committee in very emphatic terms that he would close his shop before he would yield to the eight-hour delusion. In Brower & Tilyer's iron foundry, on Mercer street, the eight-hour rule was granted by the proprietors. Several men stated that in some of the shops the men were not in favor of the strike. The following delegates were appointed to represent the branch league at the parent league in New York:—F. Heavy, M. Johnson, Michael McCauley, T. Morris, H. Kay, T. Brown, J. Compton. One of the men employed in Harris' shop, on Steuben street, refused to do work sent from a shop in Albany where the men are on strike, and he left the shop.

The employés in the Adirondack and Jersey City Steel Works positively refuse to join in the strike. They urge that in former strikes they never attained their object, and were obliged to remain idle from three to four months. They regard the movement as a mischievous one, which will recoil on the heads of its promoters.

A delegation of eight-hour men from the Erie Railway shops visited Port Jervis on Wednesday night and attempted to get up a public demonstration, but it was a signal failure. Only a few of the machinists employed in the railway shops attended. The men decline to join in the movement.

THE STRIKERS BEATEN IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 20, 1872.

A meeting of the strikers, at which about one hundred were present, was held to-day. Great depression was manifested at the resolute stand taken by employing cabinet makers in opposition to the strike. The speakers expressed much indignation at the employers. Finally the daily meetings were suspended in consequence of the small attendance. On Sunday afternoon next there will be a mass meeting.

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Volume XXXVII.....No. 173

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—SCHNEIDER OR, THE OLD HOUSE ON THE RHINE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—SEPARATE MAINTENANCE—SWAMP ANGELS.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 614 Broadway.—CHICAGO BEFORE THE FIRE, DURING THE FIRE AND AFTER THE FIRE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue.—ENOCH ARDEN.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, 14th st. and Broadway.—AN ALARMING SACRIFICE—PRIMA DONNA OF A NIGHT.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—ON THE JURY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—RED MAZEPPA.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—GEORGIA MINSTRELS.

SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—GARDEN INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

TERRACE GARDEN, 58th st., between 3d and Lexington avs.—SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, June 21, 1872.

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THE REGATTA OF THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB yesterday had not the very best of luck in their weather; for, although the sun shone with exulting brilliancy over wave and woodland, the breeze which would have made the race exciting had barely breath enough to make it interesting. A very light wind at the start, leading into calculation-destroying calms, fretted away the heart of the day's sport. This could not, however, destroy either the manifold beauties of the scene or the enjoyment of the thousands who ventured trustingly in the vicinity of treacherous boilers to follow the yachts in their dreamy race. To aid the dreaminess of the day a mirage hung above the waters, but to dissolve all pleasures of the imagination in this line would come the scream of the tuneless tug whistles like an echo from the Boston Jubilee. The day, so far as reported, passed without accident to life, and, if the yachtsmen did not enjoy themselves, they were the source of much amusement to others. This should console them.

THE PRUSSIAN TREATY WITH THE CHINESE, or, speaking more correctly in the light of recent events in Europe, the treaty of the German empire with China, is to be revised at the close of the present year or the beginning of next, and it is rumored that many concessions, startling to the minds of the British diplomatists in Pekin, will be demanded by the representative of Prince Bismarck. If they are conceded, as it is not at all unlikely they will, we shall have the initial for a new starting point in the history of the commerce and foreign populations of Asia.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, ITS PERMANENCY AND INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES.—President Thiers professes intense faith in the permanency of republican democracy in France, and this, too, at the very moment when the nation is making the most solemn arrangements for the regular payment of three milliards of francs to the Germans from the present date to the year 1874; and also when the French Treasury is negotiating for bills of exchange to the amount of five hundred millions of francs. France is a wonderfully productive nation, enjoys a most astonishing power of industrial recuperation, and is, in every respect, worthy of the grand belief which the Chief of State has in the patient endurance and home resources of her people.

The Fifth Avenue Hotel Conference—A Long Branch Democratic Conference—The Issue and the Prospect.

From the proceedings yesterday of the Fifth Avenue Hotel Conference, of which we give a very interesting report this morning, the intelligent reader will perceive that we are in the midst of one of those extraordinary political upheavals which mark, from time to time, a reconstruction of our political parties. This conference originated with anti-Greeley leaders of the Free Trade League, and though the declared object of their call was the union of all the opposition elements against General Grant in this Presidential contest, their real design, as subsequently betrayed, was a diversion against the Cincinnati ticket of Greeley and Brown, and in view of the nomination of other candidates by the approaching Democratic National Convention for the general suffrages of the anti-administration elements. The meeting was called through a confidential circular, and was doubtless, as an invitation, limited to a list of such prominent democrats and anti-Grant republicans throughout the country as were supposed to be dissatisfied with Mr. Greeley's nomination, and particularly on the question of free trade.

In the next place, in the organization of this conference as a deliberative body, with General Cox, of Ohio as President; General Dix and Mr. W. C. Bryant as Vice Presidents, and for Secretary, Henry D. Lloyd, one of the secretaries of the Free Trade League, it will be remarked that the anti-Greeley free traders were given all they could ask in the control of the meeting. And yet when the interchange of opinions among the one hundred members, more or less, of this conference began it was soon made manifest, from the earnest speeches in support of Greeley, and from the enthusiasm with which they were received, that even this assemblage of supposed anti-Greeley old-line whigs, old-line democrats and anti-Grant free-trade republicans was anything but a unit against the Cincinnati candidates.

But as we write we hear from this conference that the discussion has become stormy and exciting; that a motion to adjourn has been rejected by a decisive vote; that the anti-Greeley men are disposed to no compromise upon Greeley; that the meeting may be prolonged til the morning, and that the result may be harmony or another bolt. Meantime, we are informed that a mysterious meeting of democrats in favor of a straight democratic ticket, or Charles Francis Adams as a substitute for Greeley, was held yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel, Long Branch. We presume that this meeting was contrived for the purpose of strengthening the anti-Greeley party in this Fifth Avenue Conference, and between the two there may be some mischief afoot in reference to the acceptance of Mr. Greeley by the Democratic National Convention. We think, however, from the spontaneous uprisings of the democracy in his favor throughout the Union, and from the decisive majority he has secured of the Democratic Convention, that he will be adopted at Baltimore, and will, with a few exceptions, be supported by the democrats, old and young, North and South, and that, from the dissensions in the republican camp, in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, he will be apt to give General Grant a very sharp and close contest.

This will be one of the most remarkable transitions and transformations in the history of our political parties, though we have had many within the brief period of our history as an independent nation. The dissolution and disappearance of the old federal party in 1820 was a remarkable event, in being followed by a reconstruction of parties, which brought General Jackson into the foreground and made him one of our great political landmarks as the founder and builder of the old democratic party, and Henry Clay as the glorious embodiment and champion of the old whig party. The dissolution and dispersion of the whig party in 1852 was a remarkable event, from the momentous consequences which immediately followed in the rapid rise, development, decline and collapse of the mischievous Know Nothing party, in the intolerable demands of the Southern slaveholding oligarchy, and in the rise and wonderful growth of the present republican party on the single point of hostility to any further extension of slavery.

But a more important event than the dissolution of the old whig party was the disruption of the democratic party in the Charleston Convention of 1860; for it was through the divisions thus created in the democratic ranks that the republican party came into power. We need not here repeat the radical changes which this party, in the suppression of a Southern pro-slavery rebellion and in the reconstruction of the rebellious States, has made in the government. It is enough that within the last twelve years this powerful party has fully achieved its appointed mission in one of the most stupendous political revolutions in the history of any people. The democratic party, or what remains of it from the Charleston Convention, secession, rebellion and Southern reconstruction, having at length accepted the issues settled by the war, as incorporated in the new amendments to the constitution, is precisely in the position required for an active coalition with the Cincinnati anti-Grant republicans, and all the other anti-administration elements of the country.

This coming democratic convention, therefore, all things considered, we think will mark the most extraordinary party transformation in our political history. In fusing the democratic with the Cincinnati party, the former, as it was, disappears, and the latter, in its principles and living ideas, takes its place. All the dead issues of this party of the past are done away with, and upon Greeley and Brown the united opposition elements will stand upon equal ground as a new organization upon the leading issues of the day. The democratic masses have at length become wise from their numerous defeats on their dead issues, and they are abandoned; the other opposition organizations have also profited from the lesson of the past, such as that of the division of the opposition forces in 1832 against Jackson, and that of 1836 against Van Buren, and that of the divided opposition strength of 1856 against Buchanan, when, in each of these cases, by a cordial union upon the one idea of defeating the party in power, an opposition coalition might have carried the day. Unquestionably Buchanan, by a union of the opposition elements upon a common ticket, could have been overwhelmingly defeated.

But there is another thing which in this canvass enforces the policy of union upon the various opposition camps. They must fight to elect their President by a majority of the electoral vote; for they cannot otherwise elect him. They can have no hope from a contest upon three or four candidates, even though assured in advance that upon this plan of operations they can carry the election into the House of Representatives, because a large majority of the House (the present House), State by State, is sure for General Grant. There is, also, in this general opposition cry of "Anybody to beat Grant," more than at first appears in this apparently flippant expression of a malignant hostility. It reminds us of that general opposition battle cry of 1840 against Van Buren—"Anything for a change"—though there are as yet no visible signs of another such popular whirlwind in 1872. It ought to be sufficient for a fusion of all the opposition parties, factions and cliques in this campaign that they know there is no hope for them without union; that they may combine upon Mr. Greeley, and that if the democratic party drop him and proclaim another man as their candidate they will surely, and worse than ever before, be defeated. And this other fact ought to be sufficient to determine the course of the Democratic Convention—to wit, that with another Presidential defeat, as the old democratic party, in 1872, this party, like the old whig party in 1852, will be dissolved and dispersed.

The Geneva Arbitration Court and Consequences of Its Consultations.

The work of the Geneva Arbitration Court in the Alabama claims case appears to have already, so far as it has been reported, produced a healthful, pleasing effect in the British Parliament. Mr. Disraeli announced to the House of Commons last night that he had decided to postpone his motion for inquiry as to the exact condition of the relations existing between Great Britain and the United States in consequence of the continuance of the negotiations. This fact is, in itself alone, a great gain to the Gladstone Cabinet, and should certainly tend to stir up the British Premier to the conclusion of the work of an amicable settlement of the case. From the seat of council in Geneva the news report goes to show that the Italian, Brazilian and Swiss arbitrators are slightly puzzled, if not confused, over the fact of the English motion for an eight months' adjournment. President Sclopis and Secretary Favrot remain near to Geneva, so that the Court may be reassembled, if necessary, before the 26th instant, the day to which the session has been prorogued. Premier Gladstone states that the questions of the Canadian loan and the San Juan boundary line remain entirely unaffected by the arrangements in Switzerland, so that all we have to trouble about at present is the repairment of the doings of the Alabama and her consorts.

Germany and Hayti.

An official despatch from Port au Prince reports that on the 11th inst. the German men-of-war Veneta and Gazelle took forcible possession of two Haytien corvettes and held them until the Haytiens paid the indemnity demanded by the German merchants. It was a bloodless struggle, the despatch takes care to inform us, but it was not the less on that account a significant and instructive event. We care nothing for the quarrel between the German merchants and the government of Hayti, but we cannot afford to be indifferent to the fact that a new Power has sprung into existence which, with watchful eyes, surveys the world and promptly insists on the rights of its people wherever and whenever it finds those rights invaded. Time was when of all the Western governments that of Great Britain alone commanded respect abroad. Later the vigorous policy of Louis Napoleon made the voice of France a terror. France has fallen, and it will not be possible for her for some time to come to terrify foreign nations with her threat; but the place vacated by France is well filled by Germany, and a new and powerful element has been added to the aggressive forces of modern civilization. It will not be for many years to come that Germany will be a great naval Power; but a great naval Power Bismarck is determined to make her, and when this ambition of Germany is realized England and the United States will find it necessary to look after their laurels.

Official Corruption in Jersey City.

The facts developed in the charge made against the Chief of Police of Jersey City reveal a system of compromise with thieves which is not creditable to the morality of our neighbors. When those who are the victims of theft consent to condone the crime in order to obtain a restoration of a part of their property their action can only be defended on the ground of expediency and the notorious inefficiency of our police force to insure the punishment of wrong-doing. If the public had more confidence in the energy and ability of the guardians of law and order there would be less inclination to make terms with rogues than there is at present. But so little confidence exists in the ability or even desire of the police to recapture stolen property, unless it is made worth their while by a system of reward, that the public find it cheaper to compromise directly with the thieves than to have recourse to the police middleman, who, as a matter of course, looks for his share of the spoil. We are glad that the proceedings in Jersey City will in all probability show that the law does not look favorably on this system of compromise with dishonesty. In an age a little ruder than ours Jonathan Wyld was sent to the gallows for this kind of cloaked partnership with robbers. We are not quite so bloodthirsty, but we do think that those whose business it is to catch thieves ought not to be allowed to act as their agents in blackmailing the public. Where the police have sufficient information to enable them to recover goods by means of compromise they ought to be able to arrest the robbers without making conditions with them, and it is clearly their duty to do so. If the charge brought against the Jersey police official can be proved we hope such steps will be taken as will serve as a warning to others in the same position to have no doubtful relations with the criminal classes.

Free Shipbuilding Materials—The Treasury Department Circular.

The circular of the Treasury Department to the Collectors of Customs and others, with regard to carrying out the tenth section of the Tariff act of June 6, which we published yesterday, will prove interesting to our shipping merchants and shipbuilders. The act provides that from and after its passage "all lumber, timber, hemp, manila and iron and steel rods, bars, spikes, nails and bolts and copper and composition metal which may be necessary for the construction and equipment of vessels built in the United States for the purpose of being employed in the foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, and finished after the passage of this act, may be imported in bond, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and upon proof that such materials have been used for the purpose aforesaid no duties shall be paid thereon." The vessels so built, however, will not be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade more than two months in any one year, except upon the payment of the duties on which a rebate had been allowed. The act exempts from duty all articles of foreign production needed for the repair of American vessels engaged exclusively in foreign trade. The circular of the Secretary of the Treasury referred to prescribes the rules to be observed in carrying out the act, both to facilitate shipbuilding and ship repairs and to protect the revenue.

This act of Congress is not very clear, and that is a fault in Congressional legislation we have reason to complain of too often. The first impression on reading it is that all shipbuilding materials for the class of vessels named are exempt from duty; but on closer examination it seems doubtful if iron plates, which form the bulk of the material for modern iron ships, are exempt. Were these intentionally excluded as a favor to the iron manufacturers of Pennsylvania? If so, this pretended liberality to the shipping and shipbuilding interests of the country is very much narrowed down. Such stingy, partial and piecemeal legislation would not meet the wants of the country. It would look much like a political sop on the eve of the elections, and in the end prove a delusion and a snare. Our mercantile marine could not be aided much by such legislation. We may be mistaken, and the act may exempt from duty all materials for vessels intended for the foreign trade, but it will hardly bear that interpretation. What the country really wants to restore our tonnage is, in addition to taking the duty off shipbuilding materials, a repeal or suspension of the Registry law, so as to enable our capitalists to build and buy ships abroad. The two measures together would soon restore American shipping and trade, and would at the same time gradually promote our shipbuilding interests. But the first and paramount object should be to restore our tonnage, particularly in that class of large iron ocean steamships which now do the bulk of the passenger and most valuable freight trade. We are losing hundreds of millions of dollars by the obstructive Registry law. We are surrendering our most valuable trade to foreigners. The loss in a year is, probably, greater than all our shipyards are worth. We hope Congress will be more liberal and more broadly national in its views when it meets again than it has been on this question.

The College Commencements.

The college commencements, like the May anniversaries, furnish a sort of annual entertainment to the American people. The May anniversaries are over, and now the commencements are at hand. These commencements are most interesting occasions to many thousands of our people. Professors and students alike, worn out by the arduous toil of many months, are impatient to be away from the scenes of toil and to enter on the full enjoyment of their summer holidays. This, however, is not all. Prizes are to be distributed, degrees are to be conferred, and to all, except the disappointed, such an occasion is one which gladdens the heart. Let us hope that the honors will be wisely distributed; that no deserving student shall have reason to consider himself slighted, and that the honorary titles of D. D. and LL. D. will be given only to such as have fairly made their mark in the ranks of science and literature. D. D.'s and LL. D.'s are a little too common among us, and the titles have become altogether too cheap. At Brown University and at Williams College presidents are to be inaugurated. At some of the colleges there is to be some little excitement over the election of trustees. In some instances the colleges, burdened with debt or cramped by the want of funds in carrying out their educational schemes, have gone a begging, and Old Yale particularly is in quest of a Peabody who will put her in possession of five millions of dollars. We call upon our millionnaires to come forward and do the kind thing. We know of no greater honor than to have one's name handed down to history as the benefactor of a great national educational institution. To all who are influenced by so laudable an ambition Yale now offers an opportunity. The opportunity ought not to be lost.

MEXICAN ANARCHY, WITH CONTINUED OUTRAGES AGAINST AMERICANS.—The condition of affairs in Mexico has become so sadly serious that it has ceased to be amusing. If the import of our news from Matamoros to-day were less melancholy the intelligence would be really laughable nevertheless. We are told how a bandit chief, Mr. Portugal by name—but perhaps this is an alias—had appeared in the neighborhood of the city with his outlaws and committed robberies and a murder in sight of the inhabitants. Then we are assured that the guns of the fort were opened upon him and that he retired, leisurely, under fire. As the present time is accepted as a sort of patent age of new inventions it may be that the Mexican idea will be worked into profitable shape here, and that we shall soon have half a dozen batteries of light or flying artillery, attached to the Police Headquarters in Mulberry street, and that peaceable travellers who are forced to be out at night will, instead of crying out "police" when they are attacked, politely request the commander for "a little more grape, if you please, captain." The neutrality of the Rio Grande is still violated defiantly against Americans. It is alleged that Treviño and Quiroga are endeavoring to arrange a peace with Juarez on the basis of their own personal pardon. But who can say anything certain of Mexico, its factions or its government policy, with the exception that they are all demoralized, and nearly as badly so as can be?

The Fun and Frolic of the Campaign—A Dash Through a Day's Exchanges.

So far as the present Presidential contest has progressed there has been exhibited so little bitterness of feeling that we might almost imagine that another edition of the second Monroe campaign of 1820 was before the American people—a campaign when all was harmony and fraternal feeling. The Convention at Baltimore may throw in some disturbing elements, some firebrands to revive the almost extinguished embers of sectional prejudice; but the expectations are to the contrary. So far, we say, everything augurs that the Presidential campaign of this year will be a jolly one. It will, we think, show to the governments of Europe that after getting through their local troubles the American people are prone to fun and frolic, with occasional interstices of seriousness, which no other peoples in the world can imitate. We will make a dash through our exchanges of to-day and reproduce in brief what the papers say, quoting *ad lib.*

A Western paper (anti-Grant) declares that insects rob American farmers of three hundred millions a year, and is sure that by the election of Mr. Greeley, with his careful regard for American industry, the most stringent legislation against all foreign bugs will be instituted.

The Toledo *Blade* (Grant) declares that only in "little Delaware" the democracy show any consistency. The eyes of the country "are therefore again cast upon little Delaware." The *Blade* proceeds in a more serious strain:—

> If Greeley shall be elected there will be an end of the peace we have had under Grant. Democrats will demand and obtain the practical enforcement of their principles and all the offices.

"All the offices" seem to be the animating motive of all politicians.

A Southern Greeley poet vents himself in this wise:—

> The state of Dade has about played;
> We haven't any money, but plenty of peach and honey,
> Which we drink very freely to the health of Horace Greeley.
> Down with the Dents, for they are a very big expense,
> And we can't afford to furnish them with board.
> Let every man in Dade sharpen up his blade,
> And go into the fight shouting for what is right.

"Shouting for what he has made" would have made a better rhyme for blade.

A Western democratic paper, called the *Northwest*, refers to General Grant as the "filthy baboon" and the "nation's hog"—terms that are regarded as "very elevated" by an opposition contemporary.

The Council Grove (Kansas) *Advocate* notices as a significant fact that no President who received a nomination by acclamation was ever elected. And, inasmuch as Henry Clay and Van Buren were nominated unanimously and defeated, therefore Grant must be defeated, because he was unanimously nominated at Philadelphia.

The Utica *Herald* (Grant) declares that "the antagonism of Mr. Greeley's character creates enthusiasm against him, and produces disappointment and dismay on the part of his supporters;" therefore General Grant will "continue four years longer the safe and judicious ruler of the republic."

"Two dollars a day and roast beef" was the old war cry of the democracy, and a Western democratic paper says they will not this year be contented with a democratic war cry of "Greeley mush and watermelon."

A Western man declares that he is "for the man who whaled and not for the man who bailed Jeff Davis," and another prays in regard to Dan Voorhees:—"Oh! that some head red devil of the Plains might gobble and scalp the red-head devil of the Wabash."

The Richmond *Enquirer* (straight democrat) "honestly believes that the nomination of Mr. Greeley at Baltimore will secure the re-election of Grant." If it must be so the *Enquirer* cannot help it. In the words of the ancient Father Ritchie, who wielded the *Enquirer's* editorial sceptre with so much vigor in the days of Jackson, discoursing at the time upon the nomination of Martin Van Buren as "Old Hickory's" successor—a nomination he did not at first relish—"sink or swim, survive or perish, our fortunes and our influence are with Martin Van Buren." Some anti-democratic editors at the time compared this remark to a man who had thrown a rope, with an anchor attached, around his neck, and cast himself into the sea. But old Father Ritchie lived to see Martin Van Buren President of the United States. What will the new *Enquirer* do? "Sink or swim, survive or perish?"

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* (Greeley democrat), referring to the HERALD reporter's interview with the President at Long Branch, during which General Grant said that Greeley would withdraw if he was not nominated at Baltimore, remarks that "Grant is building his hopes on a sandy foundation. Greeley will be nominated at Baltimore, make the race and be elected by an overwhelming majority.

> There is a tide in the affairs of men,
> Taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.

And Greeley is on the flood tide."

That Mr. Greeley has been invited to visit the South here is a versified verification from an anti-Greeley sheet:—

> Come, Mr. Greeley; come to the South,
> The land you have lied and re-lied on;
> You can lower your chin and open your mouth
> When your neck strains the rope you are tied on.

Mr. Greeley has been to the South, and did not observe any signs of that rope; but perhaps this couplet is only intended as a dodge to "rope in" some unreconstructed democrats.

The Titusville (Pa.) *Herald*—Grant—makes this revelation, accompanied with a modicum of possible fact:—

> Greeley is pretty sure to be endorsed at Baltimore, but the most that the democrats hope for is to carry New York by the union of the Fenton wing and the Tammany Ring, and by this lovely coalition carry the Legislature and defeat the return of Conkling to the United States Senate.

Here is an evidence of the manner in which the campaign is conducted in Iowa:—Some rogue has imposed upon the innocent people of Davenport the "Bognes' March" under the title of "Greeley and Brown's Polonaise." The fellow should be drummed out of town to the tune of his own imposition.

The Statesville (N. C.) *Intelligencer* (democratic) speaks of the Philadelphia nominations as the "Leather ticket—Grant the tanner, Wilson the cobbler—Grant the leather-head, Wilson leather to the last."

The above are only a few among the racy extracts we glean from a dash among our exchanges for one day. It will be seen that the spirit of fun prevails; that bitterness is almost universally discarded, and that the campaign of 1872, so far as it has gone, has been conducted with but little introduction of that acrimonious feeling which has characterized the columns of the partisan papers in previous Presidential conflicts.

Boston's Jubilee Show—Shall Strauss Be Introduced to the American People?

The prospects in a financial point of view of the Boston experiment seems to be brightening. As the curiosity of the people is aroused, those who are not over sensitive in musical matters wish to satisfy their curiosity, even at the expense of their ears. An improvement is also noticeable in the way the vast army of singers work together as they become more used to their novel position. In the important choruses the rendering is impressive, as it may well be with an army of singers; there is more discipline and harmony than was generally expected; and when this has been said we have exhausted nearly all the panegyric that the occasion warrants. It is evident from the slim attendance that the mass of the citizens adopt our views as to the value of these musical shows where mountebankery is likely to carry off the laurels from modest worth. The whole interest of the Jubilee centres, therefore, on its sensational effects, discharges of cannon and chorus by twenty thousand voices, rather than upon any real artistic merit in the performances. All sense of delicacy of execution, of color and of sentiment is lost amid the strident twang of numberless fiddle strings, the rat-tat of drums and the booming of guns. To people of a lymphatic nature who want to be stirred up by the warring of sounds the Coliseum of Boston is just now a delightful place of amusement; but to those of finer sensibilities that huge slaughter house of delicacy and refinement of execution is a place of torture from which, after the first sensation of novelty has passed, they seek to escape.

The redeeming feature of the whole thing is to be found in its unparalleled absurdity. It is a magnificent, monstrous joke, which we pardon easily because of its magnitude. Just now the public are in want of a sensation, and Gilmore's enterprise looms up with certainly majestic proportions to meet the want. Looked at from this point of view the Jubilee must be regarded as a most welcome event by that unfortunate class of people who are afflicted with a superabundance of leisure and cash, without much taste or any refinement of thought. This class of the community ought to congratulate themselves on their good fortune in possessing such a wonderful caterer to their amusement as the enthusiastic Celt who imagined the big festival. The German composers who have been introduced into the concerts as "features" are also delighted at what they call Yankee enterprise; but though they admit they are surprised to find musical knowledge so generally spread among our people, whom they were accustomed to look at only as enterprising choppers of logs and rather sharp merchants of notions, they are silent on the artistic value of the gathering.

Boston, however, is delighted with its Jubilee. Satisfaction beams on the face of all the inhabitants of the Hub, each one of whom seems to feel that some of the glory of the enterprise is reflected on his or her own brow. It is even rumored that, as a proof of their gratitude, they will adopt Gilmore as their patron saint, and quarter a big drum on the city arms. Apart from the satisfaction which their self-esteem derives from the largeness of the Jubilee, they are flattered by the notoriety it gives their town, which, only for some sensation of the kind, would be seldom thought about. In addition to extensive advertisement the Bostonians hope for considerable pecuniary profit from the presence of visitors. In this last calculation they have not been altogether mistaken, and whatever may be the financial result to the projectors of the Jubilee, Boston will certainly derive considerable profit from the sensational exhibition of the big drum and other wonders of the occasion.

With all its charlatanism there are scattered through the strange agglomeration of celebrities and nobodies material enough for many legitimate performances of a high, if not the highest order. We hope to see evolved from this Boston chaos something which will be a real treat to cultivated and æsthetic minds when the noise and babble of the "Peace" Jubilee have died away, and we are relieved from its deafening discord. In their selfishness and jealousy the Bostonians are particularly anxious that the notable musicians who have come to attend their hubbub should leave the country without appearing in any other city, as a punishment on those who have too much taste to patronize their show. But we hope the distinguished visitors will carefully avoid forming their notions of the American people from the somewhat narrow-minded and eccentric Bostonians, among whom an unkind fate has cast them. We want some enterprising manager to make such arrangements with Strauss as will enable that distinguished musician to be introduced to the American people. The admiration that is everywhere felt for this inimitable writer of waltz music is sufficient guarantee for the success of any arrangements that may be made to procure his appearance. Money need be no consideration, as the American people have ere now proved that they can be relied upon to pay in the most generous manner for performances of exceptional merit. There is a rumor that the star performers at Boston are under engagement not to appear in any other city in America before their return to Europe. If such an illiberal and disgraceful condition has been imposed on them we hope they will refuse to be bound by it. They may count on the American people to indemnify them for any loss resulting from a breach of such a contract. There is a fortune to be won by the enterprising manager who succeeds in making arrangements with Strauss, whose works are familiar in every American household. In view of the admiration which our people have expressed for Strauss and the desire they have to listen to him rendering his own works as no other musician can give them, he can scarcely refuse to accede to their wishes, even if he be indifferent from a financial point of view to the success which is sure to attend him. If he leave America now he must be prepared to be misunderstood; for he has hitherto had no opportunity to appear at his best. This consideration, as an artist jealous of his reputation, ought to decide him to adopt our suggestion, which will enable him to gather all the laurels which we know to be his due. The Boston Jubilee is already a failure from the

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artistic point of view, and we wish artists like Strauss to disassociate themselves from the inevitable ridicule which must fall upon those responsible for that noisy exhibition of bad taste. Had we in New York been the guilty parties we should never have been forgiven, but we are not so implacable.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Professor B. Silliman, of Yale College, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Judge L. F. S. Foster, of Connecticut, is at the Brevoort House.

Judge W. B Sloan, of Ohio, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

United States Senator Flanagan, of Texas, is stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Major J H. Hinman, of Syracuse, has quarters at the Sturtevant House.

Captain John Macaulay, of the steamship China, is at the New York Hotel.

General W. S. Bartlett, of Massachusetts, is sojourning at the New York Hotel.

General J. M. Bickell, of Pennsylvania, is among yesterday's arrivals at the Grand Central Hotel.

Bishop John Sharp, an acute counsellor of Brigham Young's, yesterday made the St. Nicholas Hotel his temporary Zion.

Horace White, of the Chicago *Tribune*, is at the Brevoort House, while in attendance on the "pow-wow." Horace will argue till white is black that Greeley, the panjandrum of protection, is the quickest motor for free trade. With Horace before them and Horace behind, the situation looks Horace-ing for Grant.

The Japanese Embassy, headed by Iwakura, and accompanied by General Meyer, their cicerone, and Charles Walcott Brooks, the Japanese Consul at San Francisco, reached the St Nicholas Hotel last evening from Boston The Embassy will shortly return to Washington, when Iwakura, if all feelings of harmony have not been Gilmored out of him, will endeavor to effect the treaty which is the object of his mission.

Ex Governor J. D. Cox arrived from Cincinnati at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday morning, and took part in the "big talk."

Congressman A. A. Sargent, the United States Senator elect from California, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Mr Sargent's constituents seemed inclined to butt against him because of the Goat Island business They are more "Pacific" now.

President Grant, accompanied by General Horace Porter, passed through the city yesterday while returning from Washington to Long Branch. They made a short stay at the Astor House. The President will come to this city on Saturday to be present at the departure for Europe of his son Ulysses, who is to be absent pursuing his studies during a year. On Monday the tympanum of the head of the nation will be played upon, as well as the instruments, at the Jubilo in the Hub.

The family of Senator Carl Schurz were passengers for the Fatherland by the steamship Thuringia yesterday.

PRESIDENT GRANT AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, June 20, 1872.

President Grant, accompanied by General Porter, arrived from Washington this morning and proceeded to his cottage. The President and his wife and General Porter leave on Saturday for Boston, to attend the Jubilee and the meeting of the Peabody Educational Fund.

OBITUARY.

John A. Green.

In Syracuse, N Y, died, yesterday evening, General John A. Green, a prominent and well known citizen, after a brief illness, contracted from exposure while in command of his brigade on Decoration Day He was delegate from Syracuse district to the three last Democratic Conventions, and was chairman of the Breckinridge State Committee in 1860. He has also been commander of the Twenty fourth brigade, National Guard, since 1862. His death casts a gloom over the community He was forty three years old.

Henry Gifford.

Henry Gifford, a prominent citizen and leading capitalist of Syracuse, N. Y., died yesterday afternoon, aged seventy one years. He built the first salt vat erected in Syracuse.

LITERARY.

The readers of the HERALD will learn with pleasure that Mr. Frederic Hudson has completed a "History of Journalism," which will appear from the press of Messrs. Harper & Brothers. The plan of the work, we understand, embraces a general survey of newspaper history from the earliest times down to the present day, but the author dwells mainly on the press of the United States, in its historical and contemporary aspects He sketches the rise and progress of American journalism, from the small colonial beginnings through various epochs of development to the establishment of the present system under the combined influence of the more general diffusion of intelligence, of commercial enterprise, of steam-driven presses and the electric telegraph. Among other interesting features of the work will be carefully compiled histories of the great representative newspapers of America.

No man in the country is better fitted to accomplish a work of this character than Mr. Frederic Hudson. For many years intimately and prominently connected with the American press; a man of high culture, enlarged views; master of a piquant, lively and vigorous style; thoroughly at home in all that pertains to newspapers and also thoroughly in love with his theme, he has brought to the work a capacity, knowledge and enthusiasm which justify the prediction that his "History of Journalism" will be one of the most valuable and interesting volumes ever published by the Harpers. The public will eagerly watch for its appearance.

THE PALISADES.

The Inauguration of the Palisades Mountain House—A New Country Resort for Summer Suffocated Metropolitans.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN, June 20, 1872.

The inauguration hop at the Palisades Mountain House last evening was a magnificent success. All Jersey and a goodly proportion of fashionable Gotham seemed to have turned out for the occasion. The fact is that the Palisades have been heretofore an undiscovered region, as it were, for New Yorkers. We all know that as the occasional out-of-towner passed up and down the river day after day, in the summer time, he was always ready to talk about the grandeur of the scenery; but those who dared to suggest to him the idea of a grand hotel summer resort being located on the Palisades were laughed to scorn. However, all the world is not of the same ilk, and it so happened that a few years ago two gentlemen, commonly known as Mr. Dana and Mr. Lydecker, of Englewood, put their heads together and determined that the "back view" as well as the front view of the Palisades should be opened to all comers. To do this money was required, and the money being forthcoming a road, costing $20,000—which is now as good as any country roadbed out of the city—was constructed along the cliffs and up to the very bluff of the highest peak of the Palisades, opposite Spuyten Duyvil. The road, to be sure, was all very well in its way, but the laughable proposition of erecting a hotel on the verge of the dizzy heights was the next perplexing suggestion. A few weeks ago the suggestion was made an accomplished fact, and the result was the "Palisades Mountain House," which was regularly opened on Wednesday night. To say that the *élite* of Jersey was on hand on the occasion of the "opening" would be but half the truth; for the steamers that land at the Englewood wharf and the cars that stop at Inwood deposited their hundreds of belles and beaux from New York who were bent on joining in the grand inauguration. The fact is that the crush was so great at nine o'clock that "standing room only" was left for the people, who were compelled to remain outside on the piazzas while the festivities went on. The hop in itself was a grand success in point of crush and fashion, and, as far as the suppers, private and public go, that took place, it is only necessary to say that but the rarest dishes were made use of, and but the selectest kind of Jersey and New York company invited, to make the occasion one long to be remembered. Mr. Sylvanus T. Cozzens and Mr. Murray, who have been so long identified with the great hotel seasons in the past at West Point, are the active co-workers in making country life enjoyable at this new resort, and have full charge of the hotel arrangements. The fashionable crowd which attended the hop last evening, and the arrivals of New Yorkers by the hundred to obtain solace from metropolitan suffocation and the thermometer nineties, show that a summer resort within a half-hour's reach of the city is a pleasant possibility.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

British Press Report of the Proceedings and Prospect of the Arbitration in Geneva.

The Italian, Brazilian and Swiss Delegates Puzzled by the English Motion for a Lengthy Adjournment.

The President and Secretary to Remain at the Centre of Council.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, June 20, 1872.

Special despatches from Geneva to the London journals say the Tribunal of Arbitration was in session one hour yesterday.

It is confidently said that the treaty will surely be saved. Although the Court adjourned until Wednesday next, it may, in certain eventualities, meet again by arrangement on Monday, the 24th inst.

It is stated that Count Sclopis, the arbitrator on the part of Italy and President of the Board; Baron d'Itajuba, the representative of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, and Mr Jacob Staempfli, the arbitrator on the part of Switzerland, desire time to consult with their respective governments, as they themselves fear to assume the responsibility of rejecting or acceding to the proposition of Great Britain for an adjournment of the Tribunal Court for eight months.

If the prospects for a satisfactory conclusion of the work for which the tribunal has assembled continue good, the American residents of Geneva will unite in a grand celebration in that city on the 4th of July.

The American Commissioners will go to Paris, and the English to London, during the adjournment of the tribunal, in order to accelerate the progress of the negotiations for the removal of the differences now pending between England and America.

Count Sclopis and M. Favrot, the Secretary of the Board, are the only persons connected with the arbitration who will remain in Geneva.

THE INDIRECT DAMAGES POINT.

It is reported very generally in the city to-day that more has been accomplished in the Geneva Arbitration Court than what is reported by the press to the public

It is alleged in some quarters here that at the next meeting of the arbitrators it will be announced that the question of indirect claims is settled, and that the arbitrators will then proceed on the other points.

THE QUESTION IN ITS OUTER BEARINGS.

Disraeli's Motion of Inquiry Postponed—The Anglo-Canadian Policy and North-western Boundary Question Unaffected.

LONDON, June 20, 1872.

In the House of Commons this evening the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli announced, in reply to a question from Mr. Osborne, that in consequence of the continuance of negotiations in reference to the Alabama claims he had concluded to postpone for the present his motion of inquiry into the relations between Great Britain and the United States.

Mr. Gladstone, in answer to inquiries by Messrs Walpole and Gregory, stated that the result of the labors of the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva would have no effect whatever upon the questions of the Canadian loan or the San Juan boundary.

CABINET DESPATCHES FROM GENEVA TO WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20, 1872.

The long despatches received from Geneva yesterday were deciphered at the Department of State this morning, but, owing to imperfect transmission, the precise text is not yet ascertained, therefore some parts have to be repeated, and this necessarily causes much delay. It is known, however, that they give the present position of affairs, and ask for instructions on points in the controversy.

FRANCE.

President Thiers Firm in the Faith of a Permanent Republic—The Indemnity Payments to Germany—Treasury Financiering for Hundreds of Millions of Money.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, June 20, 1872.

The delegates of the party of the Right in the Assembly had an interview with President Thiers to-day but were unable to obtain from him any concessions. M. Thiers was throughout firm in the expression of sentiments favoring the continuance of a republican form of government for France.

CONDITION OF THE FINANCES.

The negotiations looking to the final payment of the German indemnity and the evacuation of French territory by German troops have been completed. The first payment of the indemnity still due Germany is to be made by the 15th of February, 1873, and to consist of one milliard of francs. The second payment, a similar amount, is to be made before the close of 1873, and the third payment, also a milliard of francs, during the year 1874. The departments of the Marne and Haute-Marne are to be evacuated as soon as 500,000,000 of the indemnity have been remitted, and the present force of the army of occupation is to be reduced by one-third after the payment of each milliard to Germany.

The French government is already negotiating for bills of exchange to the amount of 500,000,000f.

ENGLAND.

The Prince of Wales Presiding at an Exhibition Opening—Flow of Specie to the Bank and Reduction of the Discount Rate.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, June 20, 1872.

The Prince of Wales went to Lyme-Regis yesterday, and presided at the opening of the Agricultural Exhibition. His Royal Highness was greeted with an enthusiastic reception by the inhabitants of the town, who had looked forward to his coming with great pleasure.

THE RATE OF DISCOUNT AND SUPPLY OF SPECIE.

The rate of discount at the Bank of England has been reduced one-half per cent, and is now three per cent.

The specie in the Bank of England has increased £750,000 during the past week.

SWITZERLAND.

French Payment of Army Billet Charges.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERNE, June 20, 1872.

The Swiss government has just received from the French Treasury an additional sum of 2,000,000f. towards payment for the expenses incurred in maintaining General Bourbaki's army while it was interned in Switzerland.

The remainder of the sum due (2,200,000f.) will be paid shortly.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Contest Between the Eckfords of Brooklyn and the Boston Nine.

BOSTON, June 20, 1872.

In a game of base ball to-day between the Boston Club of this city and the Eckford Club of Brooklyn, the former won by a score of 25 to 4.

MEXICO.

Report of an Offer of Surrender by Trevino and Quiroga.

Bandit Robberies in Matamoros—Policing the Place with Artillery—Martial Law Authority Against Travellers on the Rio Grande—Surrender to the Mexicans Under Force.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MATAMOROS, June 19, 1872.

It is reported on creditable authority that Generals Treviño and Quiroga, finding themselves unable to offer any considerable resistance to the government forces concentrating in Monterey, and powerless to hold so important a point outside of the State of Nueva Leon, have sent commissioners to the city of Mexico to arrange terms of peace on the basis of their pardon and subsequent submission to the Juarez government.

BANDIT ROBBERIES.

Yesterday evening a party of forty, supposed to be headed by the bandit chief Portugal, appeared near this city and robbed several persons and committed two murders on the road, within cannon shot of the fortifications

The guns of the fort opened on them, with no other effect than compelling them to leave. The garrison being without cavalry the bandits escaped without pursuit.

MARTIAL LAW OUTRAGE.

Yesterday a pleasure boat on the Rio Grande, between this city and Brownsville, containing Mr. Chase, Manager of the Telegraph in Brownsville, and Messrs. Girard, Mason and North, was fired upon by Mexican sentinels on the bank of the river and the men compelled to land and surrender themselves.

They were taken to the military quarters, where they were detained for some time.

This is the first instance of Mexican authorities exercising surveillance over the river under direction of martial law, and has created considerable excitement, as it was attended by a wanton disregard of the lives of several American citizens in firing upon them when in pursuit of a lawful object on the river, over which Mexico has no right to exercise such authority.

CUBA.

Return of the Captain General to Havana.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, June 20, 1872.

Captain General Valmaseda has returned to this city.

JAMAICA.

Search for the Telegraph Cable Steamer Dacia.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

KINGSTON, June 15, 1872.

Fears are entertained for the safety of the cable steamer Dacia. Nothing has been heard of her since the 25th of May The International has left Kingston for the second time in search of the Dacia.

THE DEAD FROM GETTYSBURG.

Solemn Funeral Procession in Richmond Yesterday.

The Remains of 718 Confederate Soldiers Finally Interred.

RICHMOND, Va., June 20, 1872.

This evening one of the most imposing, sad and solemn funeral processions ever witnessed passed through the streets of this city, bearing to their final resting place at Hollywood Cemetery all that remained of the bones and dust of 718 Confederate soldiers who fell at Gettysburg, to be laid at rest beneath their native soil. Nearly a week ago the remains of the gallant dead were received here in a large number of boxes direct from the field where they died fighting for the "lost cause." A large majority of the dead belonged to Pickett's division of Virginians, which made the disastrous and fatal charges on that bloody field, and their valor and heroism have since become matter of historic note. The entire day was spent in preparing for the grand funeral obsequies.

THE DECORATIONS.

The streets along the line of the route were beautifully draped in the sad and sorrowful emblems of mourning, crape and black serge, in long and graceful festoons, interspersed with appropriate mottoes, and occasionally a riddled battle flag, fringed with the emblematic black, hung from the houses and waved sadly in the dying breeze of a Southern summer evening. All the stores, banks, public buildings, telegraph offices and private dwellings were closed, and even the office of the *State Journal*, the republican paper here, and the Post Office, paid their mournful tribute to the honored dead by closing their doors and hanging out the emblems of death.

THE PROCESSION.

At five o'clock the procession formed on Main street, at Seventeenth, and marched up Main to Monroe Park, and thence out through Laurel street to the cemetery. First in order came a large detachment of police, headed by the municipal authorities, wearing badges of mourning. Then came the band of the First Virginia regiment, playing the "Dead March in Saul," that mournful requiem of a soldier's burial. Following came the Colonel of the First regiment and staff officers, mounted, at the head of their command, which, with reversed arms, marched to the solemn music and kept step to the beat of muffled drums. The flags of the regiment were furled and draped. Another detachment of police, all

COMRADES OF THE DEAD,

and then came the most heart touching spectacle—sixteen wagons, laden with the bones of the dead soldiers, who, years ago, marched cheerfully through the same streets *en route* to the battle field. The bones and dust in boxes were covered with wreaths, flowers and weeping willow, and as this portion of the procession met the gaze of the vast concourse of spectators there was scarcely an eye that was not dimmed by a tear, and from many of the full and aching hearts of interested persons they flowed copiously. Each wagon was accompanied by an escort of four soldiers, and next behind the men whom he led in the battle came

GENERAL GEORGE E. PICKETT,

commander of the division to which the dead belonged. Following him were a long line of ex-Confederate soldiers, the companions of the dead, and after them came the Society of the Southern Cross Brotherhood, wearing their badges. The rear of the procession was brought up by a long line of carriages, extending over a mile. Arriving at Hollywood, that city of the dead was thronged with spectators, and, amid the most appropriate and impressive ceremonies, the 718 were finally laid at rest.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.

[From the New York Tribune.]

A very just and proper protest is entered by the HERALD against the needless annoyance caused to customers by the outside officers of banks in presenting drafts. In this particular case a draft on the HERALD was sent to protest because the HERALD only offered notes of national banks in payment. In two or three cases drafts have been sent to protest when presented at our own counting room because the gentleman on whom they were drawn happened not to be in at the moment of presentation. Publishing the names of the banks whose agents are guilty of such petty annoyance, and cautioning the public to beware of them, is likely to prove a healthy discipline.

More Testimony.

NEW YORK, June 19, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Your exposure of the inconvenience occasioned by the impertinence of the employés of the Fourth National Bank of this city meets with general approval. You are not the only one who has been treated impertinently by the employés of that institution. The paying teller is noted for his surly, "snappish" and ungentlemanly treatment of most persons who do business with him. It would be well for the interests of that bank if its officers would employ gentlemen to attend to its affairs, instead of such men as they now have, who do not seem to know what civility or politeness means.

AMICUS.

GERMANY AND HAYTI.

Prompt and Efficient Action of the Kaiser's Navy at Port au Prince—Bombardment of the Town and Capture of the Fleet of the Republic.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 15 1872, Via HAVANA.

The German fleet arrived at this port to-day.

The commander reports that the fleet bombarded the town of Port au Prince for several hours, and boarded and captured the Haytien fleet.

These acts were committed in consequence of the Haytien government having refused to pay the indemnity due the German merchants of Hayti for interfering with their commerce and levying forced loans during the revolution. The Haytien government paid the German commander $15,000 on account of the claim, and the fleet then withdrew.

THE ATALANTAS.

Contest and Victory by One of the American Crew—Race for the Diamond Challenge Sculls at Henley.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, June 20, 1872.

The regatta at Henley-on-the-Thames took place to-day.

In the contest for the Diamond Challenge Sculls the first heat was won by Goldie, of the Cambridge Boat Club. The second heat was won by Mr. E. Smith, of the Atalanta Boat Club, of New York, who defeated Chillingworth, of the Twickenham Club, by one length.

Mr. Smith was enthusiastically cheered by the spectators for his victory over Chillingworth.

The decisive heat will be contested to-morrow by Smith and Goldie.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1872.

A Pardoned Rebel's Claim.

The Quartermaster General transmitted to Comptroller Brodhead for his decision a claim from a pardoned rebel for military supplies furnished in 1860. It was claimed by the applicant that by recent decisions of the Supreme Court a pardon or amnesty reinstates a rebel claimant in his right to recover for property forfeited to or confiscated by the United States government. That such an act of pardon is not merely prospective, not only restoring a man personally to future credit, but returning to him or reimbursing him for goods, effects or credits heretofore forfeited or confiscated as the property of a public enemy. The Comptroller was of opinion that such was not a fair deduction from the decisions of the Supreme Court, and remarked that while deferring always to the judgment of that great tribunal he thought there were two existing grounds on which claims of this character must at present be rejected by accounting and disbursing officers. The first is the general principle that money or credits which have reverted to the United States Treasury by force of law, international, martial or statute, cannot be withdrawn except by the action of Congress making an applicable appropriation. This is a constitutional provision (article 9, section 6).

The second is found in the joint resolution of Congress of March 2, 1867 (14 Stat., 571), which has never been repealed or modified.

A Costly Marshal.

The reason for the suspension by the President of Logan H. Roots, Marshal of the Western District of Arkansas, was, that during one year he expended nearly $240,000 for the expenses of the Court, or more than the expenses attending all the United States Courts in the State of New York. His last requisition was for $125,000. The Department of Justice ordered $25,000 to be sent to him, but afterwards withheld the amount.

The President has appointed William A. Britton Marshal, in the place of Logan H. Roots.

Paper for Printing.

Numerous requests have been received at the Treasury Department for an opinion as to the construction of that section of the new Tariff act which provides for a revenue of twenty-five per cent ad valorem on all sized or glued paper suitable only for printing paper. It is invariably the practice of the department not to decide hypothetical cases. On this question it gives an opinion that paper such as is ordinarily used for printing papers and books, in contradistinction to paper ordinarily used for writing, will be admitted after August 1 at the above rate.

The Cabinet Fish.

Secretary Fish leaves for home on Saturday evening.

The Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats.

Joseph Nimmo, Jr, the new Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats, took the necessary oath today and entered upon the discharge of his duties. Mr. Nimmo will remain in charge of the Tonnage division of the Register's office, Treasury Department, for several months yet, to complete certain important operations in reference to the organization of that office.

The Fees to Informers.

Informers' fees are to be abolished after the 1st of August next, so far as internal revenue is concerned. The Commissioner will have a fund for disbursement among such officers as may deserve special reward.

The Philadelphia Post Office.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury to-day appointed the following named gentlemen on the Commission to select the site for the new Post Office in Philadelphia.—Joseph Patterson, J. W. Forney, T. A. Scott, S. I. Comly, J. Gillingham Fell, Henry H. Bingham, George Cadwallader, Charles L. Borie and Stephen A. Caldwell.

Fifty Cent Counterfeit.

Counterfeit fifty cent fractional currency notes are daily received at the Treasury Department for redemption. Secretary Boutwell is opposed to changing the plate, and says that the people should be smart enough to detect counterfeits.

The Indians.

A despatch from General Howard, dated Omaha, June 19, discredits the reported outbreak of the Sierra Blanco Indians. He has the principal chiefs of these Indians with him, and his latest advices from Major Dallas, commanding at Sierra Blanco, represent that all is quiet there.

Railroad Collision.

The New York and Philadelphia train due here early this morning did not arrive until two o'clock this afternoon, owing to a collision at or near Gray's Ferry.

Excessive Sea Stores.

The Treasury Department has decided that when a captain of a ship brings in an excess of sea stores, and refuses to pay duty thereon, the Collector shall take a fine equivalent to the value of such excess, but not seize the stores.

Postal Cards.

Assistant Postmaster General Terrell states that the department is now examining various designs for the postal cards authorized by the recently enacted law, and upon the determination of their style, &c., proposals will be publicly invited for their manufacture.

Presidential Recognition.

The President has recognized Frederick Hinkel as Vice Consul of the German empire in New York.

The Attorney General.

Attorney General Williams returned to Washington this morning.

WRECK OF THE STEAMERS CALIFORNIA AND IDAHO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 20, 1872.

The steamer California, of the North Pacific Transportation Company, from San Francisco for Sitka, with merchandise and government stores, was wrecked on the coast of the Gulf of Georgia, east of Vancouver's Island. No lives were lost.

The steamer Idaho, of the same line, is ashore on Chain Rocks, twelve miles from Victoria, and is in danger of going to pieces.

JUDGE M'CUNN'S TRIAL.

The Impeached Justice's Case Before the Senate.

The Arguments of Counsel and Chit-Chat to Gain Time—The Charges Brought Against the Defendant—The Investigation to Proceed on Tuesday—The Angry Senators Make a Call Upon the Comptroller.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 20, 1872.

The President of the Senate called that body to order at ten A. M., twenty-four Senators responding at roll call. There were but eight persons in the galleries of the Senate chamber, little or no interest being felt in the case by citizens generally. Senator Murphy, from the Committee on Rules, reported it had been agreed to allow counsel for both sides twenty minutes each for discussion. The report was agreed to.

Senator Lewis desired to be excused from attendance at the sessions of the Senate. This was objected to by the members, feeling that if the privilege was granted to one Senator many others would make similar requests, and the body thus be left without a quorum.

THE PRINTED EVIDENCE.

Mr. John E. Parsons, in the absence of Mr. Van Cott, senior counsel for the prosecution, resumed the argument of yesterday afternoon, claiming that the Senate should accept the evidence furnished by the Governor as testimony competent for them to act upon. He claimed that the accused had only a right to be heard in his defence, and against such portions of the evidence furnished by the Governor as Judge McCunn demurred to.

Mr. Parsons also argued against any delay in the case. All the discussion thus far was to the effect that the Senate was sitting as a Court, but he could find no authority for such an assumption. He could find no authority giving the Senate the right to administer oaths to witnesses coming before them in such proceedings, or to call witnesses before the bar.

The time for counsel—twenty minutes—having expired, Mr. Parsons was called to order by the Chairman, Senator Woodin, but allowed to proceed again, on motion of Senator Murphy.

Mr. Parsons then replied to the objections raised to the admission of the printed testimony, and asked what right the accused had to ask for another hearing, to bring the same witnesses upon the stand again, and hear the same evidence repeated, thus occasioning great and unnecessary delay? In concluding his argument he quoted from the debates in the Constitutional Convention of 1846, and second Johnson, seventeen, Jackson's case, showing where witnesses having died their evidence was held good and admitted by a committee of the Assembly.

THE SENATE CAN ADMINISTER OATHS.

Mr Moak, of counsel for defence, said the Senate had the inherent right to administer oaths and receive and determine upon evidence by the common law It had all the rights of the English House of Lords, unless restricted by the constitution or a statute. There can be no doubt that when the constitution gives an officer whose reputation is at stake, and whose whole future may depend upon the result, a hearing, it means simply a hearing upon the testimony If this was not the meaning of the constitution a Governor and Senate in accord might at any time remove any judge not in political sympathy with them, fill the vacancy and thus disfranchise the constituents of the officer so removed.

At this point the Senate resolved itself, at twenty-five minutes past eleven o'clock, into executive session for discussion.

THE FIRST TESTIMONY REFUSED.

After an hour and a half spent in executive session the doors were reopened, when the clerk read the decision of the Senate, denying the motion of counsel for prosecution, thus refusing to accept the printed testimony as evidence.

Colonel A. C. Davis said in behalf of his client, Judge McCunn, that they were prepared to waive the right to demand a trial here, and were willing to abide the action of the Senate in any way it might determine.

A motion to proceed with the trial having been called for by the Senate it was adopted unanimously.

Mr. B. N Harrison, of counsel for the Bar Association, opened the case for the people, saying they were not present as prosecuting attorneys, but at the request of the Senate, who had invited them to come here and present the case. He related the proceedings in New York and the report of the committee of the Assembly to that body That committee had carefully investigated the charges and reported unanimously in favor of their acceptance. He related the commencement of the proceedings on request of the Bar Association of New York, and claimed that Judge McCunn's conduct was notoriously unjust, and had resulted in great injustice to the people not only of the city of New York, but the entire country.

THE CHARGES AGAINST M'CUNN.

Counsel then related the first charge accompanying the Governor's Message, sent to the Senate May 14, giving the details of the celebrated case of Abraham B. Clarke vs. Abraham Bininger, and of the alleged connivance of Judge McCunn with James F. Morgan, Daniel H. Hanrahan, and other persons unknown, in the fall and winter of 1869-70, whereby the firm and their creditors lost very heavily, both plaintiff and defendant being deprived of their property to an amount exceeding two hundred thousand dollars. Also the case of Albert B. Corey against Walter B. Long, wherein the respondent in this case conspired with one James M. Gano to make to himself large gains and profits.

At two o'clock the Senate took a recess until four o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

At four P. M. Mr. Harrison resumed, and proceeded to review the various charges preferred against the accused by the Bar Association. These charges are eight in number, and accused Judge McCunn of corrupt conduct in his office as Justice of the Supreme Court, in making orders and appointing receivers.

HOW LEGAL OPINIONS ARE PREPARED.

In conclusion counsel said that, lest any of the Senators should come to the conclusion that Judge McCunn was a clear-headed lawyer, by reason of seeing his name attached to some able opinions in the reports, he would say that proof would be offered that McCunn never wrote any opinion to which his name was attached, but had the same prepared for him. Further proof would be offered that on one occasion McCunn had two opinions prepared for him in the same case, one directly opposed to the other, and, having announced to the counsel that he would decide one way he subsequently decided directly contrary, stating that he did so for certain political reasons. In conclusion he urged the Senate to take such action as would secure the immediate removal of the accused from the bench of the Superior Court.

Senator Benedict made a motion that when the Senate adjourned it adjourn until Tuesday morning next. He so moved by reason of the absence of Judge Selden, on whom the defence relied, and the death of the brother-in-law of Mr. Davis.

A CALL ON THE TREASURY

Senator D. P. Wood moved as an amendment that after the morning session to-morrow the Senate adjourn until Tuesday. He had been asked how the expenses of the Court were to be met. The Legislature had not provided for it, but he had no doubt the Comptroller of the State, on application, would make the necessary provisions.

The counsel for the prosecution stating that certain witnesses they wished to examine to-day were not now in attendance Senator Wood withdrew his amendment and Senator Benedict's motion to adjourn till Tuesday next was adopted.

Senator D P. Wood offered a resolution, which was carried, requesting the Comptroller to make provision for the expenses consequent upon the proceedings taken against the judges.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

The Clerk of the Senate then read the names of the witnesses subpœnaed in the case, some of whom did not answer. The prosecution then commenced to call their witnesses. Thomas Boese was sworn, and testified as follows.—I am Clerk of the Superior Court of the city of New York; I have been subpœnaed to produce certain papers and have them here; have an accurate list of the papers, orders, &c., which are signed with Judge McCunn's original handwriting; the judges meet and assign terms of the Court among themselves; it is a common practice for other judge than the one assigned to act; there is a record kept of what judge sat at any particular time; there are six judges of the Superior Court; there is a rule of the Court never to certify copies of papers not on file; the papers produced by me are all from original files in the office.

Mr. Davis asked that the cross-examination of the witness should await Judge Selden's appearance.

Mr. Parsons asked if the delay in cross-examination would prevent papers produced from being put in evidence.

Mr. Davis said he desired to have the papers kept out of the case until Judge Selden appeared, and made a motion to that effect, which was granted.

JOEL A. STEARNS WAS CALLED,

but did not put in an appearance, and the prosecution, announcing that they had no further witnesses, the Senate went into executive session, after giving notice to witnesses to be present next Tuesday.

AQUATICS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, June 20, 1872.

At Fulton's request Brown has agreed to postpone the scull race at Digby from the 3d to the 10th of July.

SEDUCTION AND SHOOTING.

An Infuriated Father Shoots His Married Daughter's Alleged Seducer.

A Washington High Life Scandal.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1872.

For some time past, in fact for years, the cutting, shooting and murdering sensation with which Washington has been blessed have been mainly confined to incidents connected with the life of the colored population and the gamblers. To-day, however, there culminated a first class

SENSATION IN HIGH LIFE,

which not only startled the sleepy denizens of the quiet city of Georgetown, but racked the very basis of fashionable society at the capital, or what remains of it at this season, with earnest and astonished excitement. The matter had been brewing for several months, and the inculpated parties had been lulled into a sense of security by the delay of expected belligerent demonstrations.

MR. EDWARD TRUEBLOOD HARDY,

a New York merchant, was the prominent actor in the tragedy. He arrived here from the metropolis a few days ago, since which time he has busied himself seeking the presence of Wm. L. Davis, a Washington real estate agent. He found the object of his search in Georgetown this morning and abruptly

ASKED HIM IF HIS NAME WAS DAVIS.

On receiving an affirmative answer Hardy drew a revolver and fired at Davis, who, starting to run, received the ball in his left hip or side. The shot did not cripple him, however, and he ran to the business place of a friend. On examination the wound was found to be severe, though not serious, and the ball was found to

HAVE PASSED THROUGH HIS BODY

and was discovered to have dropped into his boot. Hardy attempted to pursue him, but was stopped by a policeman, to whom he surrendered himself, with the exclamation—"He ruined my daughter. I came here for the purpose of killing him and I intend to do so." Hardy was subsequently released on $3,000 bail to await the result of Davis' injuries. The woman in this case was connected through her mother's family with the Pickerells, one of the most prominent and highly respectable of

THE "OLD FAMILIES" OF GEORGETOWN.

While visiting them last year she acquired a reputation for wit, beauty and other attractions which entitled her to rank as a belle. It was here that she met Davis, her alleged seducer, and by him was introduced to a young man, Henry Bradley, son of Joseph H. Bradley, now of Montgomery county, Maryland, and formerly a leading lawyer at the Washington bar, whose name is familiar to the public through his prominence as the attorney of John H. Surratt. The result of the introduction was

THE MARRIAGE OF YOUNG BRADLEY AND MISS HARDY

on the 2d of November last. Within five months after that date the evil fruits of her previous intimacy developed themselves in the fact that she gave birth to a fine boy, the paternity of which young Bradley firmly if not respectfully declined. As soon as she was able after her confinement to travel she was sent home to her father. The latter succeeded, after repeated endeavors, in obtaining from her

THE NAME OF HER SEDUCER.

The circumstance connected with the introduction of young Bradley to his daughter added to Hardy's rage, and hence his murderous visit to this district. Joseph H. Bradley Jr., offered himself and was accepted as Mr. Hardy's bail. There had been whispered suspicions in certain circles regarding the affair before the unfortunate occurrences of to-day, which now find more public utterance, and seem to show that Davis, having failed to induce his victim to submit to an abortion, was

FORCED TO NEGOTIATE HER MARRIAGE

into a family of equal, if not greater, respectability than her own, for the purpose of hiding his own infamy. It is said that at one time young Bradley was on the point of breaking off the match, but being assured by his friend Davis that the young lady was beyond reproach, was induced to complete his engagement. Since the killing of Philip Barton Key, nothing has occurred to create such intense consternation among the upper ten of the capital.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-Four Hours.

The barometer has risen northwest of the Ohio Valley, where clear and partially cloudy weather and light and fresh and occasional brisk northerly and westerly winds are now prevailing; clear and partially cloudy weather and light to fresh southerly to westerly winds over the New England and Middle States; and with northeasterly to northwesterly winds over the Southern States, except over Northern Florida, where light rain is prevailing.

Probabilities.

Light to fresh northerly to westerly winds, and clear weather northwest of the Ohio Valley; light to fresh southerly to westerly winds for the Middle and New England States, with clear and partially cloudy weather; light to fresh northeasterly to northwesterly winds for the Southern States, with partially cloudy weather and areas of rain.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

	1871.	1872.		1871.	1872.
3 A. M.	70	71	3 P. M.	90	93
6 A. M.	75	65	6 P. M.	86	90
9 A. M.	79	76	9 P. M.	80	83
12 M.	88	89	12 P. M.	72	78

Average temperature yesterday.................. 80¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.................. 80

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the Country.

The WEEKLY HERALD of the present week, now ready, contains the very latest News by telegraph from All Parts of the World up to the hour of publication, including special reports of the Doings of the International Tribunal of Arbitration on the Alabama Claims; the War in Mexico; Accounts of the Funeral of James Gordon Bennett from the leading Morning Papers; the Killing of Colvocoresses; Whipping in Virginia; the Brussels Murder; the Jersey City Frauds; "The Long Strike;" the World's Peace Jubilee; Railroad Disasters; Murder in Flatbush, and Murder of Léonie André. It also contains the latest news by telegraph from Washington: Political, Scientific, Artistic, Religious and Sporting Intelligence; Obituary Notices; Amusements; Facetiæ; Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day; Reviews of the Cattle, Horse and Dry Goods Markets, Financial and Commercial Intelligence, and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week.

TERMS:—Single subscription, $2; Three copies, $5; Five copies, $8; Ten copies, $15; Single copies, five cents each. A limited number of advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

A.—For a Stylish and Elegant Summer Hat go to ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer, 118 Nassau st.

A Refreshing Thought.—The Only Way to keep cool during the "dog days" is by wearing a KNOX HAT. Find just what suits your fancy, at 212 Broadway.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES, 251 and 252 Broadway, corner of Murray street.

A.—Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn, Corner of Fulton avenue and Boerum street. Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Annin & Co., Flag and Banner Manufacturers, 99 and 101 Fulton street, corner of William.

A Cool, Delightful Hairdressing.—Chevalier's LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores gray hair, stops its falling out and increases its growth.

All Sizes Bunting Flags on Hand—New and canvas Street Banners, Club Banners, Portraits, &c., to order, at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, 97 Duane street.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye is the feature of the season—safe, reliable, harmless, instantaneous. Sold everywhere.

David's Pearl Cassimere and Straw Hats for gentlemen. Salesroom, 299½ Broadway, near Duane street.

A.—For a Stylish and Elegant Hat, at popular prices, call on DOUGAN, 102 Nassau street, corner of Ann.

Gentlemen's Pearl Cassimere Hats, Five Dollars. WARNOCK & CO., 519 Broadway.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Great Reduction in the prices of Tickets. Orders filled, Prizes cashed, information furnished. Government Bonds negotiated. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

EUROPE.

The Washington Treaty in the English House of Lords.

EFFECT OF GENERAL SCHENCK'S LETTER.

Marshal Serrano's Treatment of the Carlists in the Basque Provinces.

POOR EUGENIE.

Trochu Denounces Her as the Corrupter of France and the Author of the Mexican and Franco-Prussian War.

GENEROUS NAPOLEON.

The Mussulman Festival of Merlud in Constantinople.

The steamship China, from Liverpool, which arrived here early yesterday morning, brought us a budget of correspondence from abroad, from which we make the following selections.

ENGLAND.

The Washington Treaty—Scenes in the House of Lords—A Sudden Collapse—General Schenck's Letter Settles the Question.

LONDON, June 6, 1872.

The appearance which the House of Lords presented on last Thursday night was most animated. Every one expected a continuation of the debate—begun on Tuesday—on the Washington Treaty, and a division, which would probably have brought defeat to the government, and, perhaps, extinction to the treaty. Let me first take up the debate at the point at which it stopped on Tuesday night. The great point on which the opponents of the government relied in Tuesday night's debate was that the supplemental article was vague and ambiguous; that it did not include, beyond all question, the indirect claims. On the one hand, the government said, "You want to pass a resolution binding us not to go on with the arbitration unless the indirect claims are withdrawn, but the supplemental article already does withdraw these claims. What, then, is the use of your resolution?" On the other hand, the ambiguity which, according to the opposition lords, existed in the supplemental article rendered necessary the precaution of binding the government. This is the point at which the debate of Tuesday left us, and on Thursday the same style of argument was doubtless about to be pursued, when

A LETTER FROM GENERAL SCHENCK

fell like a bombshell into the midst of the noble lords, and at once brought the whole controversy to a conclusion. The question at issue was:—Does the supplemental article, or does it not, exclude the indirect claims? General Schenck's letter says "No," and then, of course, all further arguing of the question is waste of breath. The noble lords accordingly decided to adjourn *sine die*, a discussion that had now became useless.

I append a description of the scene and a report of the proceedings from the *Times*:—

THE HOUSE OF LORDS LAST NIGHT.

The scene in the House, from the moment when their lordships assembled till even after the adjournment, was one of the most interesting and exciting that has been witnessed for a long time. There was a large attendance of peers when Lord Derby rose to read Sir Stafford Northcote's explanation; and among the Privy Councillors who crowded the space around the throne was Sir Stafford himself. As soon as Lord Derby had resumed his seat, Lord Granville rose with a beam of satisfaction on his face; but not till he had made his few prefatory observations, and had announced the receipt of General Schenck's letter, did he display the document itself. As, in measured tones, he read the letter, every member of the House and all the "strangers" around the throne and at the bar strained forward to follow him in every sentence. When he had concluded a general cheer was raised, and then, from all sides, there was the half audible inquiry, "Where's Russell?" Lord Grey was proceeding to comment on the difficulty to which Lord Russell's absence gave rise, when Lord Bessborough whispered something in his ear which evidently broke the thread of his commentary, and, which was generally understood to be an intimation that Lord Russell was within the precincts of the building. All eyes were turned to the bar, which at that moment Lord Houghton was approaching, and several Peers exclaimed, "Here he is." Lord Grey paused, but when the mistake was discovered he resumed, and briefly recommend an adjournment. Lord Salisbury then rose, and, at the same instant, Lord Russell entered, and was met by Lord Granville, who handed him General Schenck's letter. While Lord Russell was perusing it, Lord Cairns crossed the House and joined him. Both went through the letter together, the House meanwhile waiting to learn what course Lord Russell would adopt. The conclusion appeared to be satisfactory to everybody, and for some minutes after the House stood adjourned their lordships conversed in little groups, both within the House itself and about the writing room at the back of the throne.

FRANCE.

General Trochu's Apology—He Attacks His Enemies and Gives His Reasons for So Doing—Eugenie His Bitterest Enemy and the Author of the Mexican and Franco-Prussian Wars—Generosity of the Emperor.

PARIS, June 6, 1872.

General Trochu has once more come before the public with an apology. He has published a report of his action against the *Figaro*, prefacing this report with an attack upon all his enemies, the Bonapartists in particular. He appeals, he says, from the verdict of the Paris jury to that of what he calls *la loi morale*. Speaking of this tribunal the General writes:—

HARD ON LE FIGARO.

I may say here that my insulters do not appear to be in a position to take advantage of this moral law. Their antecedents are far from respectable, and the instrument by which they act on public opinion, the journal *Le Figaro*, is perhaps the sheet most read, but it is also the most despised in France. The variety and the number of subjects of which it treats have developed in the country a taste for scandal and a morbid curiosity. It aids and abets all political parties and intrigues by specious means of information and composition which amuse the mind, provoke laughter and while away the tediousness of long railway journeys. This journal is, moreover, as its advocates stated on the trial, the originator and the agent of all popular works of reward, beneficence and public charity. Finally, it is conservative—at least, it has been styled so before the tribunal: it is wealthy, it is feared—perhaps even more than feared: but it has enervated and perverted the moral sense of the generation to whom it addresses itself: it has depraved taste, destroyed respect; and, although much sought after, it does not possess the esteem of well-thinking people. The politics and persons whom it from time to time covers with its patronage do not on that account stand any better in public opinion.

TROCHU'S ATTACK ON THE IMPERIAL EXILES.

But what General Trochu says with regard to himself will be considered by the public of much less importance and interest than what he says with regard to the ex-Emperor and ex-Empress of the French. With regard to the latter he writes:—

TROCHU DRAWS EUGENIE'S CHARACTER.

They have quoted a letter of the Empress—a letter inspired by anger and hatred. But the Empress, with inconceivable aberration, has been my personal enemy for fifteen years. She has always considered and pointed me out, without ever stating this *on dit* of her court, as a representative of the Orleans Princes, for whom I am full of respectful regard, but to whom I have not the honor of being known, whom I have never seen, and whose political interests are in no way represented by me. The publication of this letter, signed "Eugénie," was preceded by another only less violent. * * * The Empress showed unreasonable irritation in her letters, which I must consider as authentic, since they are referred to by her friends. This irritation has led her to outrage my character and, besides, to make the statement that "the 4th September had released the sovereigns of Europe and their governments from the engagements which they had entered into." These governments have lately established clearly that they had made no engagements of any kind with France when she declared war against Prussia. In speaking of her I will do so with all frankness. I have always had for the Empress, as woman and mother—well aware of her sentiments for me—a feeling of true respect. Although, with her vain idea of restoring the Latin races, she brought about the Franco-Spanish invasion of Mexico, which discredited the empire and prepared its ruin—although she desired the war of 1870, from which the Emperor instinctively drew back—although she has contributed to establish and generalize in our country the habits of luxury and the rage for "appearances" which have so deeply tainted public morals—although for these reasons I have doubts as to her soundness of mind—I have looked upon the Empress as a resolute character, capable of sacrifices; and I retain this opinion, in spite of the unheard-of violence of her proceedings and letters. With regard to these last, I still think that she respected herself less in writing them and communicating them to journals than I myself have always respected her.

THE DOCUMENTS PRODUCED AGAINST ME

are, in the first place, extracts from pamphlets or journal articles published at different times during the defence of Paris and since. But what authority superior, for instance, to that of the *Figaro* can be claimed by these appreciators of my principles, my intentions, my character and my conduct? What right have they to be considered as my judges? And what will men of impartiality and good faith say when they learn that these judges are all, without exception—for reasons which, as regards some of them, are known to me, but on which I am silent; for reasons which, as regards others, are unknown to me—either my personal enemies or my habitual backbiters? I give their names, without, I think, omitting any of them:—General Vinoy, ex-Senator; General Pajol, ex-Aide-de-Camp of the Emperor; Colonel Stoffel, ex-Aide-de-Camp of the Emperor; MM. de Pène, journalist; Sarcey, journalist; De Keratry, ex-Préfet de Police at the beginning of the siege.

At the conclusion of his book the General publishes *in extenso* a copy of his last will and testament, as written by him at the outbreak of the war, and the four codicils which he added during the struggle. One passage, having reference to his relations with the Emperor, is worth quoting:—

TROCHU'S RELATIONS WITH THE EMPEROR.

Many of my friends, he wrote, believe and impress upon me that the Emperor is personally opposed to me. First, because when he came to power as President of the republic I declined the honor of being attached to his person; second, because he looks upon me as an Orleanist; third, because I published a book on the army which greatly displeased him. I think, then, I am authorized in stating that the Emperor is well disposed towards me. Here is a *souvenir* introduced with a double object, which will be readily understood. I have no children, but I had, in 1866, six brothers and sisters, having between them twenty-six living children, all of whom were, like myself, without fortune. One of my brothers—principal officer in one of the Departments of War—died that same year, leaving me his widow and eleven children, among whom were seven unmarried daughters and four little children. I adopted this family, and obtained for it from the State a tobacco office for the widow, a relief from the Légion d'Honneur for the daughters, and a relief from the Minister of War for all. I was at Rennes after the death of my brother, when a stranger presented himself with the Emperor's compliments to my wife, who was in Paris, placed in her hands the sum of 20,000f. for the widow and her orphans and begged her to sign the receipt. Although surprised and hesitating, Mme. Trochu gave her signature and informed me immediately afterwards. On the following day I arrived in Paris, and by the medium of my old friend, General de Glaubert, Aide-de-Camp of the Emperor, I was introduced to his Majesty. "Sire," I said to him, "the Emperor has heard of the trials which have been sent to me, and he has desired to help me in a manner which fills me with gratitude; but I have already obtained from the Emperor and his government the grants of assistance to which the widow and her children were entitled by law. It is upon me that falls the duty of doing the rest; and I am come to entreat His Majesty to take back the important present which he has offered to them. I have concerning it the most unsurmountable scruples; and if, which God forbid, the Emperor, like his predecessors on the throne of France, should meet with great perils, the devotion which I should have to show would no longer possess any value in his eyes or in mine, for it would not be gratuitous." The Emperor, with great kindness and insistence, but with marked astonishment and, perhaps, a shade of discontent, endeavored to overcome my scruples, but he did not succeed. I withdrew, leaving, under his eyes on the table over which he was leaning, the bank notes sent the evening before to my wife. This account does not contain anything new as regards the well-known liberality of the Emperor; but it proves that, in spite of the bad political reputation which has been given to me by his courtiers, he had great good feeling towards me. I have, however, a motive, which I must not dissimulate, in telling this story. It occurred to me just as I was reflecting on my political and military testament. It is, "that I have never received back the receipt which propriety and respect forbade me to claim from the Emperor in exchange for the sum of money which I returned."

Done with my hand, in Paris, the 21st July, 1870.

GENERAL TROCHU.

SPAIN.

Marshal Serrano's Treatment of the Carlists—How Affairs Were Settled in the Basque Provinces—Considerable Excitement Over Serrano's Leniency—The Marshal's Proclamation.

BILBOA, May 30, 1872.

The irritation produced in Bilboa, which I noted in my last, has wonderfully subsided. I know not what charm there be in the persuasion of Serrano, but it is a fact that the public functionaries who went out so cock-a-whoop to see him at his headquarters at Zomoza and to present their resignations to him, in view of his "leniency" to the Carlists," and who went out with all the fury of lions, returned with all the meekness of lambs. First of all came back the Civil Governor and instantly resumed his functions. He was "mum" as to what passed. All he would say was, he was "satisfied." Then came the Députacion Provincial. They, too, declared themselves "satisfied"—at least for the present. Lastly came the Ayuntamiento, or corporation. These were a divided body, some accepting Serrano's explanations, others demurring and persisting in resigning their posts.

WHAT PASSED

between the Duke de la Torre and these Bilboa authorities is at present a deep secret. Their account is that the Duke gave them the reasons, military and politic, which led him to throw down the olive branch of peace to the Carlists rather than the gauntlet of war, and, as an act of special grace, supplicated them to return to their posts for ten days, and during that time to keep in complete reserve the nature of their conference with him. There is more honor among these simple Basques than among the swell politicians of Madrid. There nothing can be kept a secret for five minutes. Everything that transpires in the ministries and in the palace is blazoned abroad—not, indeed, by virtue of the principle that the people ought to know what is going on in high places, nor by the acts of those whose duty it is to give publicity to political movements, but by a set of dishonorable sneaks, who get possession of a fact under the most solemn pledges of secrecy, and are instantly off with it to the casino or the newspaper office. Here in Bilboa you may depend upon it that

THE SECRET THE GENERAL IN CHIEF

asked the authorities to keep for ten days will be as rigidly kept as the Freemason's oath, even by those who were not satisfied with his explanations and who refuse to withdraw their resignations. One is, therefore, left to speculate at will on the motives which induced Serrano, with an army of over twenty thousand men around him, to throw away the chance of giving the Carlists a beating. It may have been a strong desire to avoid the shedding of blood. It may have been in view of the urgency with which, apparently, his presence and that of his troops is wanted at Madrid. It may have been the certainty that the Carlist game was played out; that the cowardly flight of the Pretender from Oroquieta, and his non-appearance since, may have so disgusted his sympathizers as to weaken their attachment to his cause. All I know is old Scott or General Grant wouldn't have done it. They would have fairly whipped the insurgents first, and then held out to them peace and pardon. However, the thing is done, and the Carlists by thousands are delivering up their arms and speaking to their homes.

DIFFICULTIES HAVE ARISEN

in some of the bands, which have manifested an unwillingness to stand to the agreement signed in their name by the Carlist War Junta. When these found their chiefs asking for pardon they rose against them and accused them of treachery and deception. In one or two instances they have killed their chiefs, and in others they have threatened to do so. I don't wonder at this. All along the chiefs have kept the men in lamentable ignorance of the real weakness of their cause. They have puffed them up with tales of victories over the regular troops and of successful risings in other parts of Spain, until the poor fellows have really believed Don Carlos was within a few miles of Madrid, where the whole populace was awaiting his entry with joy. All of a sudden they are told the game is up, and advised by these very chiefs to accept the pardon Serrano has signed. Naturally their anger is as great as was their credulity.

EXTENT OF THE CARLIST MOVEMENT.

The movement in this province of Vizcaya certainly had attained alarming proportions. At least 9,000 were in arms within a radius of twenty miles from Bilboa. When I say "in arms," I mean to say were in rebellion, for all through this movement, both here and in Navarre, not two-thirds of the men have been really armed. The remainder have been mostly young men, carried off, against their will, from the various pueblos the bands passed through.

SERRANO'S PROCLAMATION.

That your readers may know exactly what it is Serrano has signed for the rebels, I have obtained a copy and annex its translation. It is dated Zamoza.

ARMY OF OPERATIONS OF THE NORTH:—

Having conferred with Señores Don Fausto de Urquijo and Don Juan de Orue, who also act in the name of Don Antonio Arquinzonlz, member of the War Deputacion (Diputacion á Guerra), of the Señorio of Vizcaya, respecting the most honorable means for restoring peace to this country, which is at present the victim of the most disastrous of civil wars and considering the proclamation I published on assuming command of this army of operations, my subsequent proclamations, and in use of the extraordinary powers with which I have been invested, I concede:—

No. 1.—Freedom from all punishment to those who have risen in arms in Vizcaya. Those who deliver themselves up (*los entregados*) may return to their homes free of all responsibility, and will receive from their respective alcaldes, duly authorized from these headquarters, the corresponding certificate of pardon.

No. 2.—There are comprehended in the said pardon the members of the War Junta, their employés and dependents and all other persons who have exercised authority, charge or functions, or who have intervened or contributed directly or indirectly to the rising, including those who may have entered on the campaign from emigration and those who may have abandoned their posts or destinies. Those who may desire to pass to a foreign country will have the safety of their persons guaranteed to the frontier.

No. 3.—As respects the exactions made of public funds belonging to or related with the Senorio, the General Juntas of Guernica, which shall be celebrated in accordance with the *fueros*, uses and customs of the province, shall resolve what they think best.

No. 4.—All those who have arms in their hands, and who give them up, being pardoned. All chiefs, officers and soldiers of the army who may have joined the Carlist parties, although they may have proceeded from emigration, will likewise be pardoned. The chiefs and officers may return to the ranks and employs in the army which they enjoyed before joining the rebellion. The troops will remain at the disposition of the government, free from the penalties to which they have made themselves liable.

No. 5.—The effects of these dispositions shall be considered applicable from the moment in which the arms are delivered up, in the points designated by my authority, by accord with the War Junta.

No. 6.—The War Junta and other representatives of the Carlists promise, so far as on them depends, to avoid disturbances, insurrections or risings in the future which may alter the public peace of the province.

FRANCISCO SERRANO.

AMOREVIETA (Zamoza), May 24, 1872.

TURKEY.

The Merlud—A Galata Crowd—The Harem Holiday Making—The Sultan's Procession—How He Sat—Roar, Rumble and Dust—A New Freak and a Long Bill—Personal Extravagance of the Sultans.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 22, 1872.

It was not pleasant to traverse on Monday last the streets which lead through Galata from Dolma Baghtché Palace to the bridge. They are narrow enough any day, but they shrink to mere gaspipes on days of festivity, State show, or religious spree. The particularly offensive feature in the highways in question on Monday, apart from the strings of carriages running along like war chariots, with laughing cargoes of corpulent beauties, flashing eyes and scintillating jewels; apart from the lines of troops which stood at ease in either gutter; apart from a perspiring and fragrant crowd that occupied the trottoirs; apart from the palace aide-de-camps, richly bound in blue cloth and gold, and the palace servants who ever and again came tearing at full gallop over the pavement, shouting "Guarda!" or "Sa-oul!" and scattering the folks about as the water scatters when you throw a stone into a puddle—apart from all these, the greatest were rows of sand-laden carts which hurried along the streets, shovel-armed hamalls mounted therein and spreading the sand thick over the ground, raising a fearful dust, which would have been insupportable if the gaping populace on either side had not considerately swallowed a large proportion of it. Severely jostled, and my corns treated with an amount of disrespect that was at once painful and humiliating, I became alive to the fact that it was

A GREAT FESTIVAL;

that I was, or ought to be, enjoying myself supremely, and that if I did not come to an untimely end beneath hoofs or wheels, sand carts or blazoned carriages I would shortly feast my eyes on the sublime countenance and portly, though somewhat flabby, form of His Imperial Majesty the Khaliph of the Osmanlis, the first Imaum of Islam, Abdul Aziz, Sultan of these realms. Sorely flattened out by compression I was fast coming to the condition of the mignonette in the hymn-book of my grandmother (of blessed memory) when I bethought me that from my own office windows I might see the whole sight without detriment to the rotund contour of my figure or that peculiar self-esteem which has its seat at the root of one's corns. It is right to mention that it was

THE GREAT MUSSULMAN FESTIVAL OF THE MERLUD,

anniversary of the birthday of the Prophet, which is always observed with as much pomp as the ingenuity of the Minister of the Civil List can devise and all the military display that can be extracted from the household brigade. The *fête* had begun on the previous evening, when all the mosques and public buildings, besides a large number of private houses, all the way from Eyoub, on the Golden Horn, to Cavak, on the Upper Bosphorus, were brilliantly illuminated, as well as the ships-of-war lying off the imperial palace. Now, the reason of all the turmoil which filled the streets of Galata on that sacred Monday forenoon lay in the fact that the Sultan had fixed that day to hold a rikaab in the gardens of the old seraglio palace; a rikaab being a reception of Ministers when the Osmanli statesmen put on their gold lace and their diamonds and go and kiss the edge of the skirt of His Majesty's black paletot, as he sits in his gilt chair under the shade of the ailanthes in the garden. To this scene were *trooping* the womankind in their carriages, fat, smooth-skinned, soft and pearly-hued, bright feridyis enveloping their voluptuous forms, a summer haze of finest muslin floating around their faces, softening every feature but the free-flashing eyes; the troops were waiting to salute the Sultan, the crowd to see the fun, and the sandmen were so many John the Baptists preparing the way before their lord, that his august bones might not be too rudely jolted over the rough paving which is good enough for all but him. There were files of troops marching and artillery trains lumbering and thundering over the wooden bridge, the gaunt Hungarian horses, frightened by their own noise, bounding forward and thrown on their haunches by the rude check of the cruel Arab bit; bands were playing and, above all the din, came at last the shrill bray of the trumpets, which announced that

THE IMPERIAL CORTEGE

was in sight, and shortly afterwards the outriders, in scarlet and gold costumes, came curvetting round the corner on their Arab horses, whom they fretted and spurred till the high-bred animals were half mad with excitement and tossed the foam flakes over their arched crests, snorting and tramping with short and nervous gallop. Up the steep approach to the bridge the party burst into a gallop, and one rider was thrown. Then the Sultan's carriage came, drawn by four splendid grays, a postillion on the leaders in black velvet and embroidery. His Majesty sat inside with stolid and indifferent face, his knees wide apart, and a large, fat, outspread hand resting on either knee. He wore a plain loose coat of black cloth, loose white trousers, and the Order of the Osmanié in brilliants on his breast. The roar and rumble then dwindled away, and the dusty throng in Galata adjourned to the cafés to wash out their parched throats with sherbet, while His Majesty went on to the gardens, received the homage of his Ministers, went to mosque, lunched, returning towards four o'clock in all his stately gloom, with trumpet and drum, dust, scramble and crowd.

THE LATEST NEWS

is that the Sultan, who has just gone to occupy his new palace at Jcheragan, has discovered that that of Dolma Baghtché is too low, and has decided on adding another story to it—a work which will take several years to accomplish, and several hundred thousand pounds of the taxpayers' money. It is estimated that during the reign of the present and the late Sultan the amount spent in building palaces, and in furniture, equipages, gardens and other fantasies of the reigning monarch exceeds thirty millions sterling, which, at the present value of the consolidated debt, is equal to sixty millions. In other words nearly one-half of the national debt of this empire is due to the personal extravagance of two Sultans.

NEW YORK STATE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

NORWICH, N. Y., June 20, 1872.

There were seven hundred delegates present at the session of the State Sunday School Convention last night. An address of welcome was delivered by Isaac H. Newton, of Norwich, and was responded to by the President, O. J. Harmon. The remainder of the evening was devoted to a prayer meeting. This forenoon, after a devotional meeting, the subjects "Preparation of a Teacher" and "The Causes of Failure" were discussed by Messrs. E. E. Sill, A. A. Smith, Revs. George Lansing Taylor, Charles N. Woodford and J. H. Helmer. The Convention is a great success. The hospitality of the people of Norwich is unbounded.

A WOMAN EXECUTED IN TORONTO.

TORONTO, June 20, 1872.

Phœbe Campbell was hanged this morning for the murder of her husband. She met her fate with calmness and composure, evincing no emotion on ascending the scaffold. The rope was apparently too long, as her feet nearly touched the ground, though her neck was instantly broken, and she died without a struggle. Her paramour and supposed accomplice, Coyle, is in prison awaiting trial. In her confession she accused him of committing the murder, but admitted that she was his accomplice.

FOUND DROWNED.

The body of Timothy Connell, twenty-eight years of age, of 108 East 126th street, was found in the Harlem River yesterday, near the railroad bridge. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

PROBABLE MURDER.

Two unknown men went into the liquor store kept by James Riley, at 110th street and Second avenue, yesterday morning, and robbed the till of $34. William McNulty, the bartender, attempted to detain them until the police should arrive, but they drew knives and stabbed him several times. He was taken to the Twenty-fifth Precinct station house and afterwards removed to his home.

OUR COLLEGES.

The Annual Commencement of the New York University, Seton Hall College and Rutgers Female Institute.

Conferring Degrees and Awarding Prizes.

THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.

Annual Commencement Yesterday—The Academy of Music Filled with a Critical and Fashionable Audience—Brilliant Display of the Students.

The annual commencement of the New York University was celebrated yesterday morning in the Academy of Music, Dr. Howard Crosby, Chancellor, in the chair. The parquet and balcony were densely crowded with a highly fashionable audience, and the boxes presented a dazzling array of beauty, bouquets, and bewitching toilets. The interior of the building was fragrant with the sweet perfume of flowers, and an excellent band furnished delightful music.

The year that has just closed has been a very successful one with the University, the number of pupils having been larger than in any previous one, and the proficiency obtained much greater. Twelve months ago the classes in science and art were made free and thrown open to all students of the University, and the result has been most gratifying to those who brought the generous edict into operation.

The programme of yesterday was very attractive, and was rendered in splendid style by all who participated in it. The exercises were opened with the overture to "Banditen Struche," and the "Russian March," by the band. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Ferries, the former President of the University, after which the Latin Salutatory oration was delivered by Maybury W. Fleming, of New York city, and the English Salutatory oration by William Chipman, Jr., New York city. Both were creditable productions of their kind and elicited marked applause and showers of bouquets. One of Strauss' enchanting waltzes was then played, at the conclusion of which George D. Rockwell, of Hoboken, held forth on "Public Opinion." He was followed by Albert A. Loring, of New York city, who spoke on "Furnace Fires," eloquently describing the establishment of Christianity, the spread of civil and religious freedom, and the various celebrated struggles for liberty in various nations of the world. The delivery of this oration was marked with ease and grace, and, in many respects, might be called the gem of the day.

William H. Atwood, Jersey City, next delivered a philosophical address—"The Rail in Civilization"—which was a review of the influence railroads have exercised on the progress of the world. They have annihilated space, lessened toil, increased manufactures, founded empires and peopled deserts. Without them England and America would never have become the great commercial centres of the world; so the discovery of George Stephenson marked a new era in the history of mankind. This address was neatly prepared and well delivered, and was rewarded with flowers, applause and smiles from the ladies, though the recipient of them could not be called the handsomest man in the Academy.

The progress of international law was treated by Frank M. Tappan, of Port Richmond, in a logical and masterly style, the principles upon which the law is founded and the obligations that sustain it being fully detailed. It rests upon no fixed principle nor historical precedent, but is dependent upon the mutual understanding and good faith that exist between civilized nations. Its provisions are becoming more and more understood every year, and by its diffusion bids fair at no distant day to abolish the causes of the world strife and war. (Applause and bouquets.)

Another *valse*, by Suppe, was here performed by the band, and when the strains had died away Charles M. Goelz, of Hoboken, proceeded to speak upon a singularly apropos subject—"The Eight-Hour law." He said that among the most important and deeply interesting questions of the time was the relation between capital and labor. In this country, where there is no aristocracy of rank or birth, as in the countries of Europe, capital is the all-potent power, and what is capital but the collection of the proceeds of labor? The question of the eight-hour rule, which is now agitating the working community, and which has already lost to employers and men millions of dollars, like any other problem, presents two sides. That the demand of the workingman is right no one can deny, but the proper course to obtain a recognition of that right is not by violence or strikes, but by mutual compromise and concession. If the workmen would employ the leisure time he asks in useful pursuits and the acquisition of knowledge, the result would be beneficial to the entire community; if not, his liberty might prove rather a curse than a blessing. There were indications that a terrible strife was pending between the two great social forces in the near future, but it was to be hoped that legislation, reason and forbearance would eventually humanize them and prevent a disruption of the system of political economy.

William B. Hind, Jr., of Brooklyn, came next on "Science and Religion," inferring that there was no antagonism between the two, but, on the contrary, an entire harmony. The discoveries of geology had not weakened the Bible, and the researches of men like Hugh Miller had gone far to demonstrate and simplify the Biblical account of the creation. Religion had nothing to fear from science, or science from religion. Hand in hand they could go on together, ministering to each other. This speaker was a tall, good looking young fellow, and on leaving the stage almost staggered beneath the weight of the floral favors that were rained upon him.

Israel Russell, of Jersey City, a natty little graduate, followed on "American Character." The leading national characteristic traits were fairly presented, and the enterprise, energy and dash of the American race, contrasted with the slower and more phlegmatic habits of the people of European countries. Other orations were delivered by John C. Cozzens, of Brooklyn, and Frank Crowell, of the same city. The band played Strauss' masterpiece, "The Thousand and One Nights," and the Valedictory address, with an oration on "Hereafter," was given by Marcus D. Buell, of Williamsburg, who thus carried off the honors of the day. The valedictory was a graceful and feeling composition, and was very pleasingly spoken. Highly complimentary references were made to the Chancellor, Council and Professors for the zeal and efficiency they displayed during the year in advancing the interests of those committed to their charge, and an affectionate farewell taken of the Class of 1872. The youthful graduate retired amid general applause, and the most interesting part of the programme, the testimonial of the Fellowships, honors and degrees was now proceeded with.

The following are the names of the fortunate students and the degrees they received:—Fellowships—Marcus Darius Buell, Maybury William Fleming and George Smith Rockwell. Bachelors of Art—Marcus Darius Buell, Maybury William Fleming, John Charles Cozzens, William Beers Hurd, Jr., Herbert Augustus Loring, Albert Beverly Carlton and Theodore Edwin Tomlinson. Bachelors of Science—William Aikman, Jr., William Henry Atwood, Israel Russell, John G. Van Horne, Frank Adelbert von Briesen, Charles Michael Goelz, John Alexander Rogers, George Parsons Danman, George Purdy Kissam, George Washington Ferdon and Frank Crowell.

The degree of Civil Engineer was conferred upon William Henry Atwood, Alfred Child, George W. Ferdon, Charles Michael Goelz, Israel Russell, William Walter Maclay, Frank Muir Tappen, John G. Van Horne and Frank A. Von Briesen. The certificates of the special course were given to Francis John Farrell and John Cruger Freeman. The prizes for the best essays on English composition to Messrs. Atwood and Aikman. Le Roy Satterlee, M. D., was honored with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and James R. Finch and John R. Otis by that of Master of Arts. In the Department of Law the following gentlemen graduated:—

Augustus H. Allen, Harold H. Bagley, John Braden, Michael H. Cardozo, W. Bryan Chamberlin, Mannsell B. Field, Jr., James Wade Hughes, Thomas Charles Huxley, Charles R. Jessup, J. Henry Kleem, David Leventritt, George Marsland, H. D. McBurney, Stephen Pied, Lambert S. Quackenbush, Hiram M. Sanborn, James Taylor and Alfred Tweed, New York; Andrew J. Valentine, Brooklyn, E. D.; Thomas W. Bull, Richmond county; Charles H. Knox, Orange, N. J.; W. V. V. Reynolds, Jersey City, N. J.

The following special degrees were also conferred:—LL. D.—Alfred Wm. Post, M. D., and A. Scott, D. D., San Francisco; D. D.—Rev. G. A. Bacon, Orange county, New York; Rev. W. A. Conkling, New York, and Rev. Alexander Hamilton, England; Messrs. D. W. C. Burrows, Brooklyn; A. A. Whitelaw Reid, New York; Mrs. D. W. C. Burrows.

The proceedings were closed with the benediction and music, and one of the most successful Commencements on record came to an end.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The Annual Commencement at Steinway Hall Yesterday—The Exercises and the Degrees.

The annual commencement exercises of Rutgers Female College, which were held yesterday afternoon at Steinway Hall, proved a sufficient attraction to about half fill the auditorium of the building with a brilliant assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, the major portion of whom, be it said in all due deference to the weather, were relations or particular friends of the graduates or of the pupils in the undergraduate courses. The exercises of themselves were exceedingly interesting, and everything was done that could be done to make the occasion one of general attractiveness and pleasure. The graduates were given reserved places on the platform, as were the reverend and non-reverend gentlemen who were of the faculty, or who were active benefactors of the Institute, and the parents and friends of the graduates did all that lay in their power to make the platform "a scene of beauty," if not a joy forever, by bordering it with bouquets and baskets of fragrant flowers, each bouquet and basket of which was carefully carded as to whom it was intended for.

The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. John Hall, who besecched the Giver of All Good to look down benignly upon the occasion and strengthen the weak and make the downcast joyful, so that the exercises might redound to the greater honor and glory of God.

The anthem, "How Beautiful upon the Mountains," by the graduating class, which preceded the prayer, was excellently rendered. This was followed by an address in French, by one of the graduates, which certainly did no credit to the French teacher of the institution. There was no doubt a good deal of "will" in the delivery of the address, but very little "way" acquired by study and practice. The essays, "The Effects of Natural Scenery on the Human Mind," by Mary M. Bell; "Sculpture," "Authors of their own Destiny," "Concentration of Mind," "The Progress of Geological Science," "Appearances," "Sclave or Saxon," were all that could be desired. Miss Bell's "Simple Pleasures" deservedly brought down the house, and the essay about "Interpreters" was certainly one of the chief features of the occasion. Miss Charlotte C. Hall's "Woman in Literature" was a masterly, or, rather, a superb woman's effort of its kind. The "Power of Character," by Miss Maria W. Puget, was a well studied effort, and the Latin essay, "Marius Amid the Ruins of Carthage," would have done credit to a philosophical adept in the "ways of the olden time," as illustrated by our later Franklins of the Latin order in Columbia and Yale. The French essay, "Ce qui coute le plus cher aux hommes," which was delivered by Miss Hattie Webster, was a very good thing in its point of moral, but it must be confessed that the Frenchism, so to speak, of the delivery was sadly wanting. Miss Ella T. Holden's "Weapons of Civilization" was one of the really deserving essays of the day. Miss Hall's valedictory address was well selected and did full justice to the departure occasion. The instrumental and vocal music was throughout of the highest character.

At the conclusion of the regular exercises Baccalaureate degrees were conferred upon the following named members of the graduating class:—Helen Jaques Aitkin, Minnie Adelaide Ayres, Mary Middleton Bell, Sarah Armstrong Bell, Sarah Annie Crouthers, Mary Flagler Dodge, Charlotte Chambers Hall, Ella Thawer Holden, Alice Emmons Stevens, Grace Lilian Stevens, Hattie Luella Webster, Sarah Mann Wilbur, Marie White du Puget.

The degree of L. B. (Litterarum Baccalaurea) was conferred upon Minnie A. Ayres, Annie S. Crouthers, Mary M. Bell, Sarah A. Bell.

The testimonial for a partial course was conferred upon Giulietta Molni.

Testimonials for drawing were given as follows:—First, Minnie Tallman; second, Ella A. Tallman.

The exercises closed with the farewell song of the graduating class.

SETON HALL.

The Sixteenth Annual Commencement of the Institution—The Students' Orations—Conferring of Degrees and Awarding of Prizes—Bishop Bailey's Address—The Advantages of the College—Bachelors and Masters of Art—The Roll of Honor—The Faculty.

The sixteenth annual commencement of Seton Hall College took place yesterday, the exercises being conducted beneath a large awning spread in the college grounds not far from the buildings. Nearly a thousand ladies and gentlemen, friends of the students or of the institution, occupied seats in front of the platform, on which were seated the students who were to take a part in the exercises, and the clergy. Of the latter, besides the Right Rev. Bishop Bailey, who presided, there were present the Right Rev. Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester; Right Rev. Bishop McFarland, of Providence; Rev. Dr. McGlynn, Rev. Father Preston, Monsignor Seton, Rev. Father Lynch, Rev. Father Doane, Chancellor of the diocese of Newark; Rev. Father Corrigan, Rev. Father Senez, Rev. Father McGahan, Rev. Father Hogan, Rev. Father Keilian, Rev. Father Fleming, Rev. Father Downes, Rev. Father Connolly, Rev. Father McNulty, Rev. Father McCarthy and others.

THE ORATIONS.

The exercises opened about half-past ten o'clock A. M. with music, and the following students then delivered orations:—Joseph Tiers, on "National Development;" J. Lucien C. Carnand, on "Fashionable Fascinations;" Robert Emmet Burke, on "Cardinal Ximenes;" P. McCabe, on "Political Depravity," and John A. Sheppard, on "The Good Things of Great Joy." These essays were unexceptionably good, and were especially noticeable for the absence of much of the highfalutin jingle which generally goes to make up the student's oration. The little there was of the grandiloquent went more to show the existence of a good imagination than to exhibit a distorted notion of what true eloquence is. Each of the five young gentlemen who addressed the assemblage has acquired an excellent method of delivery, with nothing of sameness in style, and all well deserved the applause they received from delighted friends and the audience generally.

BACHELORS OF ART.

The orations having been concluded, the next part of the programme was the conferring of the degrees. The Rev. Dr. Corrigan, President of the college, announced the following named gentlemen as having attained the degree of Bachelor of Arts:—James J. Brennan, Michael J. Brennan, Robert E. Burke, John L. Carnand, Arthur J. Henry, Patrick McCabe, Bernard J. Mulligan, Thomas B. Preston, William J. St. Lawrence, John Sheppard, Joseph Tiers and Isaac P. Whelan.

MASTERS OF ART.

The following named he announced as having gained the degree of Master of Arts:—A. Benthall Briggs, William Callan, James Curran, Patrick Egan, Joseph M. Flynn, Thomas T. Hendrick, Michael J. Holland, Michael T. Madden, M. A. McManus and John R. Plunkett.

THE HONOR MEN.

The honor men for the year were as follows:—Good Conduct, the gold medal, James R. Aveilhé; silver medals for same, S. B. Hedges, W. H. Simmons, George R. Barnard; Christian Doctrine, the Seton prize, P. McCabe; Latin, the Anderson prize, Daniel Egan; Greek, the Bayley prize, Christopher Fallon and Daniel Egan; Philosophy, the McQuaid prize, P. McCabe; Ethics, the Preston prize, Joseph Tiers and Thomas B. Preston; History of European Civilization, the gold medal, J. L. C. Carnand and Edmund Briggs; Logic, the gold medal, John J. O'Connor; Rhetoric and Elocution, the Byrne prize, Daniel Egan; German, the Bossier prize, gold medal to Daniel Egan and silver medal to P. F. Bruner; Improvement in Drawing, the silver medal, P. F. Bruner; Penmanship, the Foley prize, F. O. McKenney; best recitations in Freshman Class, the President's prize, Christopher Fallon.

The diplomas and prizes were handed to each student by Bishop Bayley.

BISHOP BAYLEY'S ADDRESS.

After all the honors had been distributed and the programme concluded Bishop Bayley made a brief address to the assemblage. He said that while he might be unwilling here to say too much of the college in which he took so deep an interest he could not refrain from saying that it had never before been in so good a condition as it was now. It was true that much had been done by us in the way of Catholic education, and that all over the land there were good schools in which Catholic youth could receive a sound moral course of instruction. But he thought, even with all this, that more might be done. We needed that both the clergy and the laity should be educated up to a high standard, the former not only in all that related to his sacred office, but also in the arts and sciences, at least so that the principles on which these studies rested should be understood and appreciated. And none the less did the laity need such a sound moral training and proficiency in education as would enable the battle of life to be fought and the errors disseminated by our adversaries detected and exposed. He had in his own experience learned that it was a very difficult thing to kill a lie. A lie seemed to have so many lives that, no matter how often it was apparently dead, you were certain finally to discover that it had got a new life and was again on its way rejoicing. Since the time of the Reformation we had been accustomed to see this going on, and notwithstanding the fact that many of the leaders of our adversaries had, as completely as we ourselves had, exposed the falsehoods and ridiculed the calumnies against the true faith, yet the falsehoods had been revivified, dressed up and again and again paraded with extraordinary effrontery. In reading over a New York paper a few days since he saw a report of a meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association at which a resolution was passed that bibles should be distributed among us, the Catholics. He confessed that this ignorance, real or feigned, this lie, had caused him pain. The bishop then went on to speak further of the malignant character of the attacks upon the Church by means of lies and how necessary it was to be prepared to meet the enemy when such scandalous methods as these were used to prop up a bad cause in the name of God and of religion. He then again urged the claims of Seton Hall College for patronage, promising that in the perfect condition in which all its departments were, and in the care bestowed upon the institution, no better home could be found for youth in which to learn.

The Bishop was warmly applauded at the conclusion of his remarks, and the assemblage then entered the college refectories, where a collation was partaken of.

SETON HALL.

Judging from the exhibition of the students' proficiency, the regulations of the college and its healthy location, Bishop Bailey's concluding words were by no means exaggerated. There are two buildings, attached, composing the college—one for lay students, the other for young men studying for the priesthood—and in each of these the most admirable arrangements seem to have been adopted. The buildings, too, are large and in an architectural point of view have claims for beauty of design. A more healthy spot could not be selected for an institution of this kind. Seated on a high ground, the surrounding country, in this season of the year especially, is of charming aspect. Among these Orange Mountains the air is invigorating, fresh and full of life-giving balm, so that with so many advantages Seton Hall might not be inappropriately termed a "home in which to learn." The institution was founded in 1856 at Madison, N. J., but in 1860 it was removed to its present location in South Orange. Bishop Bayley was the founder.

THE FACULTY

The following named constitute the faculty of the the institution:—In the Collegiate Department—President, Very Rev. M. A. Corrigan, D. D.; Vice President and Professor of Metaphysics and Ethics, Rev. James H. Corrigan, A. M.; Professor of Logic, Rev. William P. Salt; First Prefect and Chief Disciplinarian, Rev. Thomas J. Toomey, A. M.; Professor of Latin, Theodore Blume, A. M.; Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science, Charles De Gomme, Ph. D.; Professor of History and English Literature, N. J. O'Connell Ffrench; Professor of French, Leopold De Grand-Val; Professor of Music, Edward Fretsch; Instructor in the Commercial Course, A. Benthall Briggs, A. M.; Instructor in Latin and Arithmetic, James A. Glover, A. B.; Lecturer on Civil Polity, Orestes A. Brownson, LL. D.; Lecturer on the History of English Literature, James F. Meline, A. M.; Prefects of Discipline, William Callan, A. M.; M. D. Holland, A. M., and J. Sheppard. In the ecclesiastical seminary Rev. Dr. Corrigan is Professor of Ecclesiastical History; Rev. James H. Corrigan, A. M., of Ethics; Rev. Louis Schneider, of Dogmatic and Moral Theology, and Rev. Sebastian Messmer, of Sacred Scripture.

TROTTING AT PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS.

A two-mile trot came off yesterday afternoon at the Prospect Fair Grounds which required four closely-contested heats to settle. It was a rare race, and the few who were there to witness it were highly delighted. The trot was between T. Jackson's bay gelding Mystery and Hiram Howe's chestnut gelding. The latter was the favorite at three to one previous to the start, but, being beaten by Mystery the first heat, the latter became the favorite at still greater odds. The sorrel gelding pulled up lame after the first heat, but he seemed to forget his pains for the moment and trotted gamely the second heat, winning in fine style. He, however, pulled up so lame at the end of the heat that many of his humane backers urged his withdrawal from the contest. He made a dead heat with Mystery the third time, and then the betting became even on the result. Mystery now trotted gamely and won the race by fifty yards. He is a handsome horse, sired by Hambletonian, out of a thoroughbred mare, and was formerly owned by Simeon Hoagland, who called the horse Bill Whelan. This horse has considerable speed, but he likewise has a temper, like many others of his blood, and the tendency to gallop seems to be uppermost in the horse, as he leaves his trot at a three minute gait as frequently as he does at one of 2:40. He is not a reliable horse to stake money on, but would make a gentleman's horse for the road which many would envy.

The following are the details of

THE TROT.

First Heat.—The sorrel gelding was the favorite at three to one previous to the start. He took the lead at the stand and was two lengths in front as they entered the turn, and six lengths on the lead at the quarter pole, in forty seconds. The sorrel gelding then broke up and was only two lengths in front at the half-mile pole, in 1:21. Going along the lower turn Mystery shut up all the daylight, and, the sorrel gelding breaking up, Mystery was two lengths ahead at the three-quarter pole. The latter then broke up and the sorrel came again to the front, and leading up the homestretch passed under the string six lengths in advance of Mystery in 2:43. Mystery closed up three lengths of the six on the turn, and was three lengths behind at the quarter pole, but after that he shut the daylight gradually, until the horses were on even terms as they neared the half-mile pole. Then both of them broke up simultaneously, and as the half-mile pole was passed the sorrel gelding led two lengths. Going down toward the lower turn Mystery outtrotted the sorrel, and he was two lengths in front at the three-quarter pole, when, coming steadily on, he won the heat by a couple of lengths, making the second mile in 2:46 and the heat in 5:29.

Second Heat.—Mystery was now the favorite at longer odds than was his adversary before the start, 100 to 20 being current on the result. The sorrel had two lengths the best of the send-off, which he made into six lengths around the turn, and ten at the quarter pole, in thirty-nine seconds. Going to the half-mile pole the sorrel gelding opened a gap almost equal to a distance, and the betting changed so much in favor of the sorrel that almost even betting was offered that he would win the heat. The sorrel kept fifty yards ahead to the three-quarter pole, but then Mystery began to close, and coming up the stretch he was not over ten lengths behind when the sorrel passed under the string, in 2:40. Then Mystery began to lag again, and going around the turn he fell off so badly that the sorrel gelding was forty yards ahead of him at the quarter pole. Mystery did not close up any of the daylight to the half-mile pole, and odds were then offered that the sorrel would win the heat. Mystery closed down the lower turn and came along nicely until at the drawgate he left his feet, and the sorrel went home a winner by three lengths, making the last mile in 2:44¼ and the heat in 5:31. He pulled up the lamest horse that was ever seen in a race.

Third Heat.—Mystery was still the favorite, as it was thought to be impossible for so lame a horse as the sorrel was to trot another heat. He, however, came out so well and appeared so fresh when the bell called them to the scratch that his friends had great faith in him, and, to the astonishment of a great many, he became the favorite at 100 to 90. A good start was had, but going around the turn the sorrel led three lengths, and at the quarter pole was four lengths in front. Mystery then broke up, as he will do whenever he likes, without saying "by your leave." He lost twenty lengths by the break, and was fifty yards behind at the half-mile pole. Mystery broke twice to the three-quarter pole, and as the sorrel gelding passed the stand, in 2:42½, he was ten lengths in front. Going round the upper turn Mystery closed gradually, and at the half-mile pole was not over five lengths behind. Then the sorrel broke up, and before he recovered Mystery also left his feet, and they ran together several lengths. When they caught Mystery was in front, and at the three-quarter pole he was four lengths ahead. Going up the homestretch the sorrel was finely driven, and he was forced along finely to the end. Mystery was one length in front at the finish, but the pressure of the outsiders seemed to intimidate, or otherwise affect the judges' minds so that they decided a dead heat. Time, 5:31.

Fourth Heat.—The betting was about even when the horses started for this heat. The start was an even one, but they both broke up before getting around the upper turn. When they settled and began trotting the sorrel gelding had a length or so the best of it. At the quarter pole he was two lengths in front, in forty-three seconds, but not quite so much at the half-mile, in 1:24. Mystery then broke up, but recovering quickly trotted finely down the lower turn and was two lengths ahead at the three-quarter pole. He came steadily along and passed under the wire at the end of the first mile four lengths ahead of the sorrel gelding, who now appeared to be fagged out. Mystery then went away from the sorrel, opening the gap gradually until, at the half-mile pole, he was fifty yards in front. He never afterwards lost a length of ground, and won the heat by fifty yards, making the last mile in 2:43, and the heat in 5:30. The following is a

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS ASSOCIATION, June 20.—Match $1,000, two-mile heats, in harness.

T. Jackson named b. g. Mystery	1	2	0	1
H. W. Howe named s. g. ——	2	1	0	2

TIME.

	First Mile.	Second Mile.	Total.
First heat	2:43	2:46	5:29
Second heat	2:40	2:44¼	5:24¼
Third heat	2:42½	2:47½	5:31
Fourth heat	2:47	2:43	5:30

THE BIG DOG FIGHT INDEFINITELY POSTPONED.

The big dog fight announced in sporting circles to take place yesterday between J. Snooks' "Brandy," of New York, and Mr. Pullis' recently imported "Punch," of New Jersey, has been indefinitely postponed owing to the sudden illness of the latter canine. This was a great disappointment to those who love such sport, and though the pit selected for the combat was located in a particularly unfrequented portion of our neighboring State there were 400 or 500 choice spirits on hand full of speculative interest in the result, as it was for $1,000 a side and the heavy weight championship of the United States.

When the hour arrived for weighing the dogs "Brandy" was promptly shown by his trainer, and the announcement made that "my dog is ready," and after a long delay, passed pleasantly enough by the delectable crowd, an authorized messenger was despatched to the owner of "Punch," who then imparted the information that his dog had been taken sick late the evening before and was not in a condition to fight. Of course there was no other alternative but to put up with the great disappointment, yet the many who had intended to go their last cent on the victory of "Brandy" felt very greatly grieved, and would not be comforted until two or three quiet fights had been gotten up, when they departed under the burning afternoon sun in fair spirits for their homes and stopping places.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

A RELAPSE INTO DULNESS.

The Stock Exchange Abandoned for the Bay and the Yacht Race.

Prices Firm and Generally Higher.

ERIE AN EXCEPTION AND WEAK.

The Bank of England Rate of Discount Lowered to Three Per Cent.

Gold Declines Three Points and Rallies Two.

MONEY EASY AND UNCHANGED.

Sterling Bills a Fraction Lower.

Tennessee Bonds Strong and South Carolinas Weak.

The Annual Report of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad.

WALL STREET, THURSDAY, June 20—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day the flour market was quite active in early dealings, but left off quiet and heavy. Wheat was dull. The cotton market was steady, with more doing.

MONEY FOUR PER CENT.

The average and general rate for money on call was 4 per cent. An occasional lender succeeded in getting 5 per cent and a few balances were left with the government dealers at 3 per cent.

Prime sixty-day mercantile paper was quoted at 6 a 6½ per cent discount.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND

rate was lowered this morning to 3 per cent, as against 3½ per cent last week and 4 per cent two weeks since. As a consequence of this action the rates of

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

declined ⅛ a ¼ per cent, but closed steady on the basis of 109⅝ for prime bankers' sixty-day sterling and 110¼ a 110⅜ for sight bills.

GOLD LOWER—113⅝ A 113¼.

The decline in foreign exchange and the reduction of the Bank of England rate of discount, as well as cable advices from Geneva stating that the "safety of the treaty was assured," together with the light bidding for the government gold, combined to cause a sudden decline in gold from 113⅝ to 113¼. But the market rallied later in the day on large orders to buy, which were interpreted variously as coming from the clique and as representing a covering of some of the "short" interest. Doubtless the two reasons go together. The specie shipment was only $105,500, of which about $80,000 was gold. The Sub-Treasury paid out $141,000 on account of redeemed five-twenties and $65,000 on account of past due interest. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	113⅝	1 P. M.	113⅜
11 A. M.	113⅜	1:34 P. M.	113⅜
11:27 A. M.	113¼	2 P. M.	113⅜
12 M.	113¼	3 P. M.	113⅜
12:15 P. M.	113¼	4 P. M.	113½

In the gold loan market the rates ranged from 2 per cent for carrying to flat for borrowing. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$29,415,000
Gold balances	1,251,604
Currency balances	1,469,756

THE GOVERNMENT SALE OF GOLD.

The offer of the government to sell two millions of gold elicited sixteen bids, for a total of only $2,825,000, the prices offered ranging from 113 to 113.47. The award was made at 113.47 a 113.21.

GOVERNMENTS QUIET.

Governments were quiet and in some instances a shade firmer at the close, despite the lower ruling of gold. The following were the closing quotations:—United States currency sixes, 114½ a 114⅝; do. do., 1881, registered, 114¼ a 114½; do. do., coupon, 119½ a 119⅝; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 113⅞ a 114⅛; do. do., 1862, coupon, do. do., 113⅞ a 114⅛; do. do., 1864, do. do., 113⅞ a 114⅛; do. do., 1865, do. do., 114⅛ a 114½; do. do., 1867, registered, January and July, 112⅛ a 112⅜; do. do., 1865, coupon, do. do., 116⅝ a 116¾; do. do., 1867, do. do., 117⅜ a 117½; do. do., 1868, do. do., 117 a 117⅛; do. ten-forties, registered, 110⅛ a 110⅜; do. do., coupon, 111⅛ a 111½; do. fives of 1881, registered, 112⅛ a 112⅜; do. do., coupon, 112⅛ a 112⅜.

THE RAILROAD BONDS.

The railroad bonds were steady and quiet. The Boston, Hartford and Erie mortgages were neglected, with nothing doing in the plain bonds and 60 the best bid for the guaranteed. The total mortgage on the Boston, Hartford and Erie road is $20,000,000, $5,000,000 of which is guaranteed by the Erie Railroad Company. On the $15,000,000 of the unguaranteed bonds there are five overdue coupons of $35 each, amounting to $175, making the present cost of a 7 per cent bond of $1,000 only $245—the market price being 42. On the 1st July there will be due on the guaranteed bonds six overdue coupons of $35 each, amounting to $210, making the present price of a $1,000 guaranteed bond at 64 equal to $430. When the proposed connection to Fishkill, about sixty-six miles of road, is built, the company will own and operate a line of 374 miles. The completion of this gap will enable the large coal companies to run coal direct from the mines to Boston, Providence and all parts of New England, affording the cheapest and most direct route. The Delaware and Hudson Company are especially desirous of obtaining this outlet. By the terms of the mortgage the title in fee simple to the whole road and all its rights will rest in the bondholders on the expiration of eighteen months' notice, which has been given, expiring in April next, unless the stockholders pay "all principal and interest due" on the bonds.

The following were the bids for the railroad bonds:—

New York Cen 6's, 1883	92½	Han & St Jo con	92
New York Cen 7's, '76	102	Del, Lack & West 2d m	99¾
New York C 7's, con, '76	102	Tol & Wab 1st m, ex	95
New York C 7's, '65–'76	102¾	Tol & W 1st m, St L div	94¼
Erie 7's, 2d m, '79	102	Tol & Wab equip bds	96½
Erie 7's, 4th m, '80	95	Gt West 1st m, 1888	97
Erie 7's, 5th m, '88	90¼	Gt West 2d m, 1893	95¾
Hud R 7's, 2d m, s f, '85	107½	Chi, R I & Pacific	104¼
Hud R 7's, 3d m, s f, '75	100¼	Mor & Essex 1st m	105
Harlem 7's, 1st m	106¾	Mor & Essex 2d m	100
Harlem con m and s f 6's	95½	New Jer Cent, 1st m, n	105½
Mich So 7 p c 2d m	99	New Jersey Cent, 2d m	100
Mich S & N I s f 7 p c	102	Pitts, F W & Chic 1st m	106¾
Clev & Tol s f	102	Pitts, F W & Chic 2d m	102¾
Clev & Tol new bds	96¾	Clev & Pitts con s f	95
Clev, Painesville & A, n	95	Clev & Pitts 2d m	99
Clev, Painesville & A, old	99	Clev & Pitts 3d m	97
Detroit, M & Tol bds	90¼	Clev & Pitts 4th m	87½
Lake Shore, con, c	100	Chic & Alt income	98
Lake Shore, con, reg	101	Ohio & Miss 1st m	102
Pac RR 7's, gtd by Mo	101	Ohio & Miss con	91¾
Central Pac gold bds	103⅝	Ohio & Miss 2d m, con	88
Union Pac 1st m	89⅝	St Louis & Iron M 1st m	89¾
Union Pac l g 7's	81½	Mil & St Paul 1st m 8's	108
Union Pac inc 10's	86⅜	Mil & St Paul 1st m	95½
Ill Cen 7 p c, 1875	105	Chic & Mil 1st m	96
Belleville & S Ill 1st, 8's	97	Col, Chic & Ind C 1st m	90¾
Alt & T H 2d m, pref	90¾	Tol, Peo & W, E D	91½
Alt & T H 2d m, inc	80½	Tol, Peo & W, W D	92½
Chic & N W sink fds	96	Tol, P & W, Burl'n div	85½
Chic & N W con bds	95	Tol, P & W 2d m	88¾
Chic & N W 1st m	101	Bos, Hart & Erie gtd	60
Han & St Jo, l g	101	Cedar F & Minn 1st m	85½

SOUTHERN SECURITIES IRREGULAR.

The Southern State bonds were irregular, with more doing, particularly in the Tennessees, which advanced to 75 on large purchases by parties supposed to have been "short" of them previous to the measures adopted by the Legislature a couple of winters ago, whereby the State credit has been so wonderfully improved. A Baltimore advertisement, calling for proposals of $20,000 of the coupons, had also considerable influence in causing the advance of fully two per cent to-day. The South Carolinas were weak, and the new July issues declined to 32. It seems that the warehouse company entrusted with the registration of the bonds wanted to exact a commission of one per cent for their services. This excessive fee was complained of to the committee of the Stock Exchange, who succeeded in negotiating a reduction of the charge to one quarter of one per cent, or $2 50 for every one thousand dollar bond. Much feeling is expressed against the action of the State of Louisiana, for using the bonds of the Sinking and Literary funds for the purpose of paying off the floating debt of the State, and Louisiana securities are dull, not to say flat. The following were the closing quotations:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 74 a 75; do. new, 74½ a 75; Virginia, ex coupon, 45 a 50; do. registered stock, old, 38 a 45; do. sixes, consolidated bonds, 54 a 56; do. sixes, deferred scrip, 17 a 18, Georgia sixes, 74 a 78; do. sevens, 88 a 90; North Carolina, ex coupon, 32½ a 33; do., to North Carolina Railroad, 40 a 50; do., funding, 1866, 25 a 30; do., do., 1868, 22 a 23; do., new, 21½ a 22; do., special tax, 15 a 16; Missouri sixes, 97 a 97½; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 93¾ a 94; Louisiana sixes, 50 a 60; do., new, 50 a 60; do. levee sixes, 60 a 65; do. do. eights, 79 a 81; do. do. do., 1875, 80 a 85; Alabama fives, 60 a 65; do. eights, 87 a 90; South Carolina sixes, 52 a 55; do., new, June and July, 32 a 32½; do., do., August and October, 30 a 31; Arkansas sixes, funded, 56 a 59.

STOCKS DULL AND FIRM.

The stock market was dull and thinly attended, many of the leading brokers being absent at the regatta of the New York Yacht Club. The news from London of the reduction of the bank rate to 3 per cent and the seemingly good humored progress at Geneva had the effect of strengthening prices, and the market was higher to the extent of ⅛ a ½ per cent and firm, until just at the close, when there was a little yielding from the best points of the day. Erie opened at 55 and gradually declined to 52⅞ in its efforts to find the level of the London market. Canton sold at 101¾.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central	97⅞	97⅜
New York Central scrip	97⅞	97⅜
Erie	55	52⅞
Lake Shore	95⅞	95⅝
Wabash	75⅞	75⅜
Northwestern	71⅞	71½
Northwestern preferred	90⅞	90⅝
Rock Island	110⅛	109⅝
St. Paul	53	52½
St. Paul preferred	77¼	77⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	45⅛	44⅜
Boston, Hartford and Erie	8⅜	8
Union Pacific	38⅛	37½
C., C. and I. C.	34⅞	34⅛
Western Union Telegraph	74⅝	74⅜
Pacific Mail	69⅞	68⅞

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The following items concerning the Rock Island Railroad Company are extracted from the recently published annual report:—

The gross receipts from all sources for the year ending March 31, 1872, were as follows:—

Gross earnings		$5,900,797
Interest on loans, premiums, &c		221,000
Total		$6,121,797
Operating expenses, including taxes and legal expenses, were		2,950,262
Net earnings		$3,171,535
From this sum there has been paid dividends, April and October	$1,439,708	
Interest on bonded debt	609,175	
Rent of Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad	125,000	2,173,883
Leaving surplus		$997,652
Add balance of income account, March 31, 1871		2,719,337
Total		$3,717,030
Percentage operating expenses to gross earnings		48 10-100
Percentage operation expenses, including taxes and legal expenses		50 00-100

It is well known that the company, by action of their Board of Directors, approved by vote of the stockholders, endorsed the bonds of the Chicago and Southwestern Railway Company to the extent of $5,000,000.

Owing to various causes, prominent among which may be named the want of bridge and railroad connections at Leavenworth, short crops caused by drought and insects through a considerable portion of the territory traversed by the road, and the derangement of business caused by the Chicago fire, the earnings of the line thus far have not equalled the expectations of the Board.

It has been found necessary, in order to complete, equip and operate this line, to expend a large sum, about five hundred thousand dollars, in excess of the entire earnings, which has been taken from the surplus earnings of the main line, and charged to account of construction of Chicago and Southwestern Railway.

A considerable additional amount will yet be required to furnish side tracks, water and station accommodations, fencing, ballasting, &c., &c.

Balance sheet of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, April 1, 1872:—

CREDIT BALANCES.

Capital stock account	$18,999,200
Fractional scrip unconverted into stock	800
Bonds, Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, past due	4,000
Mortgage sinking fund bonds	8,698,000
Fractional agreements, convertible into bonds	140
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, of Iowa	29,640
Sundry balances due	41,052
Profit, balance of income account	3,717,030
Total	$31,459,842

DEBIT BALANCES.

Cost of road and equipment	$28,761,316
Railroad bridge bonds	387,136
Balance in hands of Assistant Treasurer, Chicago	25,500
Due from other railroads	195,728
Balance in hands of Cashier, Chicago	955,138
Cash and loans payable on demand	1,167,924
Total	$31,459,842

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, June 20—10:15 A. M.

$5000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	116⅜	$1000 U S 5-20, c, '67	117⅜
15000 US 5-20, c, '67	117⅜	2000 US 6's, cur	114½

10 A. M.—Before Call.

100 shs Quick M Co	40¼	600 shs Erie RR	53⅞
100 do......b3	41	300 do	54¼
500 do	41	100 do......b3	54½
400 W U Tel	74½	300 do	54⅞
600 do	74⅜	700 Un Pac RR	37½
200 do	74½	400 do......b3	37⅝
400 N Y C & H R	97⅜	1300 do......s3	37⅝
100 do......b3	97½	600 do	37⅝
200 Pac M SS Co	69⅛	100 Chic & N W RR...c	71⅝
300 do	69	1000 do	71½
100 do......b3	69	500 do	71⅞
170 do......s3	69	500 do	71⅝
100 do	69⅛	200 do......b3	71⅝
200 do	69	200 do	71⅝
300 do......s3	68⅞	400 Bost, H & E RR	8⅛
100 do......b3	68⅞	100 do	8¼
200 do......c	68⅞	50 do	8
300 do......s3	68⅞	100 Ohio & Miss RR...c	44⅜
200 do	68⅞	500 do	44⅜
300 do	69	800 do	44½
400 do	69	500 do	44⅜
200 do	69¼	200 do	44¾
2000 N Y C & H R scrip	97⅝	400 C, C & I C RR	34⅞
200 L S & M S RR	95¾	500 do	34½
100 do......c	95⅜	200 do	34⅝
200 Chic & R I RR	109⅝	100 do	34½
5400 Erie RR	53⅞	100 do	34⅞
1200 do	54		

First Board—10:30 A. M.

$10000 Tenn 6's, old	73¼	100 shs Erie RR	54⅞
4000 do	73¼	100 do	54½
3000 Tenn 6's, new	74⅜	300 do	54⅛
8000 do	74⅞	700 do	53⅞
10000 do	74	1100 do	53⅞
10000 do	74¼	300 do	53⅝
10000 S C 6's, n, Ja & Jy	32	200 do	53½
5000 Ark 7's, L R Cen RR	32	1000 do	53⅝
5000 do	32¼	200 do	53⅝
1000 N Y C 6's, '78	103	200 do	53⅝
1000 Erie 2d m 7's	102	1200 do	53⅝
6000 Lake Shore div b	97	300 do	53⅝
1000 Cen Pac gold bds	103⅝	200 do	53¾
1000 Un Pac RR 1st	89⅝	600 do	53¾
2000 Un Pac 7's, l g b	81¾	200 do	53¾
4000 do	81½	400 Un Pac RR...b c	37⅝
1000 U Pac 10's, inc	86⅜	400 do......b3	37⅝
5000 Alt & T H 2 m, pf	91⅛	200 do	37⅞
20,00 West U Tel 7's b	95	500 do	37⅝
1000 Harlem 1st m	106¼	700 do	37½
1000 Ohio & Miss 2d m	88	100 do......b3	37⅝
12000 C, C & I C 1st m	91	100 do	37⅝
1000 do	90¾	100 do	37⅝
2000 C, C & I C 2d m	75⅞	100 do	37⅞
100 B, H & Erie 1st m	41½	100 do	37⅝
5000 Ohio & Miss c bds	107¾	400 do......c	37⅝
100 shs Quick M Co	41	2100 do......b3	38
200 do......b c	40⅞	3600 do	38
200 Canton Co	100	500 do......b3	37⅞
200 do......b3	101	300 do......s3	37⅞
400 do......b c	101¾	100 do	38
300 do......b3	101½	400 do	37¾
300 do......b3	101½	600 do	37¾
300 do......b3	101⅝	100 do	38
100 do......b3	101⅝	200 do	38⅛
200 Quick pref	50¼	100 Panama RR	115
100 West Un Tel	74½	400 Bos, H & E RR...b c	8¼
1000 do......b c	74½	200 Clev & P gtd	91⅞
500 do......s3	74⅝	100 do	91⅞
200 do	74⅝	500 C & N W RR...b c	71⅝
300 do	74½	300 do	71⅞
200 do	74½	100 do	71⅞
500 do	74⅝	500 do	71⅝
200 do	74½	100 do	71⅝
300 do......b3	74⅜	300 do	71⅞
200 do	74½	300 do	71⅝
1000 do	74⅝	500 do	71⅝
100 Adams Ex Co.b c b3	93	200 do	71⅞
100 Pac M SS Co.b c b3	69⅛	100 do	71⅝
400 do	69⅛	3 Chic & R I RR	109⅝
200 do	69	100 do......b c	109⅝
300 do	69⅛	200 do	109⅝
1700 do	69	300 do	110
200 do......b3	69⅛	100 do	110
200 do......b3	69⅛	1600 do	110⅛
100 do......b3	69⅛	900 do......s3	110
200 do	69⅛	100 Mil & St P RR...b c	53
200 do......s3	69	100 Mil & St P pf...b3	77¼
		300 Ohio & Miss RR. b c	44½

100 shs Pac M SS Co s3	69⅛	700 shs Ohio & Miss RR	45
100 do......b3	69¼	1000 do	45⅛
1000 N Y C & H RR...b c	97⅞	100 do	45⅛
500 do......s3	97⅞	400 do	45⅛
500 N Y C & H R ctfs	97⅝	200 do......s3	45⅛
6000 do......b c	97⅝	600 do	45
100 L S & M S RR..bc,s3	95¾	400 do	44⅞
100 do	95¾	600 do	45
200 do......b3	95⅞	300 do......c	45
100 do	95¾	2600 do......b3	45⅛
100 do......s3	95¾	400 do	45
200 do......b3	95⅞	300 C, C & I C RR..b c	34⅞
200 Erie RR	54⅞	200 do	34⅞
200 do......b c	54⅞	200 do......b3	34⅞
800 do	54⅞	100 do......b3	34⅞
200 do	54⅞	500 do	34⅞
400 do	55	100 do	34⅞
200 do	54⅞	100 do......s3	34¾
300 do	54¾	1100 do	34⅞
500 do	54⅞	300 do	34⅞
100 do	54½	200 Mo, K & T RR	43½

12:15 and 2:15 P. M.

$500 US 5-20, c, '62 small	113¾	$5000 US 5-20, c, '67	117⅛
10000 US 5-20, c, '65	114¾	5000 US 5-20, c, '68	117⅛
9000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	116⅝	5000 do	117⅛
100000 US 5-20, c, '67..b c	117½		

12:30 P. M.—Before Call.

200 shs Canton Co	101⅜	700 shs L S & M S RR..s3	95¾
1600 West Un Tel	74½	600 do	95¾
100 do......c	74½	100 Ohio & Miss RR...c	45
100 do	74⅝	300 do	45
500 Pac M SS Co	68⅞	200 Un Pac RR......s3	38
300 do......b3	69⅛	600 do	38
1000 N Y C & H R RR	97⅞	600 do......b3	38
800 do......b3	97⅞	600 C, C & I C RR	34⅞
200 Erie RR	53¾	1100 Chic & R I RR...s3	110
800 do	53¾	200 do......b3	110
200 do	53¾	200 do	110
100 Chic & N W RR..b3	71⅝		

Second Board—1 P. M.

$5000 Tenn 6's, new	74	200 shs Erie RR......s3	53¾
32000 do	75	7 Michigan Cen RR	119¾
10000 Tenn 6's, old	73¼	100 L S & M S RR....b c	95¾
45000 S C 6's, n, Ja & Jy	32	300 L S & M S scrip, b c	92⅝
3000 Erie 4th m	25½	200 Un Pac RR......b c	38
6000 Cen Pac gold b	103	100 do......b3	38
1000 Un Pac 1st m	89¾	200 do	37⅞
10000 do	89⅞	300 do......s3	37⅞
2000 H & St J 8's, conb	92	1100 do	37⅞
2000 Mor & Es 2d m	100¼	15 N J Cen RR....b c	109½
3000 B, H & E 1st	41	100 C & N W RR....b c	71⅞
600 shs Pac M SS Co. bc	69¼	500 do	71⅞
200 do	69	100 H & St Jo RR	40⅞
100 Canton Co....b c	101	100 do	40⅞
400 West Un Tel...b c	74¼	500 B, H & E RR....b c	8¼
100 do......s3	74⅜	300 do......s3	8
300 do	74⅝	1100 do	8
200 Quick M pref	51	500 do......b60	8
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.b c	82	600 Ohio & Miss....b c	44⅞
200 N Y C & H R..b c,b3	97⅜	500 do	44½
200 do	97⅞	600 C, C & I C RR....b c	34⅞
200 Harlem RR.....b c	120	500 do	34½
200 Erie RR......b c	53¾	100 do......c	34⅝
400 do	53⅞	800 do	34½
500 do	53⅞		

CLOSING PRICES—4 O'CLOCK P. M.

Western Union	74½ a 74¾		Northwestern	71⅝ a 71⅝	
Quicksilver	40 a 40½		Rock Island	109⅞ a 109⅞	
Pacific Mail	68⅞ a 68⅞		St Paul	52⅞ a 53	
N Y Central	97⅜ a 97⅝		St Paul pref	77 a 77¼	
N Y Cen scrip	97⅜ a 97⅝		Wabash	75¾ a 75⅞	
Erie	53⅞ a 53⅞		Ohio & Miss	44⅞ a 44⅞	
Lake Shore	95⅞ a 95⅞		B, H & Erie	8¼ a 8½	
Union Pacific	37⅝ a 38		C, C & Ind C	34½ a 34½	

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Cotton in Moderate Demand and Steady for Spot, but Easier for Future Delivery—Receipts at the Ports, 1,024 Bales—Wheat Lower—Corn Easy—Oats Weaker—Pork Dull and Unchanged—Freights Better—Naval Stores Unchanged—Whiskey Higher.

THURSDAY, June 20—6 P. M.

COFFEE.—Market quiet but firm at the appended quotations, as follows:—Ordinary cargoes, 15c. a 16½c.; fair do., 17½c a 17¾c.; good do., 18½c. a 18¾c.; prime, 19c. a 19½c.; extreme range for lots, 15½c. a 19¾c., gold, per lb., in bond, 60 a 90 days' credit; Java, government bags, 22c. a 23c.; do., mats, 22c. a 23c.; Singapore, 1⅛c. a 19c.; Ceylon, 19c. a 20½c.; Maracaibo, 19c. a 21c.; Laguayra, 19½c. a 21c.; Jamaica, 19c. a 20c.; St. Domingo, gold, in bond, 13½c. a 13¾c.; Porto Rico 20c. a 21c.

COTTON.—The market, under a fair demand for spot cotton, was about steady. Future deliveries opened steady, but closed weak. The sales foot up as follows:—

	To-day.	Last Evening.	Total.
Export	160	—	160
Consumption	1,316	223	1,539
Total	1,476	223	1,699

—For future delivery (basis low middling) the sales have been as follows—Sales last evening after 3 P. M.—June, 100 at 25⅞c.; July, 400 at 25 7-16c., 1,000 at 25⅝c.; August, 800 at 25c., 100 at 25 1-16c., 200 at 25⅛c., 400 at 26c.; September, 100 at 23 11-16c., 700 at 23⅝c., 100 at 23¾c.; October, 100 at 21⅝c. Total, 4,600 bales. Sales to-day up to 3 P. M.:—June, 200 at 25c.; July, 200 at 25 5-16c., 200 at 25⅜c., 1,500 at 25¼c., 200 at 25 5-16c., 1,700 at 25⅛c., 800 at 25 5-16c., 400 at 25⅛c.; August, 200 at 25 15-16c., 600 at 25⅞c., 200 at 25 15-16c., 100 at 26c., 300 at 25 15-16c., 400 at 25⅞c., 700 at 25⅞c.; September, 500 at 23¼c., 200 at 23 9-16c., 400 at 23⅝c., 300 at 23½c., 200 at 23 7-16c., 300 at 23⅜c., 100 at 23 5-16c.; October, 200 at 21c.; November, 200 at 20c.; December, 200 at 19½c. Total, 11,000 bales. Grand total, 15,600 bales. The receipts at the ports sum up as follows:—Galveston, 59 bales; New Orleans, 37; Mobile, 4; Savannah, 71; Charleston, 69; Norfolk, 25; Baltimore, 20; New York, 360; Boston, 99. Total, 1,024 bales. This day last week, 1,969 bales; this day last year, 4,340 bales. Rates on cotton to foreign ports closed as follows:—To Liverpool, by steam, ⅜d. by sail, 5-32d. a 3-16d. To Havre, by steam, ¾c., gold; sail, ⅝c. To Hamburg, by steam, ⅜d., compressed; ⅝c. sail. To Bremen, by steam, ⅝c., gold, compressed; sail, ⅝c. To Baltic ports, by sail, ⅝c. a 1c., gold. To Mediterranean ports, by steam, ¾c. We quote:—

	Uplands.	Alabama.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	21	21	21	21
Good ordinary	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
Low middling	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
Middling	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
Good middling	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞

—The quotations are based on cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts—Flour, 11,686 bbls.; wheat, 61,777 bushels; corn, 227,959 do.; corn meal, 400 bbls. and 160 bags; oats, 42,314 bushels. The flour market was dull and heavy, though without especial change in quotations. The sales since our last foot up about 10,000 bbls., of which 1,200 were Southern, and 100 bbls. rye. Corn meal remained quiet and steady. We hear of sales of 160 bbls. Brandywine at $3 90. City sacked quoted at $1 25 for coarse, $1 25 for fine, $1 27 for fine sifted, $1 45 for bolted yellow, and $1 65 for bolted white per 100 lbs. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 00 a $4 75
Superfine State	5 75 a 6 25
Extra State	6 50 a 7 25
Choice State	7 50 a 8 00
Superfine Western	5 75 a 6 25
Extra Western	6 75 a 7 25
Extra Minnesota	8 00 a 9 75
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	7 00 a 7 50
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	7 50 a 8 50
Family	9 50 a 11 00
St. Louis low extra	8 00 a 8 50
St. Louis straight extra	9 00 a 10 00
St. Louis choice double extra	10 00 a 11 00
St. Louis choice family	11 00 a 13 00
Rye flour	4 75 a 5 50
Southern No. 2	4 00 a 5 50
Southern superfine	6 00 a 6 75
Southern extra	7 75 a 10 50
Southern family	10 50 a 13 50
Corn meal, Western	3 50 a 3 75
Corn meal, Jersey	3 65 a 3 75
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 00 f. o. b.
Baltimore	4 00 f. o. b.
Caloric	3 65 a 3 85
Puncheons	16 50 f. o. b.

—Wheat was dull, heavy and lower, closing at about $1 60 a $1 61 a $1 65 for Chicago and Milwaukee, though an ordinary load of the latter was offered at $1 63 without finding buyers; the sales were about 50,000 bushels at $1 60 a $1 61 for Chicago; $1 70 for No. 1 Milwaukee—an extreme figure; $1 80 for amber Toledo; other descriptions were nominal in the absence of transactions. Corn was steady with sales of 190,000 bushels at 62c a 63½c for steamer, 65c a 65½c for sail, with small lots as high as 67c a 68c; 67c for yellow, 61c for common, 80½c for white Western. Oats were irregular and quiet; sales 65,000 bushels at 49c for Western, afloat, 50c a 51c for white, including 50,000 bushels, sellers' option, July, at 47½c. Barley remained inactive and entirely nominal. Rye was also nominal at 88c a 90c for Western, and 90c for Canada in bond.

FREIGHTS.—There has been less inquiry for berth room to-day, but rates were a little stronger, especially for grain, which had a tendency to check business. The inquiry for vessels for charter was moderate, the call being in good part for vessels for the grain trade and petroleum; but in most instances rates were held above the views of shippers, which in a measure interrupted transactions. The engagements reported since our last have been:—To Liverpool, by steam, 30,000 bushels grain at 7½d. a 8¼d., and, by sail, 7,300 bushels corn at 6¾d.; 300 bales cotton, 5-32d. To London, by steam, 7,500 bushels grain (relet) on private terms. The charters comprise:—A Norwegian bark, hence to the Baltic, 2,000 bbls. refined petroleum, 5s. 6d.; a Norwegian bark, 2,000 bbls. do. same voyage and rate; a Norwegian bark, 2,500 bbls. do. same voyage and rate; a Swedish bark, 3,000 bbls. refined do. to Stettin, 5s. 6d.; a British bark with 1,800 bbls. of petroleum and products to a direct port in the United Kingdom, 5s. 6d.; a Norwegian bark, 3,800 quarters grain to a direct Irish port, 5s. 9d.; a British bark, 5,700 quarters grain to London direct, 5s. 4½d.; an Italian brig, 2,200 quarters grain to Penarth Roads for orders, 5s. 9d., or if direct, 5s. 7½d.; a German bark from Wilmington to a direct Continental port, 1,500 bbls. spirits turpentine, 5s.

MOLASSES.—We learn of no transactions of importance, and the market remained unchanged. We quote:—

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba—Centrifugal and mixed	12c. a 20c.	— a —
Clayed	22c. a 28c.	29c. a 32c.
Muscovado, refining	25c. a 30c.	30c. a 34c.
Muscovado, grocery	30c. a 35c.	34c. a 38c.
Porto Rico	25c. a 40c.	35c. a 60c.
English Islands	— a —	30c. a 40c.
New Orleans	30c. a 45c.	40c. a 85c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine was active and steady. Sales 175 bbls. at 55½c. a 56c.; 50 bbls., to arrive, at 51c.; 30 bbls. do., 51½c.; 50 bbls. do., 52c., and 50 bbls. do. at 52½c. Rosin was in fair demand and about steady; strained quoted at $3 15 a $3 25. Sales 1,500 bbls., in yard, at $3 15; 1,100 bbls., to arrive, on private terms, and 200 bbls. pale at $5 a $5 37½c. Tar was in limited request and about steady. Sales 200 bbls. Washington at $3 50 a $3 75.

PETROLEUM.—The market for crude was quiet and prices were decidedly easier. Sales were reported of 1,000 bbls. in bulk at 12½c., closing weak at 12½c. asked and 12½c. bid. Refined was dull and nominal in the absence of transactions, quoted for spot or balance of week at 23½c. and 23¾c. for July. Case oil remained dull and was quoted steady, although nominal, at 27½c. a 27¾c. Naphtha remained entirely nominal. The creek market was dull and easier. Crude quoted at $3 85 on both roads and $4 10 at Oil City. The Philadelphia market was dull and nominal. Refined quoted at 23⅝c. for spot or balance of month and 22⅝c. for July. Later we learn of sales of 2,000 bbls. for June at 23½c.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Pork, 257 bbls.; beef, 173 packages, cut meats, 500 do.; lard, 487 bbls. and tierces, and 20 kegs. The market for mess pork was very quiet and nominal at yesterday's figures; $13 30 for June and $13 45 for July. In jobbing lots about 250 bbls. changed hands at $13 50 for mess, $10 50 a $10 75 for extra prime, and $11 for old prime mess. Bacon was quiet and steady at 7½c. for city long clear; nothing of importance transpired. Dressed hogs were quiet, but the market firm at 5½c. a 6c. for heavy to pigs. Beef remained quiet and without change in prices; quoted at $8 a $11 for mess, $10 a $12 for extra mess, $15 a $18 for prime mess, tierces, and $18 a $20 for India mess, tierces. Beef hams were quiet and steady at $24 a $28. Cut meats—Pickled meats were in moderate demand, but the transactions were confined to small jobbing lots, which realized full prices. We quote:—Smoked hams, 10c. a 12c.; do. shoulders, 6c. a 6½c.; pickled hams, 9c. a 11c.; do. shoulders, 5½c. a 5⅝c.; dry salted shoulders, 5¼c. a 5½c. Lard—The market for Western was quiet and steady, without business of importance; quoted at 9 7-16c. a 9½c. for spot or June. Yesterday after 'Change there were large transactions for June, comprising sales of 6,000 tierces at 9½c., 500 tierces to arrive at $9 50, and 2,000 tierces at Chicago, deliverable at New York, at $9 37½ a $9 40 per 100 lbs. City was dull and weak at 9½c. a 9⅝c.; sales 350 tierces for shipment at the latter price.

RICE.—Transactions to-day have been moderate and the market steady. Sales 40 tierces of Carolina at 9½c. a 9⅝c.; 125 bags Patna at 7⅛c. a 7¾c., and 250 bags Rangoon at 6⅞c. a 7½c.

SUGAR.—The market for raw has been quiet to-day, but prices showed no change, although, in sympathy with refined grades, the tendency was upward. Sales 561 hhds., 207 of which were centrifugal, on private terms; also 563 boxes, chiefly at 9⅛c. Refined was strong at 12½c. a 12¾c. for A, and 11¾c. a 12c. for hards. Messrs. C. Amsinck & Co. report the sales, receipts and stocks as follows:—

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock (ascertained by actual count, including speculation), June 1, 1872	77,108	76,923	46,453	2,454
Receipts, since the 1st of June	34,854	17,936	42,056	3,466
Total	111,962	94,859	88,509	5,920
Sales, since the 1st of June	23,423	9,652	2,645	250
Stock this day, June 20, 1872	88,539	85,317	85,864	5,670
Comparing with stock, June 22, 1871	85,441	95,352	234,153	10,417
Comparing with stock, June 23, 1870	98,930	110,400	399,101	1,450
Comparing with stock, June 24, 1869	113,111	139,788	120,678	1,258

—We quote:—Cuba—Refining, inferior to common, 7⅞c. a 8¼c.; fair to good fair, 8⅜c. a 8¾c.; good to prime, 9c. a 9⅜c.; grocery, fair to good, 9¼c. a 9½c.; prime to choice, 9¾c. a 10c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 9½c. a 10½c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 7½c. a 8½c.; melado, 4½c. a 6⅝c. Havana—Boxes, Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 8½c. a 9c.; do., 10 to 12, 9⅛c. a 9¾c.; do., 13 to 15, 10c. a 10½c.; do., 16 to 18, 11c. a 11½c.; do., 19 to 20, 12c. a 12½c.; do., white, 11½c. a 12½c. Porto Rico—Refining, common to prime, 8c. a 9c.; grocery, fair to choice, 9¼c. a 10½c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 7⅞c. a 9½c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 9⅛c. a 9⅝c. Manila—Superior and extra superior, 7¾c. a 8⅝c.

STEARINE was quiet and unchanged; quoted nominally at 10c. for tierces.

TALLOW was quiet and weak. Sales 75,000 lbs. at 9⅛c. a 9⅜c.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 533 bbls. The market was quiet and 1c. better, which tended to check transactions. Sales 50 bbls. at 89c., closing firm.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

GALVESTON, June 20, 1872.

Cotton—Good ordinary, 20⅛c.; net receipts, 59 bales; stock, 2,671.

NEW ORLEANS, June 20, 1872.

Cotton nominal; middlings, 24¼c.; net receipts, 37 bales; gross, 37; exports to Liverpool, 2,575; sales, 700; stock, 23,121.

MOBILE, June 20, 1872.

Cotton quiet and unchanged; middlings, 24½c.; net receipts, 4 bales; sales, 100; stock, 3,289.

SAVANNAH, June 20, 1872.

Cotton dull; nothing doing; middlings, 24c.; net receipts, 71 bales; exports coastwise, 227; stock, 3,638.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 20, 1872.

Flour steady and unchanged. Sales 1,500 bbls. at $8 25 for No 1 spring, $9 50 for amber winter, $10 for white winter, $10 25 for double extra. Wheat quiet; sales 1 car No. 1 Milwaukee club at $1 63. Corn dull; sales 2 cars mixed at 60c., 1,400 bushels yellow at 62. Other grains nominal. Corn meal—$1 50 for bolted, $1 40 for unbolted per cwt. Millfeed unchanged; shorts $18, shipstuffs $20, middlings $22 a $23 per ton. Highwines, 86c. Canal freights—Wheat 7c., corn and rye 6½c. to New York; lumber $3 25 to the Hudson, $4 25 to New York. Railroad freights—Flour to Boston 60c., to New York 50c., to Albany 42c. Receipts by lake—7,500 bushels corn, 10,000 do. malt, 1,531,000 feet lumber. Shipments by canal—4,100 bushels wheat, 847,000 feet lumber.

CHICAGO, June 20, 1872.

Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 2 spring closed at $1 35 a $1 40 cash or seller June; $1 36½ a $1 36⅝ seller July. Corn in fair demand and lower; sales of No. 2 mixed at 42⅞c. a 43c. cash or seller June; 43⅞c. a 44c. seller July; 45⅞c. a 45⅝c. seller August; rejected, 23c. a 33½c. Oats in fair demand and lower; sales of No. 2 at 30½c. a 30⅞c. cash; 31c. a 31⅛c. seller July. Rye and barley dull and nominal. Whiskey active and higher at 84½c. a 85c. Pork firm and in fair demand at $12 30 cash, $12 40 seller July. Lard steady at 8⅞c. cash or seller June; $8 65 seller July. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged; sales of clear rib sides at 6⅝c., shoulders, 4⅜c. Cattle in good demand at $5 75 a $6 25 for fair to good steers. Live hogs in good demand at $3 65 a $4 05. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 8c.; to Oswego, 13c.; to Kingston, 15½c. Receipts—6,000 bbls. flour, 34,000 bushels wheat, 192,000 do. corn, 117,000 do. oats, 1,000 do rye, 2,000 cattle and 8,000 hogs. Shipments—4,000 bbls. flour, 9,000 do. wheat, 224,000 do corn, 82,000 do. oats, 4,000 do. rye, 1,200 cattle and 5,000 hogs.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, June 20—5:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅝ for money and 92⅝ for the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862's, 91; 1865's, old, 92; 1867's, 91⅝; ten-forties, 89¼.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, June 20—P. M.—Rentes closed at 54f. 20c.

FRANKFORT BOURSE—FRANKFORT, June 20.—United States five-twenty bonds, 16⅝ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, June 20—5:30 P. M.—The cotton market closed unchanged. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, June 20—5 P. M.—The market is easier. Wheat, 12s. 4d. a 12s. 6d. per cental for California white, and 11s. 10d. a 12s. 2d. for red Western spring. Corn, 26s. 9d. per quarter.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, June 20—5 P. M.—Cheese, 61s. per cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Lard, 40s. 6d. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, June 20—Evening.—Spirits turpentine, 48s. per cwt.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, June 20.—Tallow flat at 51s. 6d. per cwt. for Russian.

THE BOARD OF AUDIT.

Claims Paid and Unpaid—Newspaper Claims to Abide the Decisions of the Courts.

The Board of Audit met yesterday at three o'clock and ordered the Comptroller to pay the following described bills:—

Austen & Throckmorton, for hardware	$57 86
Butcher & Butler, for gas fittings	40 72
J. Molloy, for carpenter work on the Sixth District Court room	1,265 41
Total	$1,363 99
J. Zeigler & Co., for supplies and repairs—a great many small items, without details as to the places or departments for which the supplies were rendered or the work done—amounting in the aggregate to	$9,986 95
James Connolly, for soft soap (time not specified)	426 80
E. P. Woodcock, for stable blankets	211 54
B. C. Wheeler & Co., hay, straw, oats, &c.	2,423 93
New York Belting and Packing Company for hose	4,220 00
J. J. Bloomfield, for stationery	1,220 35
E. A. Quintard & Co., for coal	738 23
Miscellaneous items	1,297 56
Total	$10,547 46
Wm. Nelson, Jr., & Co., for furnishing vitrified stovepipe—for what department not stated	55,327 69

THE RECORDER'S CLERKS' SALARIES.

Salaries of officers and appointees in the Recorder's office, from July 1 to December 31, as follows:

O. Decatur Hall, First clerk	$1,500 00
John Quinlan, clerk	500 00
W. B. Leary, clerk	500 00
Messenger boys	260 00
Cleaning offices	100 00
Total	$2,860 00
W. A. Gans & Co., for meals furnished to the Sixth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., July 11, 12, 13, 1871	$970 00
To the Harlem Gaslight Company, for gas	2,629 55

The following claims were submitted to the Board:—

Dimond Bros., for extra work performed and materials furnished to the Lunatic Asylum on Ward's Island	$6,215 39
J. L. Brown, two claims—one of $5,000 and one of $10,000—withheld from him on his contract for cleaning the streets of New York in 1871: total	15,000 00
C. M. Clancy, for keeping and boarding somebody's horse and wagon from June 1 to November 30, 1871	217 75
J. Thomas, for bill posting for the Department of Public Works, from February 24 to July 26, 1871	118 50

NEWSPAPER CLAIMS LAID OVER.

The claim of the *Citizen* newspaper for	6,323 70
The claim of the *Irish Democrat* for	29,991 90
The claim of the New York *Democrat* for	12,943 65

were each laid over, in accordance with the following suggestions of counsel to the Board:—

While in the course of considering the question submitted for our opinion in reference to the claims of newspaper proprietors presented to you under chapter 375 of the Laws of 1872, the proprietor of the *Daily Democrat* commenced proceedings by mandamus to compel the audit and allowance of his particular claim. These proceedings afforded an appropriate opportunity to have the questions as to the meaning of the statute judicially determined. We accordingly advise that the question should be presented on the part of the Board and decision obtained defining the powers and duties of the Board.

Upon these questions an argument has been had before Judge Barrett, sitting at Chambers, who has taken the papers for consideration.

As this decision will be a guide to your action in passing upon other claims of the same kind, we would recommend that they be held under advisement, to the end that they be disposed of in accordance with the rulings of the Court.

J. H. STRAHAN.
J. K. PORTER.
NEW YORK, June 20, 1872. ED. PIERREPONT.

SALARIES OF COUNTY EMPLOYES TO BE EXAMINED.

The claims of Julius Funkel, M. D., for medical attendance at the County Jail, from September 1 to December 31, 1871, for $133 34, and of Charles M. O'Connell, for salary as Clerk in the County Bureau for the last three months of 1871, amounting to $375, were laid over. John Burke, janitor of the Fourth District Court, was present, demanding the salary now due him, $1,125, up to the 1st of June, 1872. He argued his own case before the Board, but his claim went, with many others of the same character, to the above named counsel, under the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the pay roll of the several District and Police Courts of the city of New York, remaining unpaid for the year 1871 be referred to the counsel of this Board to examine and report at their earliest convenience upon the authority for and the legal compensation of each person named thereon.

Adjourned to Thursday next.

SALARIES IN CITY DEPARTMENTS.

The expenses under the head of salaries in the Comptroller's office show at this time a reduction of over $116,000 per annum, compared with the amount of salaries of the department when Mr. Green assumed the duties of the office, in September last. Not only has this material economy been effected in the Department of Finance without detriment to the business of the office, but in the courts also, where the law conferred upon him some control over the expenses, by a curtailment of the court officers from 219—the number in September last—to 125—the number when the courts were given the authority to appoint their own officers—thus reducing the expense of the city for the salaries of these superfluous attendants from $272,000 to $130,000—a difference of $142,000 in favor of the city.

A NEGRO JURY IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 20, 1872.

A negro, named John Wagner, who was stabbed by another negro, named William Reynolds, on board the steamer Robert Burns, May 29, died in the Marine Hospital yesterday. The Coroner summoned a jury of negroes, the first of the kind ever impanelled in Kentucky, and the jury rendered a verdict against Reynolds.

SELF-INFLICTED MALPRACTICE.

Probably Fatal Result—Statement of the Victim.

Another suspicious case in Bond street was yesterday brought to the attention of Coroner Young. About a week ago a Mrs. Angie Porter, a young married woman, living at the corner of Sixth avenue and Twelfth street, called at the residence of Mrs. Willard, a widow lady, residing at No. 32 Bond street, and stated that she had had a miscarriage, and asked permission to remain over night. Mrs. Willard, being acquainted with the lady, granted the request, and the next day Mrs. Porter's physical condition not being improved she was allowed to remain. Dr. Hogan, of No. 57 Bleecker street, who had attended her corner Twelfth street and Sixth avenue, was subsequently called to attend Mrs. Porter and found her suffering from the effects of a miscarriage. She continued to grow worse, which greatly alarmed Mrs. Willard, who, fearing her guest would die in the house, seemed anxious to have Mrs. Porter removed to avoid such a result. So anxious was Mrs. Willard for the removal that she expressed her intentions to Dr. Hogan. He wrote Mrs. Willard a note, in which he said:—

Should you have her (Mrs. Porter) removed in her present condition and thereby hasten her death, as I believe such removal would do, you will be held accountable for the consequences by the authorities.

With this note Mrs. Willard yesterday afternoon visited the Coroner's office and insisted that one of the Deputy Coroners should forthwith proceed to her house and hear what Mrs. Porter had to say. Mrs. Willard stated she would not have the patient die in the house and have a coroner's inquest held there for all she was worth.

Deputy Coroner Marsh subsequently called to see Mrs. Porter, whom he found in a very precarious condition. During an interview that followed Mrs. Porter admitted that about three weeks ago she purchased in Third avenue a box of pills and took half of one for the purpose of producing a miscarriage; but that not having the desired effect she took a whole pill, and was afterwards treated at her residence, in Sixth avenue, by Dr. Hogan. She nearly, or quite, recovered, and on Thursday of last week took a trip to Newark, N. J., to visit her husband, who is there held a prisoner on the charge of being concerned in robbing a jewelry store. On her return to this city in the cars they ran off the track, by which she was injured internally, and from these injuries she is now suffering and likely to die. Mrs. Porter says, in the most peremptory manner, that there was not an operation performed upon her by a doctor or midwife, and that no one but herself is responsible for her sickness.

Mrs. Willard, who seems to be a charitable, kind-hearted woman, seems satisfied that she has learned the truth, and will do all in her power to allay the sufferings of her unfortunate patron. Mrs. Porter is about twenty-two years of age, and a native of Portland, Me.

NEW YORK CITY.

James Rose, of 61 Poplar street, Brooklyn, was overcome by the heat at pier 21 East River yesterday, and was taken to the Park Hospital.

John Miller, aged twenty-seven years, of Bergen, N. J., was overcome by the heat at the corner of Church and Cortlandt streets yesterday afternoon, and was taken home.

James Barry, aged thirty years, of 345 West Forty-ninth street, was overcome by the heat at the corner of Barclay street and Broadway yesterday, and was taken to the Park Hospital.

At a meeting of the Department of Docks held yesterday Mr. M. F. Watson, the engineer, reported that he had struck upon a large vein of fresh water at pier 51 North River. It is clear and cold, and the volume was estimated at fifty gallons a minute.

It was not the Rev. Alfred Harris, of Hoboken, that apeared before the Police Court over which Judge Cox presided yesterday, as reported, but another man, who gave the same name and address.

At the last meeting of the Philharmonic Society the following officers were elected for the ensuing season:—George T. Strong, President; E. Boehm, Vice President; D. Schaad, Secretary; G. Beisheim, Treasurer; C. Bergmann, Conductor; Matzka, Bergner, Rietzel, Hill, Reiff and Bernstein, Directors.

The Committee of the Board of Aldermen—Messrs. Radde, Joyce and Plunkitt—appointed to hear the views of property owners in relation to the proposed widening of Broadway from Seventeenth to Twenty-third street, met yesterday afternoon. Several gentlemen opposed to the widening were present, but no action was taken on the matter up to four P. M.

Henry Gannon and Patrick McGloin, two boys from the Twenty-first ward, were held in default of $1,000 bail each to answer at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. They were accused of being sneak thieves, having stolen $50 worth of silverware and a gold watch and chain worth $150. People would do well to look out for boys of this description, who go round pretending to be selling kindling wood.

Joseph Reford's lager beer brewery, located at Nos. 521 and 523 West Twenty-fourth street, was seized by Collector Coster's revenue officers yesterday, they having obtained evidence that beer was being made there in an illicit manner. The revenue authorities took possession of $75,000 worth of machinery and other property, against which they have brought a suit to have it condemned and sold. The seizure is the first large one that has been made in this city for over a year.

It will, no doubt, gladden the eyes of the old friends of Public School No. 35 to see by the following figures that the old school still retains the popularity and efficiency that have distinguished it for many years among the public schools of the city. At the recent examination for the admission of candidates for the New York College School No. 35 sent one quarter of the whole number of candidates. No. 35 had admitted 110 boys. The next highest number sent from any one school was forty-six.

Augusta D. Smith, proprietress of a "female boarding house" at 46 East Twentieth street, was locked up in default of $500 bail yesterday morning, upon complaint of Elizabeth Mix, of 105 East Fourteenth street, charged with keeping a disorderly house, where reputed thieves and drunkards are in the habit of quarrelling and fighting at all hours of the day and night. The woman and four female inmates and three male persons found in the house at the time the visit was made by the police were arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, yesterday morning. They were all discharged with a reprimand, except the woman Smith, who is at present in durance vile at the Jefferson Market prison.

ATTEMPTED STRANGULATION OF AN OLD WOMAN.

Mrs. Mary O'Connor, a woman sixty years of age, residing at No. 450 West Forty-first street, yesterday got into a row with a neighbor named Mrs. Herman Blann. Without having caused much injury to each other they were separated, and matters resumed their usual quiet until the arrival home of Herman. He went for Mrs. O'Connor, whom he found in her room and commenced most determinedly to choke her to death. It took the united strength of three female neighbors to take his fingers off his victim's throat, who, when relieved, was beginning to get black in the face. Judge Coulter, at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, held Herman to answer at the Special Sessions.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

BETTS—WHITNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 19, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. Chadwick, EDWARD E. BETTS to EMMA, daughter of James F. Whitney, Esq. No cards.

BENEDICT—DURFEE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 20, by the Rev. C. W. Homer, GEORGE F. BENEDICT to ELIZABETH W., daughter of Philo Durfee, Esq., all of Brooklyn. No cards.

BERRIEN—PRICE.—On Wednesday afternoon, June 19, at the Second Street Methodist Episcopal church, by Presiding Elder J. F. Merwin, CORNELIUS BERRIEN to MAGGIE E., eldest daughter of William Price, all of this city.

BLACKWELL—GOTTY.—At Spring Valley, N. Y., on Tuesday, June 18, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. Mansfield, LOUIS E. BLACKWELL, of Brooklyn, to EDITH E., third daughter of Thomas Gotty, Esq., formerly of New York.

CATTNACH—VAN NESS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 20, by the Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke, WILLIAM R. CATTNACH to NETTIE G. VAN NESS. No cards.

DOUGLASS—DAY.—On Tuesday afternoon, June 18, 1872, at Easton, Pa., by the Rev. Dr. Buchanan, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Mr. ROBERT D. DOUGLASS, of Easton, to Miss EVA R. DAY, of Philadelphia.

EVANS—HICKS.—On Thursday, June 20, at New Brunswick, N. J., by the Rev. G. S. Webb, LUTHER R. EVANS, of the city of Brooklyn, L. I., to JANE, daughter of the late John and Mary Hicks, of New Brunswick. No cards.

FRANK—HOFFY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 19, by the Rev. Dr. Bancroft, EMIL H. FRANK to Miss ADELE H., youngest daughter of the late Major Alfred A. Hoffy, of Philadelphia, Pa.

LEWIS—WATTS.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Tuesday, June 18, by the Rev. Charles Harris, CHARLES M. LEWIS to MARY EMMA, eldest daughter of H. B. Watts, Esq., of Greenpoint, L. I.

OATES—ACKER.—On Wednesday evening, June 19, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. John G. Soden, No. 641 Lafayette avenue, by the Rev. Mr. Williams, of St. Matthew's church, JOHN M. OATES, of Chattanooga, Tenn., to LOIS M., second daughter of the late George E. Acker, Esq., of Brooklyn, L. I.

SAYRE—KLINE.—On Wednesday June 19, at the residence of the bride, in Jersey City, by Rev. A. O. Wedekind, D. D., JAMES HENRY SAYRE to SARAH H. KLINE.

SHEFFIELD—BROWNE.—By the Rev. Dr. Brower, HARVEY SHEFFIELD to AMELIA MARY A. BROWNE, eldest daughter of the late John Hackman Browne, of Sussex, England. No cards.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The notice in yesterday's Herald, June 20, of the marriage of Mr. Leander M. De Lamater to Miss Ellen Soule, is false.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

D. C. VAN NORMAN, 26 West Fifty-first street.

Died.

BARTON.—On Thursday, June 20, HONORA BARTON, wife of John, aged 50 years—a native of Leene, parish of Cluna, county Clare, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 28 Washington street, on Sunday afternoon, June 23, at half-past one o'clock sharp.

BARKER.—At Rye, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, June 18, SMITH BARKER, counsellor at law, of this city, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Episcopal church, White Plains, this day (Friday), 21st inst., at twelve o'clock noon. A special car will leave by Harlem Railroad from Grand Central depot, corner of Forty-second street, at twenty minutes to eleven A. M.

BELL.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, June 20, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Nelson Crawford, 125th street, THOMAS BELL.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BOGUE.—On Thursday, June 20, at one o'clock P. M., JAMES BOGUE, aged 39 years.

The friends and acquaintances, and those of his brother, Thomas Bogue, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 1,583 Second avenue, between Eighty-second and Eighty-third streets, on Saturday, at one o'clock P. M.

BOURKE.—On Thursday, June 20, after a short illness, ANNIE, beloved daughter of Teresa and Thomas Bourke, native of Templemox, county Tipperary, Ireland, aged 1 year and 3 months.

Funeral this day, from residence, No. 215 East Twenty-ninth street.

CASSIDY.—On Wednesday, June 19, 1872, at his residence, 175 Eighth avenue, HUGH CASSIDY.

The remains will be taken, this day, at ten o'clock A. M. precisely, to St. Columba's church, West Twenty-fifth street, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

CAVE.—At Hoboken, on Thursday, June 20, SUSAN, wife of Frederick A. Cave, in the 27th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Saturday morning, June 22, at ten o'clock, from 40 Eighth street.

CRANE.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday, June 19, DAVID D. CRANE, in the 89th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, this (Friday) afternoon, at four o'clock. Train leaves foot of Liberty street at half-past two o'clock; returns at six o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Oak Hill Cemetery, Nyack, for interment, on Saturday morning, at nine o'clock, by Northern Railroad, foot of Chambers street.

CHURCHILL.—At Cornwall, N. Y., on Monday, June 17, suddenly, ELIZABETH L. CHURCHILL.

CLINE.—On Wednesday, June 19, JOHN H. A. CLINE, aged 30 years and 28 days, at the residence of his mother, 738 Second avenue.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DEVEREUX.—At New Orleans, La., on Friday, June 14, Mrs. MARY DEVEREUX, the beloved wife of John Devereux.

Wexford (Ireland) papers please copy.

FERRIS.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Tuesday, June 18, 1872, MARY FERRIS, in the 52d year of her age.

FINCH.—At Passaic, N. J., on Thursday, June 20, of scarlet fever, GEORGE W. FINCH, Jr., eldest son of George W. and Rachel Finch, aged 5 years, 8 months and 6 days.

Funeral services at the residence of his father, Gregory avenue, Passaic, on Saturday, at twelve M. Train leaves foot of Chambers street at eleven A. M.

FRANCKE.—At Stapleton, S. I., on Tuesday, June 18, NARCISA BEECHER, wife of Gustave A. Francke and granddaughter of Mrs. Teresa de Tejada.

Funeral services at St. Francis Xavier's church, on Friday, June 21, at half-past ten o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

FLANNELLY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 20, JOHN FLANNELLY, a native of Easkey, county Sligo, Ireland, aged 24 years.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

FIELD.—At Berlin, Prussia, on Friday, May 31, Miss ALMIRA B. FIELD, second daughter of the late George Field and Frances Almeda, his wife, formerly of Williamsburg, N. Y.

The funeral will take place from Christ church, Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday, 22d inst., at three o'clock P. M. Friends of the family will please attend without further notice.

GERKEN.—On Wednesday evening, June 19, at fifteen minutes past eight o'clock, DORA G., youngest child of Jacob G. and Gerhardine E. Gerken, aged 9 months.

Funeral Friday, June 21, at two o'clock P. M., from their residence, 263 Seventh avenue.

GREVES.—At Riverside, Cal., on Wednesday, May 29, 1872, MARGARET BATES, wife of J. Sandford Greves, of this city, and daughter of the late Horatio L. Warner, of Waterloo, N. Y.

HYDE.—On Thursday, June 20, HARRIET COURTNEY, wife of J. Little Hyde, aged 46 years.

The funeral services will be held at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth avenue, corner of Tenth street, on Saturday, June 22, at three o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

HUGHES.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, June 13, of smallpox, LEVI HUGHES, in the 46th year of his age.

Ohio papers please copy.

IRWIN.—On Tuesday, June 18, JAMES IRWIN, after a short illness, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 73 Cumberland street, Brooklyn, on Friday, 21st inst., at two o'clock P. M.

THE MEMBERS OF ZERADATHA LODGE, No. 483, F. AND A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special communication at their rooms, 16 Court street, Brooklyn, on Friday, 21st inst., at one o'clock sharp, to pay the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother, James Irwin. By order.

REUBEN RILEY, Master.

H. C. PACKARD, Secretary.

LEDERMAN.—At her residence, 141 East Fifty-third street, Mrs. HANNAH LEDERMAN, aged 71 years.

Relatives and friends, as well as Hebron Lodge, No. 5, I. O. B. B.; Washington Lodge, No. 19, I. O. B. B., and Empire City Lodge, No. 206, F. & A. M., and Congregation Adath Israel, are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on this (Friday) morning, at ten A. M.

LUHRS.—On Thursday, June 20, CATHARINE M. R. LUHRS, aged 28 years and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the St. John's Lutheran church, 81 Christopher street, on Saturday, June 22, at half-past one o'clock P. M.

MANNING.—At Perth Amboy, N. J., on Wednesday, June 19, FORMAN MANNING, aged 78, late of Washington county, Missouri.

Funeral services, from his late residence, on Friday, June 21, at twelve o'clock M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

St. Louis papers please copy.

MITCHELL.—On Thursday, June 20, 1872, LILY, youngest child of William and Lizzy Mitchell, aged 6 months.

Funeral from the residence of the parents, 244 Seventh street, at one o'clock P. M. on the 22d inst.

PELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 19, after a lingering illness, EMMET T. PELL.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 132 First place, on Friday, June 21, at two o'clock P. M.

PECK.—At Port Chester, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 19, 1872, SUSAN D., widow of Read Peck, aged 79 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at St. Peter's church, Port Chester, on Saturday, June 22, at two o'clock. New Haven Railroad train leaves Twenty-seventh at half-past eleven A. M.

SWEENEY.—A Month's Mind or Solemn Mass of Requiem for the repose of the soul of the late Dr. JAMES SWEENEY will be celebrated in the Church of the Transfiguration, Mott street, on Saturday, 22d inst., at ten o'clock.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

TROOP.—At Detroit, on Monday, June 17, 1872, FRANCES H. TROOP, widow of George B. Troop.

TWEEDALE.—On Wednesday, June 19, at 203 Cole (late Varick) street, Jersey City, ANNIE GORE, wife of John Tweeddale, printer.

London and Edinburg papers please copy.

WALSH.—On Wednesday, June 19, ANNIE ELIZABETH WALSH, only daughter of Edward and Catharine Walsh, aged 11 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 504 Pearl street, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

WATSON.—On Tuesday, June 18, at four P. M., at his residence, 114 West Sixteenth street, JAMES WATSON, aged 55 years.

Funeral on Friday, 21st, from West Presbyterian Church, Seventh avenue and Twenty-third street, at two o'clock.

WARREN.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, June 18, JOSEPH WARREN, aged 71 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, 128 South Second street, Brooklyn E. D., on Sunday afternoon, 23d inst., at two o'clock.

Boston papers please copy.

WENDOVER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 19, JAMES L., infant son of Peter H. and Elizabeth F. Wendover, aged 5 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 192 Dean street, Brooklyn, on Friday, the 21st inst., at three o'clock P. M.

WHITING.—In Williamsburg, L. I., on Wednesday, June 19, Rev. NATHAN W. WHITING, aged 78 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Central Baptist church, Fourth street, corner South Second street, on Saturday, the 22d inst., at two P. M.

WILLS.—On Wednesday, June 19, CHARLES R. HAGGERTY, son of Jane Wills, aged 1 year, 9 months and 21 days.

Funeral at two o'clock to-day (Friday), from 51 Frankfort street.

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THE PEACE JUBILEE.

Fourth Day's Entertainment at the Mammoth Panjandrum.

THE ATTENDANCE.

Un Jour de Gloire pour La Belle France.

THE GARDE REPUBLICAINE BAND.

Paulus' Pets of Napoleonic Celebrity Received with Great Enthusiasm.

"LA MARSEILLAISE."

The Immortal Hymn Sends Ten Thousand Frenchmen Into Ecstacies.

Seventy-five Thousand Spectators Outside.

A Great Crush to Hear the Booming of Gilmore's Guns.

VIVE LA REPUBLIQUE!

BOSTON, June 20, 1872.

The days of discouragement and ridicule over Gilmore's Jubilee, panjandrum, pandemonium—or whatever you are pleased to call it—are over. The whole affair is an assured success, and those who were foremost in predicting its failure are now among the most enthusiastic in recognizing its merits and admitting its positive and unmistakable triumph. From the opening on Monday up to the present time it has steadily grown in public favor, improved in a musical sense at every stage, and the crowds of visitors have multiplied with such rapidity as to astonish even the most sanguine. Probably not less than twenty-five to thirty thousand people composed the audience to-day, against half that number yesterday. A reduction in the price of tickets from $5 to $3 for an ordinary admission probably had much to do with this, but in the absence of this commendable act the attendance would undoubtedly have been much larger than on any preceding day. The fame of the Jubilee and its multitude of attractions had begun to tell among the people of all classes, and the temptations to come were becoming irresistible, even in spite of the extreme admission fee originally decided upon. That the timely reduction will further the success of the undertaking so far as attracting visitors for the remaining fortnight is an absolute certainty, and hence it is that the whole affair may be admitted on the pages of history as a most stupendous success. Boston, of course, is highly elated at the gratifying turn affairs have taken, and next to the Deity, Pat Gilmore is the only being whom they will willingly worship during the present generation. This feeling, too, is contagious, and after the Fourth of July, the hundreds of thousands from all parts of the world whom he has entertained will speak his name and fame all over the land.

THE INFLUX OF VISITORS CONTINUES.

It should be recorded that the weather again smiled approvingly on the festival and perhaps this is one reason why the public came out in such generous numbers. Heavier loaded trains and steamboats never invaded the precincts of the "Hub" than those which came in all the morning and forenoon. All the New York lines brought hundreds and hundreds of Gothamites, and from the New England cities and towns there was an influx of humanity almost impossible to conceive. From the extreme South and West, too, there were large acquisitions, and from the Canadas and lower provinces of the British Dominion there came additions which could only be computed by thousands. Such a gathering of people from all parts of the globe, representing, too, the very best classes of the community, was probably never before witnessed, and it is safe to presume will not be again during the present decade. Governors, judges, statesmen, philosophers, eminent army and navy officials of all nations mingle in the festivities in almost countless numbers. Literary men, too, are conspicuous, the official register showing, up to this time, upwards of two thousand journalists who are or have been present.

THE AUDIENCE YESTERDAY.

The audience commenced assembling earlier to-day than on any of the previous days, and when the doors were opened at two o'clock the rush for the interior was tremendous. Inside of half an hour upwards of fifteen thousand were in their seats, and the multitude was increased by full ten thousand during the other half hour before the performance began. The scene as the vast audience and the twenty thousand performers came in and took their respective places was one both lively and entertaining—one which will linger long and agreeably in the minds of those who were so fortunate as to gaze upon it. Promptly at three o'clock the deafening buzzing of the multitude was hushed to silence and all were anxious for the performance to go on. Gilmore was on time, and from the moment of the beginning until the end of the entertainment the audience was held in admiration, only broken by the thunders of applause and sounds of cheering which greeted the various efforts of the army of accomplished artists.

SUCCESS OF THE GARDE REPUBLICAINE BAND.

Talk of sensations! The French band to-day swept everything before them. In 1857, at the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, near London, the band of the Garde Imperiale of France bore away the chief honors of the great Handel celebration. For more than twenty years M. Paulus has kept this wonderful organization together intact, and since the days of Louis Philippe the many storms that have swept over the fair land of France have not affected the matchless body of artists. To-day they carried away the chief honors of the Jubilee. A name is nothing in art, and whether as the Garde Imperiale or the Garde Republicaine, the band of M. Paulus deserves to be crowned with the choicest laurels in the realm of music. When the plain dark blue uniforms of the gallant sons of France appeared above the steps leading from the subterranean depths beneath the chorus gallery there went up from every one present

A MIGHTY CHEER,

that reverberated from one end of the Coliseum to the other, was caught up by the thousands outside and was borne away to the distant thousands who looked out of the windows of those little puffy houses, of which Boston is so proud. They can boast here of swell fronts in their architecture. When the band reached their positions in the broad semicircle in front of the orchestra and M. Paulus appeared the insatiate audience again gave vent to their lungs and the Coliseum trembled again. They opened with "Hail Columbia," in response to their enthusiastic greeting, and when the applause at the end closed, they commenced one of Meyerbeer's most telling works, that he wrote for the princesses of Prussia on the occasion of their entering into the state of wedlock. This, I think, was dedicated to the Princess Maria. It is a work of extraordinary power, and more suited for a regular orchestra and a military band; but under the baton of Paulus the effect was something which mere words fail to convey. It opens with a solemn, martial movement, and afterwards glides into a lively theme, in which there occur certain trumpet passages which are designed for the purpose of coloring the subject. These passages, occurring in every consecutive measure, were given by a single trumpet, and are difficult of execution in the extreme. I have heard the best bands of Europe, even the celebrated and hitherto considered unapproachable Austrian Imperial band, but this trumpeter was a revelation, an introduction into a new world of music. Variations in solo parts of the most difficult order, contrapuntal changes of a kaleidoscopic nature, an *ensemble* of what may be called perfection and something beyond that, that made the ear tingle, the heart thrill and the soul glow with an unaccountable

FEELING OF SUPREME JOY,

made the performance of the "Fackeltanz" of Meyerbeer by this matchless band something to remember for a lifetime. When the last grand chord, which seemed like a unanimous outburst of all the Muses, was reached, the audience again became demented and insisted on an encore; but what an encore was the response—nothing less than that overture of all overtures, that of "William Tell," by Rossini. Here was a fresh revelation. The familiar opening measures, in which one is accustomed to hear the cello alone, were given by a chorus of saraphones, six in number, and the effect was superior to that of the largest orchestra. I think there is no other band in the world that can boast of a similar number of these wonderful instruments. The well known Storm episode in the overture was rendered with a power, artistic completeness and spirit that made it a novelty to every musician present. Every variance of expression, from the deepest hue of the thunder cloud to the richest golden lining of the sun thereon when the storm has passed, was there. The faintest whisper of the storm in dying away and its most turbulent fury were photographed with fidelity. Then came

THAT LOVELY SHEPHERD'S SONG

which alone would have made the overture immortal. The tender oboe solo of M. Bouler, faint in the distance, but instinct with young life and passion, and the flute coloring of M. Elie, made this part of the overture a true psalm. The dashing *finale*, so full of dash, *élan* and vigor, brought the overture to a triumphant close. The coldest and most unsympathetic heart present was captured, and the Coliseum became for the nonce an unreasoning pandemonium. M. Paulus, a queer, stolid little man acknowledged the tribute paid to his band by commencing a polka by "Le Motte," in which the theme was given forth by one of his cornet players. Had Levy heard that phenomenal double tonguing of this player he would leave aside his golden instrument forever in disgust.

THE GLORIOUS "MARSEILLAISE."

The grandest national anthem that has ever emanated from the human mind, the "Marseillaise," next followed, Gilmore conducting, with the full chorus, orchestra, French band, organ and artillery. It was the chief Titan of the occasion. The Frenchmen were convulsed with emotion; reminiscences of days of intense excitement in *La Belle France*, when the voice of the people found vent only in the immortal hymn of Rouget de Lisle, crowded into their minds and dimmed their eyes. They played again and again to satisfy the audience, and the 20,000 singers at last tore themselves away with regret. No band, I maintain, has ever visited this country that can compare with that of the Garde Republicaine of Paris. Godfrey will have a chance to-morrow to add to his last laurels—that of being the first of all—and with his superb band he may be able to take rank with the French band. Even the Germans, with all their love for everything that comes from Fatherland, spoke enthusiastically of their whilom Gallic enemies, and some of the best German musicians present told me that the French band was far beyond anything they had ever heard before.

"VIVE LA BELLE FRANCE"

was the universal cry, and the venerable Thiers must be delighted with the glorious representatives he sent here to show what the young republic of Europe could do in the way of music.

As for the rest of the programme there was much to praise and not a little to condemn.

THE CONCERT

opened with the first movement of the "Gloria," from Mozart's Twelfth Mass. The voices dragged in many places, not responding to the baton of the conductor, and the effect was psalmy. Yet the noble music, however indifferently performed, could not fail to win a favorable recognition from the 50,000 listeners. Next came Leutner's festival overture, a work of thrilling power. Gilmore conducted, and certainly he never before achieved such a success with a Jubilee orchestra. The opening was grave and full of majestic power, large, broad harmony, and instinct with orchestral grandeur and life. An allegro movement following brought out the strings, a perfect forest in themselves, in a most favorable light. The subject was simply beautiful, if that can be applied to the melodic undulations of 800 violins. Every measure was caught up by the thousand instruments with the same prompt obedience to the conductor's baton as if it was an orchestra at Central Park Garden. The Jubilee orchestra at last reached a point which a critic would desire.

"LET THE BRIGHT SERAPHIM."

Madame Rudersdorff next sang the imperishable pillar from "Samson," "Let the Bright Seraphim." The great success of Parepa-Rosa in this incomparable aria three years ago in this same provincial city was repeated in an inverse order to-day. Arbuckle, as before, took the responsibility of the trumpet part, and was as effective and loud in his his tone as ever; but the orchestra, even the best part of it, the strings, did not keep in unison with the artistic blower, and Madame Rudersdorff's voice is now by no means equal to such a gigantic task as blending with a trumpet or cornet in those blatant measures of the king of vocal music. The success of Parepa in this selection at the last Jubilee was one of the features of the occasion. But the failure of Madame Rudersdorff on the present occasion can only be attributed to too long a stay on the stage.

IN THE INEVITABLE "ANVIL CHORUS"

the organist nearly spoiled everything by holding on a chord for three bars instead of one; yet this sensational creation of Verdi has such a hold on the public, with all the gammon that Gilmore throws around it, that, to omit it from a programme, would be fatal. It is certainly a sensation of the first order.

THE GERMAN PRIMA DONNA,

Mme. Peschka Leutner, sang that beautiful air of "Astrafiammente" in the "Magic Flute," on which Carlotta Patti depends solely for her success in opera. She far eclipsed the Patti in the sky-rocket conclusion of the air, and was tumultuously recalled. The encore placed the German prima donna in a most favorable light. She returned to the platform accompanied by Franz Abt, and sang one of that composer's most delicious songs with a soul and expression that went right to the hearts of all present.

STRAUSS CONDUCTED

his "One Thousand and One Night's" waltz, one of those dreamy voluptuous creations that mind, head and feet in motion; and the orchestra, albeit the *tempo* was too slow and measured, responded well to the magnetic influence of this musical Puck. He then gave his wonderful "Pizzicata Polka," and showed that, even in such a trial and test of the strings, he could bring forth *ensemble* and expression from half a thousand instruments. The other pieces on the programme do not call for special comment.

THE CHIEF SUCCESS.

The "Marseillaise Hymn" and its encore formed the great popular feature of the afternoon. The audience was largely composed of French, and many of those who were not of French nativity were sympathizers with La Belle France at heart, and were just in the right condition to greet the "Marseillaise" with something of the fervor with which it would be hailed across the water. In effect the reception of the music was precisely that which welcomed the "Anvil Chorus" of 1869, and a great deal more heartier and widespread than the reception which has been accorded that self-same big amount of noise since. For a moment after the sound of the instruments had died away there was a dead silence; but when the vast assemblage recovered from the surprise which had been imposed upon them a faint cheer, followed by another and a sudden outburst of the grandest demonstration of applause which has ever been witnessed within four walls on this continent, filled the house. Old men, forgetful of rheumatism, rose to their feet and stamped up and down in wild frenzy;

TEARS ROLLED DOWN THE CHEEKS

of many a bronzed and bearded face, and men embraced each other as if they had not met for years. The children even caught the popular infection and added their shrill voices to the general chaos of sound. It was a jubilee such as was never before witnessed in staid and unemotioned Yankeedom, and even the most puritanical of all the white chokered clergymen also who had obtained admission to the Coliseum on the strength of once having a sermon published in his village newspaper showed symptoms of the prevailing insanity. Sincerely, and without rhapsodizing to a very great degree, it is safe to say that the event was one to be remembered for a life time. Following the "Marseillaise," with that peculiar good taste which always characterizes your musical Frenchman, M. Paulus replaced Mr. Gilmore on the platform, and the inspiring strains of "Yankee Doodle," followed by the "Star Spangled Banner" and the band's own magnificent performance of "La Marseillaise" brought the excitement up to fever pitch, only closing with the commencement of the next number on the programme; and

THE CROWDS OUTSIDE,

which could not have numbered less than seventy-five thousand souls, enjoyed this portion of the entertainment to nearly as great a degree as the lucky ones who were able to plank down the greenbacks necessary to obtain admission. They outnumbered their brethren and sisters inside the walls two to one, and certainly equalled them in enthusiasm. For hours many of these unfortunate ones had been hanging with precarious foothold to the surrounding fences and bridges; had packed every available window and housetop in the vicinity; had quarrelled, jostled, made each other and all the lookers-on uncomfortable in their endeavors to obtain a suitable place for observation, and one, too, where the music could be heard. All expected the "Marseillaise," and when the thunder of that soul-stirring chorus rolled peal after peal out of the mammoth building, mingled with the roar of the artillery accompaniment and the clangor of a thousand instruments, with the deep-toned organ in full unison, a spontaneous cheer broke forth from one end of the line, and was carried along from one to the other, until the entire assemblage was in a panic of excitement. With the "Marseillaise" ended the excitement out of doors, and the crowd broke up into small parties, who slowly wended their way homeward.

SINGULAR ABSENCE OF CRIME.

Singular as it may seem, whether it be owing to the efforts of the Boston Police Department or from some unexplainable cause, Boston has been most remarkably free from crime during the continuance of the Jubilee. Four days have passed by, during which the city has been crowded with strangers, and yet the number of cases of pocket-picking or petty thefts is reported to be less than half a score. No gamblers from out of town are seen in the practice of their avocations, and three-card monte has not yet been reported to have put in an appearance in public. Housebreakers, burglars and thieves of other descriptions, even if any such are here, have not yet been ready to commence their nefarious work—a fact which redounds greatly to the credit of the Hub. The clashing of committees, so conspicuous the first day or two, is no longer a drawback to the festival. All the shortcomings in this and other respects seem to have been remedied, and everything goes along smoothly.

THE ACCOMMODATIONS

for comfort are equal to the liberal provisions made for the entertainment of the multitude. The Postmaster has a post office in full blast, and the Western Union Telegraph Company have an office under the management of Mr. Leighton for the use of the press, and refreshment stands, soda and lager beer saloons are numerous and are well patronized. In conclusion may be reiterated the statement at the opening of this account, that the success of the Jubilee is now an accomplished fact, and that its career during the next dozen or more days of its existence will be replete with a series of brilliant triumphs of Yankee enterprise and the science of music.

MYSTIC PARK.

A Large Attendance, Fine Weather and Splendid Trotting—Dauntless the Winner of the $2,500 Purse—Defiance Carries Off the Honors in the Five-Year-Old Contest.

BOSTON, June 20, 1872.

A lively shower during the night effectually laid the dust on the roads, so that a drive to Mystic Park this afternoon was very pleasant, as well as profitable, to all interested in the sports of the trotting turf. The attendance was very good, and both races on the card were well contested, two of the starters in the 2:30 class being now out of that set of purses.

TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED 2:30 PURSE.

The first race was for horses that never beat 2:30, for $2,500 in greenbacks—$1,500 to the first, $750 to the second and $250 to the third. The entries were Carpenter's bay horse George A. Hall, Bowen's sorrel gelding Joe Hooker, Stewart's bay gelding John Stewart, J. S. Parker's bay stallion Dauntless, Spaulding's brown gelding Frank Palmer, Mace's sorrel mare Gypsy, Baker's bay gelding Tom Keeler, Hickok's sorrel stallion St. Elmo.

The sorrel mare Gypsy was the only one that did not put in an appearance. The crowd at the pool stand was large and the betting on the race lively, Dauntless being a favorite at $50, to $30 for Keeler, $20 for St. Elmo, and $20 for the field.

First Heat.—The pole was won by Keeler, with Hooker outside, the others sandwiched in between them. On the second trial a good start was made, and there was a lively contest for the lead between Dauntless, Hall, Keeler and Palmer. As they neared the lower turn Keeler succeeded in getting clear of the others, and got to the quarter two lengths ahead of Dauntless in thirty-seven and a half seconds; Palmer in the third place. Then Hall, Stewart, St. Elmo and Hooker. Up the back side Dauntless completely out-trotted Keeler, and after they passed the half together the stallion took the lead, St. Elmo went to the third place and put on such a rate of speed on the homestretch that Dauntless only beat him a short half length. Time, 2:23.

Second Heat.—The race was a good one as they went down to the lower turn, Keeler showing a trifle in front, followed by Dauntless, Palmer, St. Elmo, Stewart, Hall and Hooker, in the order named. Keeler had a length the best of it at the quarter, but immediately after passing that point Dauntless was sent for Keeler and they were soon on even terms. Nearly all the way up to the half they were lapped together like a double team, but soon Keeler drew away from him and led to the head of the stretch. On the homestretch Dauntless, Keeler and Palmer were all together, and Dauntless beat the others home a head and shoulders, but the judges decided that his driver interfered with the others and gave the heat to Keeler, placing Dauntless last.

Third Heat.—Considerable time was lost in scoring, and it was not until the fifth trial that they were given the word for a good start. Keeler showed the others the way to and around the turn, followed closely by Palmer, Dauntless, St. Elmo, Stewart, Hall and Hooker in the order named. After passing the half Dauntless went to the front, and continued to gain on the others all the way up the back side. Palmer was second at the half and Keeler followed him. Hooker and Hall brought up the rear. On the homestretch St. Elmo forced the pace, but Dauntless beat him half a length. Time, 2:28.

Fourth Heat.—There was no betting on the result, it being a certainty for Dauntless, barring accidents of course. He was sent to the quarter two lengths in advance of the others, but on the back side Keeler and St. Elmo tried to close with him; but it was of no use, for he came away and won with ease in 2:28. The following is a

SUMMARY:—

MYSTIC PARK, June 20, 1872.—Purse of $2,500, for horses in the 2:30 class; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $1,500 to the first, $750 to the second, $250 to the third.

J. S. Parker entered c. s. Dauntless	1	7	1	1
J. S. Baker entered b. g. Tom Keeler	3	1	3	3
O. A. Hickoek entered s. s. St. Elmo	2	3	2	2
C. Spaulding entered c. g. Frank Palmer	4	2	4	5
J. J. Bauer entered s. g. Joe Hooker	7	5	6	4
T. S. Carpenter entered b. s. John A. Hall	5	4	7	6
J. Cudney entered b. g. John Stewart	6	6	5	7

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	37½	1:14	2:28
Second heat	37½	1:14	2:29¼
Third heat	37½	1:13¾	2:28
Fourth heat	36¾	1:12¾	2:28

CONTEST BETWEEN FIVE-YEAR-OLDS.

The second race on the card was for a purse of $1,000, for five-year-old colts, and the entries were the brown mare Myra Shaw, the black stallion Rowes' Tommy, formerly Tommy Jefferson, the black mare Judith, the gray gelding Whirlpool, the black stallion Defiance, the chestnut mare Lady Williams, the brown mare Annie Allen, the chestnut stallion Disraeli, the bay gelding Joe Barnes and the bay mare Mariam. The last four named did not answer the call of the judges, and of the others Defiance was a favorite, at the rate of $50 for $31 on Lady Williams, $18 on Rowe's Tommy and $17 for the field.

First Heat.—In the first heat Myra Shaw had the pole, Lady Williams second, Judith third, Whirlpool fourth, Defiance next and Tommy outside. On the third trial the word was given with the horses somewhat scattered, Defiance having the best of it, which gave him an opportunity to open a lead. Tommy was second at the quarter, Whirlpool third, Williams next, and then Judith and Shaw. On the back side Lady Williams went to the second place, Whirlpool third, and in this way they came home, Defiance winning under a strong pull. Time, 2:35¼. In the second heat Defiance went to the front, where he remained without any trouble, the principal interest being in the sharp contest between Tommy and Williams for the second place. They had it for nearly the whole mile, Tommy finally getting the second place, Defiance winning by two lengths, in 2:36¼. In the third heat Defiance went to the front as soon as the word was given, and Myra Shaw was second, Williams third, Tommy in the rear, and acting so badly that he kept there during the entire heat, thereby losing his chance for second money. Defiance won under an easy pull, in 2:36¼.

The following is a

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—Purse of $1,000; for five-year-old colts—$500 to first, $300 to second, $150 to third and $50 to fourth; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

H. G. Smith entered blk. s. Defiance	1	1	1
G. W. Wales entered ch. m. Lady Williams	2	3	3
T. Carpenter entered blk. s. Rowe's Tommy	4	2	4
G. H. Bailey entered br. m. Myra Shaw	5	4	2
B. Mace entered b. m. Judith	6	5 dr	
J. May entered g. g. Whirlpool	3	6 dr	

Time, 2:36¼—2:36¼—2:36¼.

HORSE NOTES.

Harry Bassett has taken up his quarters at Monmouth Park, in the stable adjoining the one occupied by Longfellow. Persons interested in the coming contest between these great flyers can see them any day by paying a flying visit to Long Branch and Monmouth Park. Race horses are arriving there daily from all sections of the country, and it is thought that there will be nearly two hundred clippers at the Park before the end of the week. The races commence on the 29th instant, and continue on July 2, 3, 4 and 5. The stakes filled as follows:—Jersey Derby ($1,500), forty-one nominations; Hopeful Stakes, twenty-six; Monmouth Cup, twelve; Monmouth Oaks, thirty-five; Mansion House Stakes, thirteen; the July Stakes, twenty-two, and Monmouth Sequel Stakes, twenty-four.

The stories about Mr. Bonner's stallion Startle being injured are not true, as we saw him trot a quarter of a mile at Fleetwood Park to a road wagon in thirty-four seconds on Monday afternoon, just after the pigeon match between Paine and Bogardus. Hundreds of others also witnessed the performance.

Mr. Hendrickson, of California, sold his bay gelding James D. McMann to Mr. C. W. Phillips, of Delavan, Wis., last week for $4,000.

M. H. Sanford's large sale of thoroughbreds, without reserve, consisting of yearlings and two-year olds, from the Preakness Stud Farm, New Jersey, will take place on the 27th inst., at Lexington, Ky. The following is a list of those that will be offered for sale:—

YEARLING COLTS.

Chestnut colt by Planet, dam Regan, by Lexington.

Bay colt by Baywood, dam Goneril, by Revenue.

Chestnut colt by Baywood, dam Dot, by Mad Anthony.

Chestnut colt by Planet, dam Lark, by Lexington.

Brown colt, by Australian, dam Nannie Butler, by Lexington.

YEARLING FILLIES.

Bay filly by Baywood, dam La Bruna, by imp. Scythian.

Brown filly by Australian, dam Edency, by Lexington.

Chestnut filly by Planet, dam La Henderson, by Lexington.

TWO-YEAR-OLD COLTS.

Chestnut gelding by King Lear, dam Earring, by Ringgold.

Brown gelding by King Lear, dam Lark, by Lexington.

Brown gelding by King Lear, dam Dot, by Mad Anthony.

Chestnut gelding by King Lear, dam Miss Music, by Whale.

TWO-YEAR-OLD FILLIES.

Bay filly by King Lear, dam La Bruna, by Scythian.

Bay filly by King Lear, dam Lax, by Scythian.

Brown filly by Jerome Edgar, dam Lute, by Lexington.

Brown filly by Jerome Edgar, dam La Henderson, by Lexington.

AMUSEMENTS.

Central Park Garden—Theodore Thomas' Annual Benefit.

The delightful summer garden at Central Park was last night crowded to its utmost capacity by the *élite* of New York society. The rich toilettes of the ladies and the unusual number of pretty faces one met at every turn gave an air of marked distinction to the assemblage which had come together to mark their appreciation of Mr. Thomas' efforts in the cause of music. The number and quality of his admirers, who filled the garden and the spacious auditorium to overflowing, prove conclusively how well sincere efforts to provide a high class of musical entertainment are appreciated by our citizens. The smiles of the crowds who looked approvingly on Mr. Thomas must have been even more pleasing to Mr. Thomas as an artist than even the knowledge of the financial success which the presence of a vast number of his friends assured. Certainly the opinion of the public was fully justified by the brilliant manner in which the orchestra that Mr. Thomas has so carefully trained executed a somewhat trying programme. The public went to the concert with high expectations, and the individual who came away discontented must have been a severe critic indeed.

A fantasie for the clarionet, by Spadina, was played with great dash by Mr. L. Schneider. Paganini's concerto, No. 1, in E flat, gave Mr. Listemann an opportunity to display brilliant execution. Both soloists were rewarded with rapturous applause, which was well merited. The concert in its *ensemble* was the most brilliant of the season, and no one that listened to the careful and learned rendering of the varied programme could help imagining the contrast afforded by the well ordered orchestra and the unwieldy sensation show which has been inflicted on Boston. The popularity of these concerts is assured, and they must continue to grow until they have become an institution, and a deserving one, of our national life.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	4 28	Moon rises...eve	8 26
Sun sets	7 34	High water.morn	8 18

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE.

Steamers.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Oceanic	June 22	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Anglia	June 22	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Rhein	June 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Republic	June 29	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Washington	June 29	Havre	58 Broadway.
Deutschland	June 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Green

PORT OF NEW YORK, JUNE 20, 1872.

CLEARED.

Steamship City of Bristol (Br), Phillips, Liverpool via Queenstown—John G Dale.
Steamship Schmidt (NG), Dannemann, Bremen—Herman Koop.
Steamship Morro Castle, Morton, Havana—Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Eastern Queen, Chadwick, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—R & H Chamberlaine.
Steamship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship Volunteer, Bloodgood, Philadelphia—Lorillard Steamship Co.
Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland—J F Ames.
Steamship Glaucus, Walden, Boston—H E Dimock.
Ship Dagmar (Rus), Kohlstrom, Cronstadt—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Skjold (Nor), Atherton, Penarth Roads—Tetens & Bockmann.
Bark Sabioncello (Aus), Cassovich, Granton (Scotland)—Slocovich & Co.
Bark Victoria (NG), Lohmeyer, Bremen—Oelrichs & Co.
Bark Katarina Maria (Dutch), Brondt, Rotterdam—J W Schmidt & Co.
Bark August (Nor), Johannesen, Stettin—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark American Lloyds, Park, Cadiz—Jas E Ward & Co.
Bark Jane Adeline, Boyd, Matanzas—Jas Henry.
Bark Thos Cochran (Br), Smith, Miramichi—Snow & Burgess.
Bark Gazelle, Black, Barbados—H Trowbridge's Sons.
Bark Lothair (Br), Brown, Cow Bay, CB—C B Swain & Son.
Brig Emily (Br), Kettle, Cape Town and Port Elizabeth—Arkell & Tufts.
Brig Gazelle, Cole, Key West and Pensacola—Bentley, Miller & Co.
Schr Speculator (Br), Huffington, St Ann's Bay—A H Solomon & Co.
Schr H C Shepard, Clark, Jacksonville—Bentley, Miller & Co.
Schr Carrie A Bentley, Falkenburg, Charleston—Bentley, Miller & Co.
Schr Ben, Davis, Wilmington, NC—E S Powell.
Schr Burdett Hart, Pearce, Washington, DC—Bentley, Miller & Co.
Schr Mary Clark, Herrick, Boston—Chas Twing.
Schr Gen Grant, Bowie, Boston—B J Wenberg.
Schr Goddess, Kelly, Plymouth—R P Buck & Co.
Schr Riverdale, Brown, Ipswich, Mass—A Murphy.
Schr Fair Wind, Bowman, New Bedford—Ferguson & Wood.
Schr Lottie Beard, Perry, New Bedford—Ferguson & Wood.
Schr Artist, Clement, New Bedford—Ferguson & Wood.
Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore.
Steamer Annie, Steen, Wilmington, Del—A Abbott.
Steamer S G Walker, Sherein, Philadelphia—J & N Briggs.
Steamer Vulcan, Wilcox, Philadelphia.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Old Dominion, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Ship Washington Booth, of Baltimore, Green, Valparaiso, Oct 15, via Iquique, Dec 13, with mdse to master.
Bark Eros (Nor), Biorn, Liverpool 40 days, with salt to Woodruff & Robinson; vessel to Letens & Bockman. Took the northern passage and had light winds and calms; has been 18 days west of the Banks.
Bark Abbie Thomas (Br), Raymond, Newport 41 days, with railway iron, to Boyd & Hincken. Took the middle passage and had fine weather; has been 20 days west of the Banks.
Bark Venus (Br), Davis, Cardiff 38 days, with railway iron, to J F Whitney & Co. Took the middle passage and had fine weather; has been 18 days west of Bermuda.
Bark Ardour (Br), White, Glasgow 37 days, with mdse, to S L Merchant & Co. Took the northern passage and had light S and SW winds; has been 15 days W of the Banks.
Bark Reindeer (of New Haven), Wellington, St Pierre, Mart, 15 days, with sugar to H Trowbridge's Sons. Had light winds and calms.
Bark Gladstone (Br), Brown, Caibarien 14 days, with sugar, to master.
Bark Lorena, Berry, Cardenas 13 days, with sugar, to master.
Bark Josephine Martin, Pickett, Zaza 21 days, with sugar to John Zittlosen. Had moderate weather; has been 5 days north of Hatteras.
Brig Flostra (Nor), Andersen, Barrow 54 days, with railway iron to Tetens & Bockmann. Took the southern passage, and had fine weather; was 14 days west of Bermuda.
Brig George Downes (Br), Lanfare, Demarara, 20 days, with sugar, to H Trowbridge's Sons. Had fine weather.
Brig Sarah Crowell (Br), Morris, St Johns, PR 14 days, with sugar to J V Onativia & Co; vessel to Simpson & Clapp.
Brig Yysabelita (Sp), Oliver, Matanzas 11 days, in ballast to E Puig & Co. Had fine weather.
Brig M B Russell (of Portland), York, Havana, 13 days, with sugar to Youngs & Co; vessel to Thompson & Hunter. Has been 6 days north of Hatteras, with moderate weather.
Schr J R Floyd, Santa Martha 34 days, via Savanilla 19 days, with hides, &c, to J G De Mier—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co. Had fine weather.
Schr Henry Parker (of Jersey City), Beers, Demarara, 16 days, with sugar to Edwin Rowe & Co; vessel to Van Brunt & Bros; sailed in company with schr H A Bowen, for New York; had fine weather.
Schr Charles Shearer (of Salem), McKinney, Nassau, 7 days, with pine apples, to Joseph Eneas; vessel to B J Wenberg. Had light variable weather.
Schr Charles Dennis, McCormack, Cardenas 12 days, with sugar to Wylie & Co; vessel to Jonas Smith & Co.
Schr Ella May (of Provincetown), Kehoe, San Salvador 7 days, with pineapples to J & T Pearsall; vessel to B J Wenberg. Had moderate weather.
Schr Race Horse, Hughes, San Salvador 8 days, with pineapples to Montell & Bartow; vessel to B J Wenberg.
Schr J A Decker, Dunton, Cat Island 8 days, with pineapples to J & T Pearsall; vessel to B J Wenberg.
Schr J G Tarr (of Gloucester), Reeves, Eleuthera 7 days, with pineapples to Joseph Eneas; vessel to B J Wenberg. Had moderate weather.
Schr Goodwill, Roberts, Eleuthera, 8 days, with pineapples, to Joseph Eneas.
Schr John Mosser, Abrams, Eleuthera 8 days, with pines to Jas Douglass. June 19, lat 39 03, lon 74 27, spoke schr Harry Lee, bound to Pensacola.
Schr Julia Baker (of Georgetown, Me), Baker, Harbor Island, 6 days, with pineapples, to Joseph Eneas—vessel to B J Wenberg. Had moderate weather.
Schr Finback, Eldridge, Baracoa 10 days, with fruit to E Puig & Co; vessel to B J Wenberg.
Schr C W Clark, Cross, Baracoa, 11 days, with fruit, to E Puig & Co—vessel to B J Wenberg.
Schr C E McConville (of Bangor), Eaton, Baracoa 12 days, with fruit to Chas Griffen; vessel to B J Wenberg.
Schr Marion, Crowell, Corpus Christi, 23 days, with wool and hides to Vernon H Brown & Co; vessel to Master. Had variable weather.
Schr Petrel, Curtis, Pensacola 17 days, with lumber to master; is bound to Norwalk; had fine weather.
Schr Senora, Glover, Savannah 7 days, with lumber to Bigelow & Co; vessel to master.
Schr Island Home, Kent, Norfolk.
Schr Excel, Ludlam, Virginia.
Schr Madison Holmes, Bayles, Alexandria for New Haven.
Schr J H Hurlbut, Griffin, Georgetown, DC for New Haven.
Schr Surprise, Pierce, Baltimore for New Haven.
Schr F J Cummings, Hammond, Canals 12 days, with lath to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr Starlight, Hopkins, Bath 8 days, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

The steamship China, from Liverpool, which arrived 19th, has 255 passengers, and reports 10th inst, lat 51 26, lon 14 28, passed steamship France, bound west; 18th, 413 miles east of Sandy Hook, bark Margaret Evans (Br), bound west.

The steamship Hammonia, from Hamburg, which arrived 20th, reports had heavy westerly gales and a high westerly sea as far as lon 46, dense fogs on the Banks, and light westerly winds and moderate weather during latter part of passage. June 15, at noon, passed a Br bark showing com signals VHBC, bound west.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Schr Albert Treat, Jameson, Windsor, NS, for New York, with plaster to Weatherspoon & Co.
Schr Mocking Bird, Dixon, St John, NB, for New York, with lath to F I Nevius & Sons.
Schr Dacon, Kilpatrick, St Andrews, NB, for New York, with lumber to order.
Schr J Allen, Bowen, Whiting for New York, with lath to J R Brown.
Schr Julia Perry, Anderson, Lubec for New York, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.
Schr Elvira, Wentcraft, Machias for New York, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.
Schr Golden Rule, Crossley, Bangor for New York, with lumber to order.
Schr Commerce, Torrey, Rockland for New York, with lime to Pressey & Co.
Schr Francis Brewster, Wright, Vinalhaven for New York, with stone to order.
Schr H A Demming, Crocker, Portland for New York, with stone to order.
Schr G J Talbot, Westcott, Chatham for New York, with fish to order.
Schr Saml C Mullen, Malton, Nantucket for New York, with fish to order.
Schr Sarah Marin, Wheeler, New Bedford for New York.
Schr Chas Sawyer, McFarland, Portland for New York, with lumber to John G Moore.
Schr Persis L Smith, Upton, Portland for New York, with lumber to John G Moore.
Schr Fredonia, Sears, Stonington for Rondout.
Schr J Truman, Gibbs, New Bedford for Philadelphia.
Schr Fountain, Donovan, Fall River for New York.
Schr J J Harris, Hudson, Providence for Hoboken.
Schr Wm Magellan, Hall, New Bedford for New York.
Schr Julia Ann, Howe, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr Edward Sprague, Dike, Cold Spring for New York.
Schr Sarah, Burton, Northport for Whitestone.
Schr James Pearsall, Stamford for New York.
Schr Abbie S Emery, Emery, New Bedford for New York.
Schr Deborah Jones, Murray, Jersey City for New York.
Schr Reading RR No 56, Somers, New Haven for New York.
Schr Malaprop, McCarthy, Bangor for New York, with lumber to master.
Schr Alida, Lambert, Boston for New York.
Schr Sedona, Wall, Vinal Haven for New York, with stone to East River Bridge Co.
Schr Peasedale, Phinney, Middletown for New York.
Schr E S Gildersleeve, Carroll, Vinal Haven for New York, with stone to East River Bridge Co.
Schr Josie, Faulker, Columbia Falls for New York, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.
Schr Pinta, Murray, Bangor for Philadelphia, with lumber to master.
Schr James Parkenson, Sr, Allen, Boston for New York.
Schr Henry A Flemming, Crocker, Portland for New York, with stone to order.
Schr Ann Stedwell, Elridge, Providence for New York.
Schr Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford for New York.
Steamer Galatea, Nye, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, New York for Portland.
Steamship Glaucus, Walden, New York for Boston.
Schr F A Brooks, Bradford, New York for Noank.
Schr Martha Brown, Hallock, Elizabethport for Boston.
Schr Estelle, Furness, Hoboken for Providence.
Schr H B Metcalf, Handy, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr Warren Gates, Smith, Elizabethport for Fall River.
Schr Sarah Knapp, Barker, Elizabethport for Boston.
Schr Sarah J Gurney, Gurney, Newburg for New Haven.
Schr Annie Carter, Bourke, Elizabethport for Pawtucket.
Schr Margaret J, Kennedy, Haverstraw for Providence.
Schr O O Acken, Mead, New York for Stamford.
Schr Reading RR No. 44, Grainer, Elizabethport for Stonington.
Schr Reading RR No 42, Donovan, Port Johnson for Westerley.
Schr Sarah Jane, Boardman, Elizabethport for Newport.
Schr H W Wellington, Thompson, Elizabethport for Salem.
Schr Everglade, Elizabethport for Salem.
Schr M W Griffing, Griffing, Port Johnson for Hartford.
Schr Sarah Elizabeth, Kelly, Port Johnson for Boston.
Schr Ney, Dow, Elizabethport for Fall River.
Schr Maria, Cooper, Newburg for Harwich.
Schr James H Bayles, Arnold, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr Rio, Smith, Elizabethport for Boston.
Schr Minquas, Henney, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr A J Williams, Morrell, Elizabethport for Stamford.
Schr Ella, Sammis, New York for Huntington.
Schr Geo Whistler, Bunce, Elizabethport for Portsmouth.
Steamer Thetis, Gale New York for Providence.
Steamer United States, Davis, New York for Fall River.

BELOW.

Ship Livingston (Br), McMullen, from Liverpool May 10. (Was spoken June 18, lat 40 35, lon 69 40, by pilot boat Isaac Webb, No 8.)
Ship Betty (NG), Nutzhorn, 38 days from Antwerp. (Was boarded June 18, lat 40 50, lon 69 40, by pilot boat Isaac Webb, No 8.)
Bark Kosmos (NG), Meyer, from Bremen May 2 (was spoken June 18 in lat 40 35, lon 69 35), by pilot boat Isaac Webb, No 8.
Brig Wanderer, from Cienfuegos (by pilot boat Ezra Nye, No 2).

SAILED.

Steamships City of Bristol, for Liverpool; Thuringia, Hamburg; Smidt, Bremen; Morro Castle, Havana.

Wind at sunset SW, light.

Marine Disasters.

SHIP HARRIET ERVING, Nickerson, from Boston (March 6), with white pine lumber for Valparaiso, went ashore 25 miles north of Cape Corrientes (Buenos Ayres), May 9. Captain and one man drowned.

SHIP BALTIC, Taylor, from Mejillones for Liverpool, which arrived at Rio Janeiro May 25, put in on account of being leaky.

LIVERPOOL, June 7—The Hudson, Anthony, hence for New York, which put back here 5th inst, has been ordered to discharge a portion of her cargo; she made a considerable quantity of water on the night of June 1 while on the Codling Bank, but when she did get off did not make more than two inches per hour.

Whalemen.

At Talcahuano May 13, bark Mars, Allen, NB, to sail 15th to cruise, return in the fall, then to leave to cruise and home; bark Morning Star, Allen, do, 1500 bbls oil, all told, bound home, to sail next day; also the Rainbow, Gray, to sail next day for the Arctic.

Bark Mary & Susan, NB, sailed from Paita May 30 on a short cruise, having left Capt Herendeen ashore sick, to return again in about a week, when he would again resume command; nothing since last report.

Bark Alfred Gibbs, Jennings, of NB, was at Talcahuano May 1, to sail that day to cruise.

Spoken—June 1, in Panama Bay, schr Gage H Phillips, Cook, Provincetown; no oil since leaving Panama.

Feb —, no lat, &c, bark Platina, Chase, of Westport, 30 bbls sp.

Spoken.

Ship I F Chapman, Stone, from Shields for New York, June 1, lat 45, lon 9 20.

Ship Abby Ryerson (Br), from Liverpool for Philadelphia, June 19, 55 miles ESE of Sandy Hook (by pilot boat Mary A Williams, No 19).

Bark Preciosa (Ital), from Liverpool for Philadelphia, June 19, 55 miles ESE of Sandy Hook.

Bark Cyclone (Br), from Leghorn for Philadelphia, June 18, lat 40 29, lon 71 30.

Brig Emma Beng (NG), from London for Philadelphia, June 18, lat 40 29, lon 71 30 (by pilot boat Geo W Blunt, No 11).

Foreign Ports.

ANTWERP, June 5—Arrived, Little Dorrit, Shears, New York; Lydia, Scovill, Philadelphia; Matilda, Blake, Mejillones; 7th, Glen Nevis, Cumming, New York.

Sailed from Flushing 7th, Libertas, Lucovich, New York.

ABERDOVEY, June 5—Arrived, Glenalvon, Jones, Pensacola.

ABERYSTWITH, June 6—Arrived, Battus, Jones, Darien.

ANTIGUA, June 5—Sailed, brig Saxon (Br), Acker, Boston.

BARROW-IN-FURNESS, June 7—Sailed, Bravo, Christopherson, New York.

BELFAST, June 7—Arrived, Ann Gray, Rossiter, Pensacola.

BRISTOL (PH), June 7—Arrived, City of Berlin, Warden, New York.

BEAUMARIS, June 6—Arrived, Lady Dufferin, Flynn, Savannah.

BORDEAUX, June 4—Arrived, Garibaldi, Hoyer, New York.

Sailed 5th, Clytie, Dow, New Orleans.

BROUWERSHAVEN, June 5—Sailed, Algeria, Anderson, New York.

BREMERHAVEN, June 5—Arrived, Columbus, Ihlder, New York; Inca, Windhorst, do; Anton Gunther, Stricker, Darien; Jupiter, Luckens, Savannah.

Sailed 3d, Freihandel, Wachter, New York; Asia, Christoffers, do.

BARCELONA, June 4—Arrived, Angela, New Orleans; Valparaiso, Foses, and Eufemia, Alsina, New York.

BARBADOS, June 2—Arrived, bark Golden Fleece, Rhodes, New York; 5th, schr Adria, Smith, Baltimore.

Sailed June 5, brig W A Rogers (Br), Jones, Boston.

BERMUDA, June 15—In port, ships Savannah (NG), Weissenborn, from Savannah for Queenstown, to sail in two weeks; Wm Cummings, Millar, from New Orleans for Baltic port, to sail in two weeks; barks India (Russ), Jungell, from Rotterdam for New York, in 10 days; Queensland (Br), Fraser, from Auckland for do, repg, to sail in about three weeks.

CARDIFF, June 6—Cleared, Olaf Kyrre, New York.

Entered out 5th, A McNeil, Kelleran, New York; 6th, Brilliant, Nielsen and Udjus, Evensen, do.

CRONSTADT, June 2—Arrived, Torku, Fagerlund, New York; 3d, Guardian, Borland, New Orleans.

COPENHAGEN, June 4—Arrived, Japan, Hoyer, New York; 5th, Mener (?), Ribe, do.

CAIBARIEN, June 3—Cleared, bark M B Almon (not as before), Townsend, Boston.

DEAL, June 8—Arrived, Laurel, Taylor, Darien for London (and proceeded).

DEMERARA, May 20—Arrived, brig Mississippi (Br), Merchant, Baltimore; schr Hortensia, Norton, New York; 31st, brig L & W Armstrong (Br), Marks, New Haven; June 5, schr Lottie, Johnson, Baltimore.

Cleared May 24, schr Nellie Carr, Lansil, New York; 29th, brig George Downs, Lanfare, do (and from Barbados June 2); 31st, bark Anna Frances (Br), Morehouse, Delaware Breakwater; schr Harry White, Hopkins, Porto Rico; June 1, schrs Helen A Bowen, Alexander, New York; 4th, Henry Parkers, Beers, do; 5th, brig Potomac, Wilson, Baltimore; 6th, L & W Armstrong, Marks, New Haven via Porto Rico.

In port June 7, brigs Mississippi (Br), Merchant, for Baltimore; W D Andrews, Jenkins, for New York; schr Hortensia, Norton, for do.

GREENOCK, June 8—Sailed, Sarjola, New York.

GIBRALTAR, May 30—Cleared, brig Enrichetta, Russo (from New York), Barcelona.

GOTHENBURG, May 29—Arrived, Orient, Stahl, New York.

GENOA, June 2—Arrived, Domenico, Jaccarino, New York; 3d, Giles Loring, Hancock, Antwerp.

GIRGENTI, May 21—Sailed, Hubert, Lowry, New York via Palermo.

GUADALOUPE, June 8—In port, barks Victor A Eugene (Fr), Chapon, for New York; Marie (Fr), Bernard, for do; brig Nereus, for do.

HARTLEPOOL, June 6—Arrived, Phœnix, Phelan, Pensacola.

Sailed 6th, George Booth, Duncan, Wilmington; 7th, Koenar, Heycott, New Orleans.

HAVRE, June 5—Arrived, Caravan, Waechaer, New York; 6th, Othello, Greenleaf, Philadelphia.

Sailed 6th, Monitor, Gallbergsen, New York.

HAMBURG, June 5—Arrived, Cimbria (s), Stahl, New York; Druid, Williams, do; Andrew Johnson, O'Brien, Guanape; 6th, Ellsworth, Woodward, do.

Sailed 3d, Fr Sophia, Vess, Philadelphia; 5th, Maggie L Carvill, Bissel, New York; Lathley Rich, Mitchell, Valparaiso.

HELSINGBORG, June 3—Passed the sound bark Rosina, Hansen, from New Orleans for Revel.

HAVANA, June 14—Arrived, brig Almon Rowell, Atherton, Wiscasset.

Arrived at do 17th, steamship City of Mexico, Sherwood, New York for Vera Cruz.

Sailed 15th, brig Alex Nickels, Peterson, New York.

In port 15th, ships Union, Cotter, for Havre; Hope, Ure, for Falmouth; barks Ada Barton (Br), McGrath, for do, ldg; Sandy Hook, Barstow, for New York, do; Fannie (Br), Forbes, and Emma L Oulton (Br), Tower, for do, do; J G Norwood, Harkness, for Philadelphia, do; Briggs J W Beard (Br), Carter, for New York, do; Pathfinder (Br), Conolus, for Boston, do; Bessie Rowe (Br), LeRoy, for do, do; Blanche (Br), Cole, and Callao, Bucknam, for Philadelphia, do; Eugenia, Larrabee, for Baltimore, do; Capvera, Pendleton, and Kate Upham (Br), Carter, for N of Hatteras, do; schrs Abbie, Cleaves, for New York, do; John H French, Burgess, for Philadelphia, do; Anna, Whitmore, for Mobile, do; and others, unc.

HALIFAX, June 14—Arrived, brigs L W Eaton (Br), Woods, Cienfuegos; G J Troop (Br), Rondout, Baltimore.

IQUIQUE, May 12—In port, ships Cordillera (Br), Noel, for New York, ldg; Jamestown, Opal, for Philadelphia, do; bark Victoria (Br), Williams, for New York, do.

LIVERPOOL, June 5—Arrived, Olympus (s), Gill, Boston; Chrysolite (s), Cornishley, New Orleans.

Sailed 6th, Nor-Wester, Sedgely, New York; 7th, Acolus, Berding, do; Remington, Robinson, Philadelphia; Orion, Irmich, do; L B Gilchrist, Watts, Boston; Mayflower, Call, do; 8th, Screamer, Hall, New York; Orient, Hill, Callao.

Cleared 6th, Southern Rights, Weymouth, Boston; 7th, Helena, Raschen, New York; Princess Louise, Alexander, do; Stralsund, Orbleberg, Philadelphia; Richard III, Wood, do.

Entered out 7th, Mary A Marshall, Wright, Gloucester, Mass; Schiller, Wiebusch, Philadelphia; Albis, Rasmussen, New Haven; Unanima, Minto, Savannah via Cardiff.

LONDON, June 6—Cleared, F W Gutschke, Hansen, New York; Ballestrino, Ballestrino, do (and sailed 7th); Alfred, Schaefer, do; 7th, Giannandi, Erskine, do.

Sailed 7th, Helvetia (s), Griggs, New York; Lizzie Morrow, Jackson, Boston.

Ent out 7th, Erin (s), Lawson, New York.

LISBON, June 2—Arrived, Marianna 2d, Santos, Philadelphia.

LAXEY, June 8—Arrived previous, Fixfour, King, New York.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, June 6—Sailed, Lapwing, Bowison, San Francisco.

MOVILLE, June 20—Arrived, steamship Britannia, Higgins, New York for Glasgow.

MARTINIQUE, May 25—Arrived, barks Reindeer, Wellington, Barbados (and sailed June 4 for New York); 28th, Emma F Herriman, Nickels, Boston; 30th, brig Dauntless, Coombs, New York via St Thomas and Barbados; schr Amalie Adele, Bensa, New York.

In port June 7, brig Dauntless, Coombs, for New York, to sail 12th; schr Amalie Adele (Fr), Bensa, for do, to sail 12th; Aurora (Br), Faeder, for do, unc.

MATAGORDA, June 3—Sailed, brig D Trowbridge, Rogers, New York.

In port June 10, bark Andes, Davis, for Baltimore; brigs Julia A Hallock, Briggs, for New York, ldg; Chas Hoard (Br), Messenger, for do, do; Athalaska (Br), Ryan, for Philadelphia, do; Eliza Thompson, Dill, from New Haven, disg; Parana (Br), Edgett, from and for Baltimore; schr Irvine, McLarsen, for New York, ldg.

MATANZAS, June 14—Arrived, barks Zulma (Br), Peterson, Philadelphia; R A Allen, Tarr, Boston; brigs Tubal Cain, Steele, New York via Sarah Harris (Br), Brooks, Philadelphia; 15th, bark Palo Alto, Clapp, New York.

Sailed 13th, schr Lottie C (Br), White, north of Hatteras; 14th, brigs J B Brown, Barr, do; Laura Gertrude, Fisk, New York; 15th, barks Carrier Dove (Br), Saunders, Queenstown; Sarah E Kingsbury, Perry, New York; brig Annie W Goddard (Br), Johnson, north of Hatteras; schr Banger, Collins, Baltimore.

MONTREAL, June 16—Arrived, barks Mexican, Welsh, New York; 17th, Matilda Hilyard, Lovitt, New York.

NEWPORT, June 4—Sailed, Atlas, Olsen, New York; 6th, Ankathor, Lloyd, Galveston.

OPORTO, June 2—Arrived, Fortuna, Mesquita, Philadelphia.

PALERMO, May 29—Arrived, Tyrian (s), Lawson, Messina (and left June 1 for New York).

PERNAMBUCO, May 30—Arrived, bark Winnifred (Br), Raffle, Baltimore.

Sailed May 31, brig Gem (Br), for New York; 26th, schr W E Green, Humphrey, Baltimore.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, May 28—Arrived, steamer Equator, McLellan, New York for Aux Cayes and Jacmel.

PONCE, PR, May 27—Arrived, brig Antelope, Rumball, Guayanilla (and sailed prior to June 10 for Boston); 28th, schr Irvine, McLellan, Savanah, and sailed no date for Mayaguez); June 2, schr Annie Bell, Elkins, Mayaguez (and sailed prior to 10th for New Haven); Mary Collins, Collins, Coamo (to complete ldg for Baltimore).

Sailed prior to June 10, barks Andes, Davis, Mayaguez and Baltimore; Njord (Nor), for Baltimore; brigs Julia A Hallock, Briggs, Mayaguez and New York; Jane E Hale (Br), for Boston.

In port June 10—Brigs Stephen Bishop, Russell, from New York, arrived May 27, seeking; Edward (Br), Lange, from Antigua and St Kitts, arrived May 29, for United States, ldg; Mary Ida (Br), from Coamo, for ——, ldg; schr Cygnus, Small, from Port Spain for United States, wtg cargo.

QUEENSTOWN, June 20—Arrived, steamship Spain (s), Grace, New York for Liverpool (and proceeded).

SANTANDER, June 4—Arrived previous, Abby Bacon, Merrill, New York.

SAVANILLA, June 1—In port schr Emily Potter, for New York 15th.

ST THOMAS, June 13—Arrived, schr Angie Amesbury, Jones, St Kitts (and cld for Matanzas).

In port 13th, brig Alex Williams (Br), Motrell, for Turks Islands, to load for Newport, RI, for orders; Ida (Br), Pengelle, for do, do.

ST JOHN, PR, May 26—Arrived, brigs Chas A Hoard (Br), Messenger, New York; Sarah Crowell (Br), Morris, do; Athalaska (Br), Ryan, Philadelphia; 27th, Chattanooga, Fry, Baltimore; 31st, Mary Stewart (Br), McDonald, Boston; June 5, schr Quanco (Br), Proctor, Port Spain.

SAN SALVADOR, June 12—In port schrs L A Webb, wtg; Sunny South, for Baltimore, ldg; J J Cursis, for Philadelphia, do.

VERA CRUZ, May 17—Sailed, barks Sea Wave (Br), Wilkins, Tupilco; 18th, Black Prince (Br), Marshall, Galveston; 21st, brig Guiding Star, Freethy, Tupilco.

YARMOUTH, NS, June 11—Arrived, schr Ariel (Br), McNeil, Baltimore.

American Ports.

ALEXANDRIA, June 19—Arrived, bark Harriet F Hussey, New York; schr Nellie H Benedict, New Haven.

Sailed—Schr G B McFarland, McFarland, Boston.

AUGUSTA, Me, June 17—Arrived, schr General Howard, Johnson, New York.

BOSTON, June 19—Arrived, bark Armena, Harding, Palermo; schrs Carrie Melvin, Andrews, Darien, Ga; Joseph W Bartlett, Bartlett, Baltimore. Below, brig Milo.

Cleared—Bark Hester A Blanchard, Hardy, New Orleans; brig J H Kennedy, Rich, St Thomas; schrs Lottie, Taylor, and E G Irwin, Johnson, Philadelphia.

Sailed—Steamer Aries; ship Eliza Everett. Bark Acacia and brig William Cundell started, but anchored in the Roads and remained at sunset.

20th—Arrived, steamer Nereus, from New York; brigs Jane E Hale, from Ponce; Metsor, from Trinidad; schr Summerville, from Surinam.

BALTIMORE, June 19—Arrived, bark Kings County, Overton, Antwerp; brig Halcyon (Br), Dunham, Aguadilla, PR; schrs Ruth H Baker, Loring, Cardenas; Star, Rhynas, Bangor; Addie Blaisdell, Gargeld, from Boston; Harriet A Rogers, Frambes, Ponce.

Cleared—Brigs Abbie C Titcomb, Clark, Martinique; Wenonah, Stone, Portland; schrs John Shay, Fisher, and Louisa A, Martin, Boston.

Sailed—Steamer Koln, Bremen; ship Hansa, do; bark Chasseur, Newry, I; brigs Cairo, Pictou; Cleta, St John, PR.

BANGOR, June 18—Arrived, schr M L Gregory, Thorndike, New York.

Cleared—Brig James Davis, Partridge, Cardenas.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 20—Arrived, brig Adonis, from Rio Janeiro for orders.

Passed in for Baltimore—Schr Eddie Pierce, from Nassau.

Passed in for Alexandria—Bark Sarah E Frazier, and brig E W Todd.

Passed out—Ship David Stewart, for Rio Janeiro; bark Amelia, for Liverpool; brig D Chapman, for Matanzas.

FALL RIVER, June 17—Arrived, brig George Amos, Johnson, Portland.

18th—Sailed, schrs Lady Jane, Haggerty; S M Tyler, Borden; Napoleon, Smith, and Nicanor, Hannan, New York.

GALVESTON, June 13—Cleared, bark Avondale (Br), Evans, Havana.

15th—Cleared, bark Daphne, Weisser, Liverpool; schr H S Marlow, Wines, New York.

19th—Arrived, steamship Ariadne, Doane, Key West.

JACKSONVILLE, June 12—Arrived, schrs Donna Anna, Whaley, Newport; Mary Femerick, Dasey, and Minnie, Hudson, New York.

13th—Arrived, brig Sam Welch, Froyard, do.

LYNN, June 18—Arrived, schr Samuel Castner, Jr, Lake, Philadelphia.

19th—Arrived, schr St Mary, Steelman, Philadelphia.

MACHIAS, June 15—Arrived, schr Ximina, Ingalls, New York.

Sailed 11th, schrs Neptune, Robinson, New York; Northern Light, Plummer, West Indies.

NEWBURYPORT, June 18—Arrived, schrs Juliet, Nash, Philadelphia; Martha T Pike, Howard, New York.

Sailed—Schr Lucy K Coggswell, Lee, Philadelphia.

NEW BEDFORD, June 18—Arrived, schrs A B Hayes, Barlow, Port Johnson; Monitor, Chase, Wareham for New York.

19th—Arrived, bark Robert Wendt, Rhode, London; schrs Henry Gibbs, Chase, and Thomas Potter, Handy, New York.

Sailed 18th, schr Ann S Burgess, for Georgetown, DC.

Sailed 19th, schrs Young Teaser, Slocum, and Golden Rule, Howes, for Philadelphia; Anna T Birgen, for New York.

NEWPORT, June 18, PM—Arrived, schrs Daniel Webster, Parker, Rondout; Elizabeth B, Hogan, New Bedford for New York; Manna, Morris, Dennis for do; Esquimaux, Blake, Dighton for do; Lady Jane, Haggerty, Fall River for do.

Sailed—Schrs Anna Grey, Beebe, New Brunswick, NJ; Watchful, Reynolds, Somerset for New York; James H Tripp, Nickerson, Chatham for do; Fountain, Bennett, Fall River for do.

19th, AM—Arrived, schrs H Borden, Hadwin, New Bedford for New York; Yarmouth, Baker, Hyannis for do; Diadem, Lowden, Somerset for do; Nellie Brown, Ball, do for do; Allen Gurney, Gurney, Providence for do; Tillie E Dunham, Dighton for do; Napoleon, Smith; S M Tyler, Borden, and Nicanor, Hannah, Fall River for do; J M McCloskey, Crowell, Boston for Philadelphia.

NORWICH, June 18—Arrived, schr Frederick Hall, Hoboken.

NEW HAVEN, June 19—Arrived, schrs Joseph Skidmore, Port Johnson; Sarah Elizabeth, Monroe, do; Mary Tice, Dunham, New Brunswick; Judge Runyon, Bell, do; John E Earle, Forsyth, Kingston; Kate McLean, Hallock, Wethersfield; H Butler, Cook, Haverstraw; sloop John Lynch, Myers, Kingston; steamer Delaware, Crocker, New York.

Sailed—Schr Sarah Elizabeth, Monroe, New York.

20th—Arrived, schrs E H Atwood, Atwood, Plymouth, Mass; George Tanlane, Adams, Alexandria; Emily, Morrell, South Amboy; Thomas J Owen, Parsons, Hoboken; Belle, Hughes, do; Fulton, Smith, New York.

Sailed—Brig T Towner, Rice, Bangor, thence to St Croix; schrs William Boardman, Billard, Philadelphia; Northern Light, Haines; Mary Tice, Dunham, and Belle, Hughes, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19—Arrived, brigs Hyperion, Woodbury, Matanzas; A R Slover, Adams, Sagua; schrs Emeline G Sawyer, Hale, Windsor, NS; Maud Malloch, Norwood, Calais; Wesley Abbott, Smith, Bangor; Mercy Trundy, Warren, Calais; M C Lyons, Stevens, Portland; Mary J Lawrence, Fisher, New Bedford; A T Cohn, Springer, Danversport; Sarah Clark, Griffin, do; Trade Wind, Lloyd, Quincy Point; Richard Law, Eldred, Stonington; E F Cabada, Swain; C Newkirk, Huntley, and W Collyer, Taylor, Providence; J S Maloy, Russell, Newmarket; A Bartlett, Bartlett, Salem; H F Baker, Kelley; C B Wood, Smith; E B Emery, Clayton; E Heather, Heather; Taylor & Mathis, Cheesman; Governor Burton, Ludlam; B W Huddell, Maloy, and Julien Nelson, Cavalier, Boston.

Cleared—Bark Hebe (Ger), Freytag, Stettin; brigs Uruguay (Br), Pitman, Barbadoes; Maurice, Bartlett, Bangor; schrs H E Smith, Brown, Baracoa; Hiawatha, Dixon, St Martins; Roxanna Rose, Gilkey, Deer Island; Laura Bridgman, Clark, Boston; H F Baker, Kelly, do; E F Cabada, Swain, Providence; A T Cohn, Springer, Hingham; Gov Burton, Ludlam, Boston; G E Prescott, Buckminster, Hallowell; Taylor & Mathis, Cheesman, Chelsea; John Slusman, Adams, Boston; Rich Law, Eldred, Stonington; C Newkirk, Huntley, Providence.

PORTLAND, June 18—Arrived, schrs Florence N Tower, Drinkwater, New York; William Arthur, Hutchinson, Philadelphia.

19th—Arrived, schr Lady Woodbury, Woodbury, New York.

PORTSMOUTH, June 17—Arrived, schr Iona, Kendall, New York.

PROVIDENCE, June 18—Arrived, schrs J S Terry, Raynor, and James Diverty, Carroll, Elizabethport for Pawtucket; Henry Cole, Brown, Port Johnson; E & I Oakley, Newman; Henry May, Racket and Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Rondout; Ira Bliss, Norton, and Wm O Irish, Tirrel, Hoboken; Veranda, Pond; Phil Sheridan, Murphy, and Elizabeth M Smith, Doane, New York.

Sailed—Schrs John L Merrill, Haley, and Westmoreland, Rice, Philadelphia; Mary A Predmore, Hart, Elizabethport; Mary Miller, Dayton; Ruth Halsey, Hoyt; Ann Eliza, Caswell; F F Randolph, Steelman; D C Foster, Falrick, and Onward, Leland, New York; Unison, Hurst, New York or Bangor.

PAWTUCKET, June 19—Sailed, schr Fred Tyler, Tirrell, New York.

SAVANNAH, June 20—Cleared, schr S P Hall, for New York.

Sailed—Bark Dunbrody, for Cardiff; schr Ida S Burgess, Providence.

STONINGTON, June 19—Sailed, schrs S T Wines, Hulse, and E C Chesebro, Robertson, New York; sloop Home, Smith, do.

VINEYARD HAVEN, June 19—Arrived, schrs H Prescott, Saco for Philadelphia; Sarah C Smith, Boston for do; Waterloo, Bangor for New York; Sea Bird, Sackville for do; M R Shepard, Portland for do; Arizona, St John for New Haven; Active, do for Newport.

Passed by—Schr John B Norris, Chilmark for Boston.

Sailed—All before reported excepting the above arrivals and schr Spark.

20th—Arrived, brig Ellen Maria, Bangor for Philadelphia; schrs Annie Tibbett, Cienfuegos for Boston; Amelia, Elizabethport for Portland; Neptune, Machias for New York; Challenge, Bangor for do; Arizona, St John for do; J B Marshall, Boston for Philadelphia; Ella Amsden, do for Baltimore; Harper, Bangor for Elizabethport; E C Gates, Calais for Mott Haven.

Sailed—Schrs Annie Tibbetts and Amelia.

WILMINGTON, NC, June 18—Arrived, brigs Nornen (Nor), Matteson, New York; Isola, Showmann, Providence.

Cleared—Brig Elche (NG), Rassaboldt, Cork or Falmouth for orders.

WICKFORD, June 19—Sailed, schr Franklin, Pierce, Flanders, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE LOWDEN ABORTION CASE.

Conclusion of the Trial of Dr. George Gyles, Charged with Killing Mrs. Mary Ann Lowden.

Interesting Charge of Judge Bedford.

THE JURY ACQUIT THE PRISONER

The Court room of the General Sessions, where City Judge Bedford is presiding, has possessed more attractions to our citizens this week, especially professional men of the medical fraternity, than the room in the adjoining building, where the trial of Stokes for the killing of James Fisk is progressing. This is attributable to the fact that the crime of abortion, for which Dr. Gyles is now being tried before the City Judge, is one of the most horrible in the long catalogue of offences, involving as it does the very existence of society and the perpetuation of the human race. Every seat within and without the bar was occupied long before the appointed hour for the resumption of the trial, and the deepest anxiety was depicted upon the countenances of all present when His Honor took his seat upon the bench and made the necessary preliminary preparations to charge the jury. District Attorney Fellows, who on the previous evening made such an impressive and powerful appeal for the conviction of the accused, was in his accustomed seat, as was Mr. William F. Howe, who zealously and carefully guarded the legal rights of his client. Dr. Gyles has a more pleasing exterior than Lookup Evans and the brutish Rosenzweig, the convicted abortionists. He has a somewhat refined organization, but has manifested unusual nervousness during the trial. Yesterday his countenance indicated great anxiety, and he was, of course, the "observed of all observers."

At eleven o'clock Judge Bedford entered the Court, and, upon taking his seat on the bench, Mr. Howe, in behalf of the prisoner, presented twenty-five carefully prepared objections, which evinced much legal tact and acumen. They were more or less technical in their nature, and showed deep and careful research, and were ruled upon by the presiding Judge. Then Judge Bedford proceeded to charge the jury as follows:—

THE CHARGE.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY—The prisoner at the bar, George R. Gyles, has been indicted for felony, being charged with having, on the 13th day of May last, caused the death of Mary Ann Lowden, a woman pregnant with child, by wilfully and feloniously using an instrument with intent to produce a miscarriage. The statute relative to this case is as follows:—

Any person who shall hereafter wilfully administer to any woman with child, or prescribe for any such woman, or advise or procure her to take any medicine, drug, substance or thing whatever, or shall use or employ for advise or procure her to submit to the use or employment of any instrument or other means whatever, with intent thereby to produce the miscarriage of any such woman, unless the same shall have been necessary to preserve her life (or that of the child), shall, in case the death of such child or of such woman be thereby produced, be deem guilty of a felony.

In order to establish the prisoner's guilt the District Attorney has presented evidence of a circumstantial character, there being no direct or positive proof. And it is for you, gentlemen, to say whether, from the facts and circumstances sworn to, you feel convinced of the prisoner's guilt beyond that reasonable doubt which the law declares to be the property of the accused. The facts of this case are few and simple. We have it in evidence that on the morning of the 13th of May the deceased was in good health; that she had been out during the morning and returned about two o'clock P. M.; that about that hour the prisoner called; they went into the parlor, conversed for fifteen minutes, then went up stairs and entered a bedroom, where they remained together and alone until half-past three o'clock. There was no disinterested third party—no eye-witness to tell us what happened in the secrecy and stillness of that lonely chamber of death during the time they were closeted. We can only infer from facts and circumstances, and from these we must endeavor to gather the truth. At five o'clock the bedroom was entered, Mrs. Lowden was found dead in her bed, bloody towels were found on the floor and a piece of oilcloth on the bed under the blankets and sheets. Dr. Marsh was sent for, and, with the assistance of Dr. Thomas C. Finnell, made a post-mortem examination, and, after doing so, gives it as his opinion that death was the result of a shock and hemorrhage, brought on by an attempt at abortion. On the day following Captain Byrnes, of the Fifteenth precinct, called on the prisoner at 112 Ninth avenue. The Captain inquired, "Are you Dr. Gyles?" He answered, "Yes." They then went into a private room. The Captain said, "That lady that you were attending in Thompson street is very ill and her relatives want to see you." The prisoner replied, "I was not attending any lady in Thompson street." The Captain repeated, "Yes, you were attending Mrs. Lowden, 228 Thompson street." The prisoner then said, "I did attend Mrs. Lowden, but I did not do anything to her." While the Captain and the prisoner were riding in the car the prisoner frequently assured the Captain that he had not done anything to the deceased. What do you mean by that—not doing anything to her?" asked the Captain. The prisoner said:—"She wanted me to produce an abortion upon her, but I would not do it. It is a sin to do anything of that kind. I would not do it for $1,000,000." When the prisoner arrived at the station house he was identified as the man who remained with Mrs. Lowden in her bedroom; and when the prisoner was told that Mrs. Lowden was dead he put out his hands and exclaimed two or three times, "I did not do anything to her!" This interview between the prisoner and Captain Byrnes I deem most important. It is for you, gentlemen, to give to it its proper weight and true interpretation. While contemplating this portion of the testimony necessarily the following pertinent question will arise in your minds—Was it the conduct and language of a respectable physician who had performed a professional duty in a kind and humane manner? Or was it the conduct and language of a guilty, conscience-striken wretch, eager and desirous of concealing a most infamous crime? In behalf of the defence, it is in evidence that the prisoner is a regular graduate of the New York Medical College of this city. The prisoner himself is placed upon the stand and admits attending the deceased, but denies, in the most emphatic manner, ever directly or indirectly performing an abortion; that he first attended deceased for neuralgia; that on the 13th of May he visited deceased, examined her and pronounced her *enceinte*. She then acknowledged all and begged the prisoner to finish that which already had been commenced by some other. The prisoner tells us he declined to have anything to do with the affair. She pleaded and made him promise never to reveal the secret of her heart, which, according to the prisoner, she unfolded in the sacred confidence of a professional interview. The prisoner tells us that he acceded to her request. In behalf of the defence several medical gentlemen gave their opinion as experts, differing not only from Dr. Marsh, who testified in behalf of the prosecution, but in some respects from each other. And it is for you to say which medical opinion you will adopt. The prisoner has proved good character as a physician and as a man. I charge you, as matter of law, that it is for you to say what weight you will give to the fact of the good character being proved, taking into consideration all the facts and circumstances surrounding this case. The District Attorney recalled Miss Lowden, and proved by her that Dr. Lewis A. Sayre had always been their family physician, with the exception of the last two years, during which period the family employed Dr. Tarbell. The fact that the deceased did not call in the regular family physician, but consulted with the prisoner, is a circumstance the importance or unimportance of which you are to pass upon. Such, in brief, are the facts of this sad and melancholy case. It is full of deep interest, presenting, indeed, a most momentous issue—momentous not only to the prisoner, for his whole future depends upon your action, but equally so to the community at large, not only for the present welfare of society, but also for the future protection of unborn millions. Gentlemen of the jury, analyze the evidence fairly, calmly and dispassionately, without fear or favor, without bias or prejudice. In one word, render your verdict, and let the foundation stone of that verdict be truth, and then you will have nothing to regret, for you will have kept inviolate the sanctity of your oaths and sustained the majesty of the law.

The charge was listened to throughout with very great attention and deep interest, and at its conclusion there were manifestations of applause, which, however, were properly and promptly suppressed.

The jury retired at twelve o'clock and were called into Court at half-past four o'clock in the afternoon, when the foreman stated that they had not agreed upon a verdict and there was no prospect of their coming to an agreement.

Judge Bedford inquired if there was any question of law concerning which they desired instruction.

The foreman replied in the negative, whereupon Judge Bedford said—

GENTLEMEN—This is a most important case. It has consumed ten entire days, and I think it my duty to keep you together for some time longer. I will with pleasure come down to Court any time during the evening up to ten o'clock.

THE VERDICT.

At ten o'clock last night the jury in this case, having been in consultation since twelve noon, stated that they had arrived at a verdict. Judge Bedford took his seat amid breathless silence, and the prisoner, Dr. Gyles, was brought into court, accompanied by his faithful counsel, Mr. W. F. Howe. Mr. Sparkes, the Clerk of the Court, having called the names of the jurors, asked the foreman if they had arrived at a verdict, to which a reply was made, "We find the prisoner, George R. Gyles, not guilty."

At this announcement the prisoner turned ashy pale, grasped nervously the hand of Mr. Howe, and then, with a great effort, rose and returned thanks to the jury for their just verdict.

THE GREEN SHOOTING CASE.

Arraignment and Discharge of the Prisoners—Did Green Attempt to Commit Suicide?—Probable Solution of the Affair—Condition of Green.

The audience chamber of the Yorkville Police Court was crowded to excess yesterday afternoon, it being announced that Joe Schwab and the others arrested in connection with the shooting of John Green on Tuesday night last would be arraigned. There was no disappointment, for the prisoners, in charge of Captain Gunner and three policemen, made their appearance shortly before the adjournment of the Court. After a few minutes delay they were all discharged upon two affidavits made by Captain Gunner and Mr. Joseph Doxy and a letter from Coroner Young, who said that, inasmuch as Mr. Green had made no declaration to him against Mr. Schwab or any one else, Mr. Schwab was not, of course, in his custody. He advised that the prisoners be taken before Justice Coulter, who had the power to do with them as his judgment dictated. The affidavits of Captain Gunner and Mr. Doxy were to the effect that they had had a conversation with Green, who said that he knew not the person who had shot him, and entirely exonerated Mr. Schwab from all blame in the matter. As the prisoners left the Court they were surrounded by their friends, who extended to them hearty congratulations upon their freedom. The honorable discharge of the persons arrested, and upon whom rested a suspicion of the attempted assassination, does not, however, allay the excitement caused by the affair. After diligent inquiry into the facts of the case the police have come to the conclusion that Mr. Green shot himself with the intention of committing suicide. Mr. Green was in poor circumstances, and he was not, as was at first supposed, a "time spotter" on the Third Avenue Railroad. On Tuesday evening he took a walk out to get a little fresh air, he having been unwell for several days previously. He walked up Third avenue and loitered around the corners of Third avenue and Fifty-seventh street. He went into no place and drank nothing. A little after twelve o'clock he went home with Schwab. A half an hour or three-quarters later he was found sitting on a stoop in Fifty-second street, near Third avenue, groaning with pain. A lady residing in the neighborhood says that she heard a shot and then some iron instrument rolled along the pavement. She looked out the window and saw Mr. Green all alone. A pistol was subsequently found in the gutter opposite where Green was found by the police. On being shown to his wife she identified the weapon as her husband's. When it was shown to Mr. Green he trembled and admitted it to be his. He also said he had fired it, and then hesitated. He then asked Captain Gunner if he thought he had shot himself. Receiving an affirmative reply, he endeavored to assure those within hearing that he did no such thing. It is very strange, though, that in all his previous statements he had said nothing about the pistol, much less having fired one in self-defence. He says he fired the pistol at the man who shot him. Captain Gunner also states that a revolver cartridge would not burn Green's shirts as they are, but that a single barrelled old fashioned weapon such as he (Green) had carried would have done so. Another fact which significantly bears out the suicidal theory is that neither the coat nor the vest bears any trace of the course of the bullet, while the shirts did, showing plainly that the coat and vest had been intentionally turned aside when the muzzle of the pistol was placed against the wounded man's chest.

Green was much improved yesterday, and the chances are even as to whether he will recover or die. The latter is the most probable, however.

JOHN COCHRANE'S RICHMOND VISIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

A communication to the *Times* of the 17th inst. requires, I think, that I should ask of you space enough to refute it. It is the work of "A Grant Man," who professes the pleasure he felt in listening to the statement of a Southern republican, an officer formerly in the Confederate army and a gentleman, &c., &c., that in the early part of 1861 I "appeared before the State Convention," then sitting in the city of Richmond, Va., and "announced to its members that the democracy of the State of New York were heartily in favor of the Southern States seceding if they wished to, and he declared, with all the eloquence he was capable of, that New York would march 100,000 armed men to the assistance of the rebellious States in the event of war." My answer is that the statement is, in its entirety, false.

The facts are these:—Upon the adjournment of the Thirty-sixth Congress, of which I was a member, and the inauguration of President Lincoln, in the spring of 1861, before returning to my home in New York I visited Richmond, with the view of seeing and possibly of aiding the friends of the Union in the Virginia State Convention, then sitting there. Within an hour after my arrival I was confronted by Henry A. Wise in a casual public controversy, in the hotel, where, in the presence of a crowd, the absorbing topic of the day was debated between us, I maintaining the Union side and the listeners sympathizing with the disunion sentiments of Governor Wise. It so happened that Colonel Lay, a Virginian, having, with reference to the anticipated secession of Virginia, resigned his commission in the United States Army, was, on the afternoon of the day to be serenaded by his friends. I was told by the leading Union members of the Convention that it was claimed by the secessionists that, the popular voice was largely for secession, and that as the serenade to Colonel Lay would furnish an opportunity to disprove it, I must consent to address the audience. Expressing my unwillingness to intrude ideas differing from those of Colonel Lay at a serenade in his honor, I at length so far yielded to their importunities as to consent, should a general call be made, after Colonel Lay had retired. Under such circumstances I spoke from the balcony of the hotel to the masses in the street. When I retired I was accosted by several of the Union members of the Convention with congratulations on the service I had done them, and with assurances that the reception of my remarks had demonstrated that the people of Richmond were for the Union. At a consultation that evening of the Union members of the Convention, where were George Summers, Mr. Willie, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Lewis and others, it was judged to be highly important that I should return forthwith to Washington with their representations to the President, Mr. Seward and General Scott, that, if the government would refrain from reinforcing the garrison at Fortress Monroe, their counsels would ultimately prevail in the Convention and Virginia would be held in the Union. The suggestion, however, was also deliberated whether I had not better remain to reply to Mr. Roger A. Prior, who, it was supposed, would within a few days answer me in a public speech. But the majority being of opinion that my immediate return to Washington with their message to the President was of greater importance, I left on the ensuing morning, bearing a letter of credentials from George Summers to Governor Seward. I discharged my obligations by communicating to President Lincoln, Governor Seward and General Scott the message with which I was commissioned, and by delivering to Governor Seward the letter of Judge Summers. Thus, as early as the eighth day of March, 1861, was the government in Washington placed in confidential communication with the Union members of the Virginia Convention.

I have never seen, and believe there was no extended report of my speech in the papers; but afterwards, when the Union army was lying before Fredericksburg, a private of my brigade, attracted by my name on the fragment of a newspaper, brought it to me, when I read from it this paragraph—"Hon. John Cochrane is in Richmond on a mission, it is said, of some sort in connection with the proceedings of the Virginia Convention. On Wednesday evening he was serenaded and made a Union speech." I did not appear before the Convention nor speak to it. I visited it while in session as a private spectator, and, holding converse on its business with none, retired when the session closed.

I have thought, sir, that this old calumny had been sufficiently exposed, but its renewal now by "A Grant Man" is but another instance of the proverbial truth "that drowning men catch at straws."

Respectfully, yours, JOHN COCHRANE.

NEW YORK, June 18, 1872.

ANTICIPATING THE 12TH OF JULY.

As the 12th of July approaches the blood of the followers of the hero of the "Boyne Water" begins to boil and show its turbulent spirit. A few days ago a difficulty, having its origin in this old historic feud, occurred in West Fifty seventh street, between the families of Thomas Mulligan and Henry Aiken. Several outsiders took part in the melée, in which Mulligan and Aiken received severe scalp wounds. No court interference was, however, asked for on either side, and probably nothing further would have been heard of the matter, for the present, at least, had not the Mulligan family offered some insults to Mrs. Aiken a few days after, which led to another set-to. This time Mulligan was arrested on complaint of Mrs. Aiken, and yesterday the matter came up for adjudication before Justice Coulter, at Yorkville Police Court. Both parties being to blame, Mulligan was discharged with a reprimand, and the Court warned all concerned that if any of them had the misfortune to come before the bar again he would allow the law to take its course.

THE COURTS.

Interesting Proceedings in the New York and Brooklyn Courts.

A Smuggler Sentenced—Sawdust Swindling in Court—The Treasurer of a Mutual Benefit Society in Trouble—Business in the General Sessions—Decisions.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Sentence of a Smuggler.

Before Judge Benedict.

Charles Marxen, convicted of smuggling gold watches and jewelry into this port in false-bottom trunks, was sentenced yesterday to six months imprisonment.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

An Alleged Sawdust Swindler in Court.

Before Judge Barrett.

In re James Wilson.—Some time since Wilson was arrested on a charge of being a sawdust swindler. He was brought up in this Court yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus, and application made by Mr. Abe H. Hummel for his discharge, on the ground that the commitment simply charged him with violation of the act of April 15, 1872, and without specifying the offence, which, he claimed, it was the duty of the magistrate to have done. Assistant District Attorney Sullivan insisted that the writ should have been made returnable in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. He said that the examination of the case had not yet been made, and that it was one the provision of which came under the jurisdiction of the latter Court. Mr. Hummel withdrew the application for a discharge, and expressed a willingness to accept bail, as the offence was simply a misdemeanor and clearly bailable.

Judge Barrett ordered that the case be taken before the Court of Oyer and Terminer this morning.

Decisions.

In the matter of the petition of Abigail Freeland.—Order granted.

In the Matter of the Application of Dennis J. Mahoney et al. to Sell.—Memorandum for counsel.

In the Matter of the Petition of the Congregation Shaari-Ruchmun, &c.—Order granted.

Brigham vs. Willard.—Motion granted.

Lowney vs. Lowney.—Referred back to take further proof.

Smith vs. Pacific Mail Steamship Company.—Motion for an injunction denied, with $10 costs. See opinion.

McGuire vs. Baker et al.—Judgment granted.

MARINE COURT—PART I.

The Troubles of a Mutual Benefit Society Treasurer.

Before Judge Tracy.

Kohn vs. Sperling.—The defendant and some frends, warned by the winter prices of coal for some years past, formed last summer a society of some seventy persons, the object being to purchase coal at wholesale prices, each member to be supplied at the reduced price with as many tons as he required. The defendant was elected treasurer, and proceeded to enter into a contract with the plaintiff, a coal dealer, for a supply of from 150 to 200 tons, as it should be ordered. This contract, which was claimed to be lost, according to plaintiff's testimony, was made with the defendant individually and without knowledge that he acted in any other capacity. According to defendant it was between the association and plaintiff, and he claims that in signing his name to it he attached the word "Treasurer," in Hebrew characters. A few of the orders upon which the coal was delivered were produced, but the word "Treasurer" here was in a different handwriting from the signature and from the body of the order, and thus the plaintiff claims to have been added since they went back into defendant's possession. The suit is brought to recover a balance of about two hundred dollars due, for which the Court rendered judgment.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Alleged Homicide—Discharge of the Accused.

Before Judge Bedford.

Yesterday in this Court Assistant District Attorney Stewart informed His Honor that among the cases on the calendar was one charging Daniel M. Marrow with causing the death of Charles Mass on the 9th of January. The facts and circumstances of the case were that the deceased made some insulting remarks to the wife of the accused, who struck him a blow which felled him to the sidewalk, producing concussion of the brain, resulting in death. The only witness who saw the occurrence was a man named Moore, whose attendance could not be procured. He (Mr. Stewart) consented to the discharge of Marrow.

Judge Bedford acceded to the motion and discharged the defendant on his own recognizance.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Barrett.—Nos. 49, 54, 56, 75, 77, 78, 79, 83, 102, 105, 106, 108, 110, 111, 113. Call, 115.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 1—Held by Judge Van Brunt—Short causes.—Nos. 3277, 3435, 2485, 3263, 2257, 2293, 1921, 1311, 3167, 2365, 2953, 3163, 2769, 2301, 2713, 3051, 3115, 3229, 3283, 3309, 3365, 3299, 3355, 765½, 1707½, 2427, 2733, 3037, 3073. Part 2—Held by Judge Brady—Short causes.—Nos. 1544, 3152, 3294, 1192, 3176, 2630, 2956, 3150, 3166, 3170, 3236, 3288, 3280, 1492, 2188, 2288, 2462, 2972, 3038½, 3150½, 3168, 3218, 3260, 3240, 3410, 3391½, 2738, 2872, 2926, 3122, 3166½, 3220, 3228, 3246½, 3262, 3270, 3290, 3296, 3300, 3302, 3332, 3356, 3388, 3396, 3404, 3408, 3412, 3414½, 3420, 3422, 3422½, 3430, 3434, 3436, 3278½, 3438.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Daly—One hour causes.—Nos. 1561, 1851, 1936, 2340, 2350, 1955, 2481, 2471, 2111, 2104, 2474, 1765, 2488, 2383, 2314, 2357, 2489, 2490, 2464, 2415, 2669, 1485, 2154, 2354, 2455, 2061, 1322, 2119, 2419, 2515, 2148, 2221. Part 2—Held by Judge C. P. Daly—One hour causes.—Nos. 2841, 1511, 2099, 2470, 2389, 2385, 2127, 2384, 2395, 2148, 2215, 2479, 1935, 2544, 2520, 2385, 2523, 2521, 2366, 2232, 2434, 2535, 1979, 2534, 2515, 2518, 2372, 2527.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERMS—1 and 2.—Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I—Held by Judge Tracy.—Nos. 8870, 9101, 9947, 8690, 8783, 8853. Part 2.—Held by Judge Spaulding.—Nos. 9162, 9230, 9564, 9230, 9322, 8750, 9266, 9191, 9174, 9082, 9102, 9173, 9155.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Judge Gunning S. Bedford.—The People vs. James Larkin, homicide; Same vs. Adolph Laible, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Mary Barrington, grand larceny; Same vs. Margaret Murphy, grand larceny; Same vs. Catharine Martin, grand larceny; Same vs. Frederick Frick and Thomas Hammond, grand larceny; Same vs. Ellen O'Brien, grand larceny; Same vs. Henry Johnson, grand larceny; Same vs. John Curren, larceny from the person; Same vs. Edward Forrest, larceny from the person; Same vs. Morris Seickel, obscene literature; Same vs. Thomas Hines and James Foley, obscene literature; Same vs. Thomas Holman, obscene literature; Same vs. Joseph Darrow, obscene literature; Same vs. Charles Manche, obscene literature; Same vs. Solomon W. Rice, obscene literature; Same vs. John Meeker, obscene literature.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Alleged Fraudulent Transaction in Real Estate.

Before Judge Pratt.

Charles P. Vanneman vs. Edward J. and Millie D. Powers.—This was an action to recover $10,000. Plaintiff charged that he had been fraudulently induced into exchanging a $7,000 farm in New Jersey for a bogus mortgage and certain worthless land in Iowa. Another allegation was that the defendants were swindlers, and belonged to a gang of confidence operators in bogus mortgages and conveyances.

The defence denied that any fraudulent representations had been made, and claimed they were losers by the transaction, as the farm received was not worth the amount of the mortgage on it.

Verdict for plaintiff, $2,893.

A Sewing Machine Company's Bills of Exchange.

Hugo Bunge vs. Joseph H. Tuck.—The plaintiff said that while residing and doing business in Buenos Ayres in March, 1868, he owned two bills of exchange for $4,329, gold, drawn upon the North American Manufacturing Company by S. O. Wheelwright, their agent there. Although the drafts were presented in New York and accepted, they were never paid. Subsequently plaintiff obtained judgment against the company, but could not get a cent on it. It seems that this North American Manufacturing Company was organized by James H. Whitney and others for the manufacturing, &c., of sewing machines, in May, 1863, and certificates of incorporation were filed in the County Clerk's office and the office of the Secretary of State. The capital stock was $100,000, divided into 10,000 shares of $10 each. The plaintiff alleges that the whole amount of the capital stock was never paid in, nor did the president or a majority of the trustees of the company ever make or sign or swear to a record, or cause to be recorded in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York a certificate stating the amount of the capital of the company fixed and paid in, as is required by the act under which the company was incorporated. The defendant Tuck was a stockholder in the company to the extent of 4,800 shares of $10 each, and this action is now brought to recover from him the amount of the indebtedness of the North American Manufacturing Company to the plaintiff, $6,288 36, with interest from November 17, 1868.

The defence was that the entire capital stock of the company was fully paid in and all the terms of the statute complied with so as to release him from liability; that the company sent Bunge a large quantity of sewing machines, which he sold for $20,000 and never returned or accounted for the money; that no action was ever brought against the company for the debt alleged to be due to Bunge, as no summons was ever served upon any any officer of the company. The company was, on the 13th day of July, 1868, dissolved, and receivers appointed of its effects.

As a further defence Tuck said that Wheelwright did not have authority to draw the bills.

The jury gave plaintiff $7,865.

CITY COURT.

Singular Case of Mistaken Identity—Suit for False Arrest and Imprisonment—Damages Awarded.

Before Judge Neilson.

John Lindsay vs. Zadoc H. Jarman.—The plaintiff in this case, which was reported in Wednesday's HERALD, sued Mr. Jarman, who is a member of the New York clothing house of Treadwell, Jarman & Co., for false imprisonment, and claimed $20,000 damages. The circumstances of the case show a strange case of mistaken identity. On the 16th of November, 1869, a man, who styled himself G. W. Farrington, ordered a coat and vest, worth $75, of the firm, and requested that they should be sent to his house, No. 22 Willow street, Brooklyn. A messenger lad, named Davis, was sent with the clothing, and was met at the house by a man calling himself Mr. Farrington, to whom he gave the bundle. The man asked him to wait in the parlor until he returned from up stairs with the money. Davis waited, but the deceiver never returned. He left the house by a rear way. Davis had been the victim of an old dodge. The man had rented a room in the house the day before, but the landlady did not know him. He was one of those mean thieves who get rooms for a day, go out and order goods and have them sent to the houses. When the messengers arrive they treat them in the way that this chap treated Davis. The young man noticed that the swindler in this case had a glass eye, and after that he kept a watch on the streets for him.

It was nearly two years after this occurrence, one day in March last, that Davis met the plaintiff, Lindsay, on the New York side of the Fulton ferry and was impressed by his appearance that he was the swindler. So strong was the in the belief that he had him arrested and, at the request of Mr. Jarman, the defendant, Lindsay was held at the First precinct station house. The next day, however, he was discharged by Justice Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court. It is a singular coincidence that Mr. Lindsay also has a glass eye and the fact evidently strengthened Davis' belief that he was the man. Davis, on the trial, was not convinced that the defendant was another party altogether.

The jury rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff and assessed the damages at $225. Mr. Lindsay resides in Brooklyn and is engaged in business in New York.

THE JUMEL EJECTMENT SUIT.

More Interesting Testimony—Aged Witnesses.

The following additional testimony to be presented on the new trial of the Jumel ejectment case was taken yesterday:—

Mary Ormsbee testified—I live in Providence, R. I., and will be eighty-four in June; when a child I lived in the northern part of the city, in Benefit street; I knew Polly and Betsey Bowen, who then lived in Olney street; I don't think they lived there more than a month or two; Betsey Bowen then went to Freelove Ballou's, where, it was said, she became a mother. Objected to. After that she went to New York, and I don't remember ever seeing her again; Polly Bowen wandered about Providence for two or three years and then she died, up in North Providence somewhere, at a place they call the "Woods;" I knew Reuben and Freelove Ballou; they lived in Charles street, and Reuben died there; I have known George W. Bowen since he was big enough to run out of doors; he lived in Major Reuben Ballou's house as long as Ballou was living—*i. e.*, until he was eight or ten years old.

Cross-examined by Mr. Logan—I don't know who were the parents of Polly and Betsy; I was seven years old when Betsey Bowen went to Mrs. Freelove Ballou's to live; I do not know of my own knowledge which was the elder; I never saw Betsy Bowen in Mrs. Ballou's house, but my aunt went there to see this boy that was born there, George Bowen, the plaintiff. Objected to.

Freeman Beckwith, examined by Mr. Chatfield for plaintiff—I was eighty-eight years old last October; I recollect seeing a girl or woman about the streets of Providence called Betsey Bowen; her character was bad. Objected to. The last time I saw her was at the foot of Waterman street, Providence; I took particular notice of her; she was very well dressed then; I know George W. Bowen, the plaintiff; we lived in different parts of the town when I first heard of this case; I thought she was very much such a looking woman as Bowen's mother would have been, from what I recollect of her; her general appearance was like his.

Lemuel Angell, examined by plaintiff's counsel, testified—I live in Providence, R. I.; I have been a surveyor, and have held various offices; I was eighty-nine years old October 11, 1871; I knew Solomon Angell; he was my father's brother, a farmer; I went to his house frequently when I was a boy; I know of the death of a girl at his house by common report; I don't know her first name, but I am certain her name was Bowen; I have frequently heard her called Polly Bowen; she was not of good character; I know George W. Bowen, the plaintiff.

James Angell testified—I was eighty-eight years old on the 27th of May; I live in North Providence and am a farmer; from 1794 to 1798 my home was in Providence; I knew Solomon Angell, of North Providence; he worked for my father; I used often to go to his house in North Providence with my uncle Enoch; I remember the circumstances of a woman dying at his house during that time; she was a young woman, and it seemed as though she was of bad character; her name was Bowen; I think my father made her coffin at his shop in Providence about 1797; the house of Solomon Angell was not considered a reputable house; Solomon's wife was a sort of doctor, and it was a resort of women of bad character.

Joseph Sweet, examined by Mr. Chatfield for plaintiff, testified—I live in Matthewson street, Providence; was eighty-nine years old in December, 1871; I knew a girl who used to live in Reuben Ballou's house; her name was Betsey Bowen. Objected to. She was a very celebrated character; she was called the handsomest girl in the city. Objected to. I was about twelve years old when Bowen, her son, was born; he was Betsey Bowen's son; I mean George Washington Bowen; I saw him when he was a very small boy; he was then living in the house where he was born—Freelove Ballou's house; I never saw Betsey Bowen after she left Freelove Ballou's house in Charles street.

An adjournment was then taken.

FURNITURE.

AT BENDALL'S OLD STAND—FURNITURE, CARPETS, Bedding, cheap for cash or by weekly and monthly payments. C. E. CANNON & CO., 203 and 211 Hudson street, corner Canal street.

A.—PARTIES IN WANT OF FIRST CLASS HOUSEhold Furniture and willing to pay half cost call at 120 West 23d st.; Parlor Suits, Pianoforte, Paintings, Bronzes, Curtains, Books, Buffets, Extension Table, Bedroom Suits, Bedding, &c.; Basement Furniture, used 7 months. Must be sold, regardless of cost, in lots to suit cash purchasers.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS, FURniture and Bedding at the lowest cash price, or weekly or monthly instalments, at O'FARRELL'S warehouse, 249 Eighth avenue, corner of Twentieth street.

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD Furniture for sale.—Property family leaving city: superb Drawing Room Suits, covered satin brocatel, cost $400, for $230; one do., $150; do., $45; rosewood Pianoforte, cost $300, for $275; Mirrors, velvet, Brussels Carpets, Paintings, Bronzes, Clocks, Ornaments, Silver Ware, Glassware, Cutlery, Linen, rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes en suite, style Louis XIV.; Mattresses, Bedding, Furniture servants' apartments at half cost. Call before purchasing elsewhere. 36 West 25th st., near 6th av.

AT PRIVATE SALE FOR LESS THAN HALF ORIGinal cost—Property of family leaving city: magnificent Tuxedo satin brocatel Parlor Suit, cost $450, for $150; one do., $100; Marie Antoinette Parlor Suit in satin, cost $350, for $225; beautiful French Suit, two colored reps, silk tassels, cost $350, for $200; walnut reps Suits, $35 and $50; Carpets, 50c. per yard up; Pianofortes, Steel and Cover, cost $750, for $275; Mirrors, Curtains, Paintings, Bronzes, Alaska Vases, Chamber Suits, in walnut, rosewood and painted; Mattresses, Buffet, Extension Table, &c., at a great sacrifice. 202 West Forty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS—CARPETS Furniture, Bedding, &c. DEALY & CUNNINGHAM, 384 and 386 Third avenue, near Twenty-eighth street. Prices lower than any other house in the city.

PARLOR SUITS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—AT SOfas, Tuxedos, Sideboards, Bookcases, Secretaries, &c., readily and instantaneously adjusted; all on easy monthly instalments. 144 Bleecker street, near South Fifth avenue.

PARLOR AND SOFA BEDS, PAYNE'S PATENT.—Before buying examine them at No. 40 Bleecker st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A.—REMOVAL—SLATE MANTELS, GRATES, &C.—Large and elegant stock at our new warerooms, Union square, corner of Fourth avenue and Seventeenth street. TENBRIN SLATE COMPANY, manufacturers of every variety of Slate work, plain and ornamental.

A. KLARER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLE WORKS, 134 and 136 East Eighteenth street.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Tiling, Marble Cemetery Monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble Turning for the trade.

A.—REMOVAL.—SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE MANtels, Wood Mantels; the finest assortment ever offered in this city, at our new and spacious warerooms, 220 and 222 West Twenty-third street. T. F. STEWART & CO.

W. H. TIERSON, MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS, from $12 upwards; elegant new designs. 494 Canal street, near Varick.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE F. FARST, LITHOGRAPHER AND JOB Printer, 38 and 40 Madden lane.—For all kinds of Printing, send for our estimates before ordering elsewhere.

POLITICAL.

POLITICAL PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION done at short notice by the Metropolitan Printing Establishment, corner of Broadway and Ann street, New York.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A FREE REGISTER, CONTAINING 2,000 CITY Houses and Lots, City Map, &c., gratis. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street, and 226 Fifth av.

A.—LARGE AND SMALL HOUSES FOR SALE, LOW, on Fifth, Madison, Park, Lexington avenues, and every street up town, by WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

A.—$20,000.—LARGE TENEMENT HOUSE ON ORchard street; rents for $3,000 a year; terms easy. "Monthly Record" gratis. WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue, first door above Twenty-sixth street.

A TWO STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, 148 EAST Thirtieth street, for sale or to rent; lot 25 by 100; rent low to good tenants; or price $13,000; easy terms. House open from 10 to 2 P. M., or apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, 1,036 Third avenue.

AT $3,500—A NEW TWO STORY HOUSE, WITH EXtension and cellar and two full lots; $700 cash; balance on easy terms. Inquire on premises, Second avenue, near Fifty-fifth street, South Brooklyn. T. CROCKER.

ELEGANT FOUR STORY BROWN STONE RESIdence near Central Park, finished in cabinet work and walnut throughout; must be sold at a sacrifice; see it. LIONEL PROFILICH, Third avenue, corner Fiftieth street.

FOR SALE—UP TOWN, BETWEEN MADISON AND Fifth avenues, Cottage House, 13 rooms; all the modern improvements and full lot; will be sold at a bargain; terms to suit. Apply to D. H. WATSON, 505 Broadway, up stairs.

West Side.

A.—$9,000.—TENEMENT HOUSE, WORTH $12,000, 2,500 other City Dwellings, Tenements and Lots for sale, by WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue, first doors above Twenty-sixth street.

A.—$14,000—HANDSOME BROWN STONE HOUSE UP town, worth $16,500; $2,500 city Dwellings, Tenements and Lots for sale. WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth av., above 26th street.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR STORY BROWN stone House No. 2 West Fifteth street, with side lights on Fifth avenue, 25x60 feet; built by the owner for his own use; is in perfect order. For further particulars and permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street and 25 East Seventeenth street.

FOR SALE—ON WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, A three story high stoop brick House; size 25x50x100; all modern improvements; good order; ready for immediate occupancy; price $25,000. JAMES H. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

$1,000 OR $1,500 ONLY REQUIRED DOWN FOR excellent small four story English basement House; 11 rooms; modern improvements; $9,500. See owner, 416 West Thirty-third street, after 3.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

REMOVAL OF THE HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—BROOKLYN. ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE, IN THE LONG ISLAND SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, CORNER OF FULTON AV. AND BOERUM ST. OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 8 P. M. CARRIERS' AND AGENTS' DEPARTMENT, NO. 7 FRONT STREET, BROOKLYN.

ELEGANT BROWN STONE HOUSE FOR SALE—AT a bargain; also Furniture; unexceptionable neighborhood; owner going abroad; would rent; agents excluded. S. H. CHILDS, 205 Broadway, room 9.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, NEAR PROSPECT Park, Brooklyn, a two story frame House, brick basement, sub-cellar, French roof, front and rear piazza; 12 large rooms, marble mantels, gas and water; built by day's work; lot 25x180

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

13 UNION COURT (UNIVERSITY PLACE), BETWEEN 11th and 12th sts.—A woman as first class meat cook for a hotel or club; is able to take full charge; good reference.

39 WEST 33D ST.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL as excellent cook in a private family; reference from present employer. Call at basement door.

40 WEST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., rear.—A competent person as cook in a small private family; will do washing if required; good city reference; city preferred.

82 VARICK ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good plain cook, washer and ironer; city or country; best city reference.

102 EAST 12TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS FRENCH professional cook, by a Belgian, where a kitchenmaid is kept; wages $40; private family; best city reference. Call for two days.

125 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST class cook in a private family; country or city.

128 WEST 24TH ST.—A STEADY, RELIABLE WOman as cook; understands cooking thoroughly and is an excellent baker; country preferred or summer house; best city reference.

131 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS PLAIN cook, washer and ironer in the city; references.

134 EAST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS.—Two sisters, to live together: one as cook, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; would prefer to live in Englewood; good references.

139 WEST 20TH ST., BAKERY.—AS SUPERIOR cook; thoroughly understands her business, in a private family; willing to go to the country; best city reference.

140 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer; willing to go a short distance in the country; best city reference from last place.

141 EAST 43D ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE woman as first class cook in private family; no objection to the country; good city reference.

144 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good city reference.

150 WEST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST rate cook; would assist in the washing and ironing; willing to go to the country; good city references.

204 WEST 34TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, together: one as good cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; best reference. Call for two days.

231 MULBERRY ST., FIRST FLOOR.—AS GOOD cook; willing to assist with the coarse washing; no objection to a private boarding house.

245 WEST 33D ST., REAR HOUSE.—A YOUNG GIRL as good plain cook, washer and ironer; or would assist in housework in a small private family.

247 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class cook; thoroughly understands her business; no objections to country; best city references.

251 WEST 30TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; would assist with washing if required; with a small family in the country preferred; excellent references.

337½ EAST 11TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN IN the country as plain cook, washer and ironer.

341 WEST 54TH ST.—AS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; is an excellent baker; would assist with coarse washing; four years' city reference from last place.

342 EAST 48TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WELSH girl as cook and to do coarse washing in an American family; good reference.

342 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; three years' reference. Call for two days.

382 3D AV., NEAR 28TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS cook in private family; will assist in washing and ironing; good city reference. Call for two days.

443 1ST AV., CORNER 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a private family or boarding house; willing to assist with washing; no objections to the country; has a good idea of milk and butter; best reference.

455 WEST 42D ST.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman as first class cook; understands all kinds of baking, pastry, side dishes, jellies, ice cream, and all kinds of sweets; excellent city references.

488 6TH AV., REAR, BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH sts.—A respectable woman as cook in a private family or boarding house; no objection to go to the country; best of city references.

543 7TH AV., CORNER OF 38TH ST.—A RESPECTable girl as cook; is a first class washer and ironer; no objection to the country; good city reference. Call for two days.

641 6TH AV.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of pastry and jellies, soups, game; first class references from family she has lived with years.

721 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to Staten Island or Orange county, N. Y.; best city references.

1,469 3D AV., YORKVILLE, CORNER OF 83D ST., top floor.—A young girl in a small family; can do plain cooking; is a good washer and ironer. Call for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HELPER TO A COOK; speaking English or French; best references. Address N. N., 32 2d av.

Chambermaids, &c.

23 FORSYTH ST., REAR BUILDING, ROOM 15.—Two respectable girls, together—one as chambermaid and waitress and the other as cook, washer and ironer. Good references. City or country.

63 WEST 24TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; good city reference.

66 WEST 38TH ST., AT PRESENT EMPLOYER'S—As chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

92 HORATIO ST., CORNER OF WASHINGTON ST., third floor, back room.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; is fully competent to do her business; best reference.

112 WEST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing in a private family; has several years' city references from her last place.

117 WEST 46TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; will assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference.

124 WEST 13TH ST., TOP FLOOR, REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing; best city references.

126 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS chambermaid and waitress; reference from her last place. Call for two days.

140 WEST 52D ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing; best city reference from last place.

144 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first class chambermaid and waitress; good reference.

156 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; can give best reference; country preferred.

160 EAST 49TH ST., NORTHEAST CORNER OF 3D av.—A respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting or assist in washing.

161 WEST 33D ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress or to do housework in a small family.

201 VARICK ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress in a private family or to take care of a baby.

203 EAST 37TH ST., ROOM 12.—A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and waitress or to do general housework in a small family; no objection to the country. Call for two days.

212 WEST 27TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress; no objections to a private boarding house; city reference. Can be seen for two days.

214 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress in a small family or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; best of references.

215 EAST 23TH ST., BASEMENT DOOR.—A YOUNG woman as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress, to go to the country for the summer; Newport preferred; city reference. Call for two days.

240 EAST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing in a private family; good city reference for several years. Call for two days.

243 6TH AV., BETWEEN 15TH AND 16TH STS., IN candy store.—As chambermaid or waitress; will be found competent and trustworthy in the presence or absence of the family; city reference can be given. Call or address.

306 EAST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress or to take care of children; city reference.

307 EAST 32D ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—Situation wanted to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; is willing and obliging; good reference.

322 MADISON AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress to go in the country for the summer, or would travel with a lady as nurse. Can be seen at her present employer's for two days.

323 EAST 33D ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress.

409 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman as chambermaid and to take care of a grown child; would like to go to the country; good city reference from last place. Can be seen until engaged.

447 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress, or general housework in a small family; is honest, willing and obliging.

659 9TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; will make herself generally useful.

1,129 2D AV., BETWEEN 59TH AND 60TH STS.—A young girl to do upstairs work or take care of children. Call for two days.

1,219 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and to do fine washing and fluting; good city reference.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

12 WEST 25TH ST.—A SPLENDID FRENCH (PARISian) dressmaker, lately with Worth, in Paris, wishes work by the day; to take to her own home preferred; fits perfectly, cuts and trims beautifully. Call for Mme. BRUN, lately Mme. Letour.

59 WEST 45TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH avs., present employer's.—A young woman as seamstress and to see to a growing child, or to wait on a lady.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

113 WEST 30TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR by the day or week; ladies' and infants' outfits made up in the neatest manner, by Wheeler & Wilson's machine; every description of lace and fancy white work.

149 WEST 43D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl as seamstress and to take care of grown children.

151 EAST 32D ST.—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, having a knowledge of dressmaking and can cut and fit children's clothes, wishes a few more engagements.

281½ ELIZABETH ST., IN THE REAR.—A YOUNG German girl as seamstress and to take care of growing children.

396 8TH AV., IN THE BAKERY.—A FASHIONABLE dressmaker would like to have a few more engagements by the day or week; best reference given.

1,091 1ST AV., BETWEEN 59TH AND 60TH STS.—A seamstress to go out by the day or week; is accustomed to dressmaking and understands all kinds of sewing machines.

A POSITION DESIRED—IN A FIRST CLASS HOUSE, by a competent cutter and fitter, who has had years of experience in first class houses; satisfactory references. Address E. J., box 131 station D, all the week.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER WOULD LIKE A few more engagements in or out of the city; best reference. Address M., Herald Uptown Branch office.

AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER, WHO IS PERfect at cutting and fitting, desires a few more engagements by the day or week. Address J., box 135 Herald office.

A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS SEAMstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, or would take engagements by the week or month in families in the country; will give her time reasonably; good reference. Address MARY BROWN, box 117 Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL A situation as seamstress or lady's maid with an American family; no objection to go in the country. Call at 170 Hall st., near Myrtle av., Brooklyn, or address K., box 3,319 Post office.

General Housework, &c.

26 BEEKMAN PLACE, EAST OF 1ST AV. AND NEAR 50th st.—A girl to do general housework in a small family; good washer and ironer; best city reference.

43 PERRY ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to do general housework in a small private family; best city reference.

126 WEST 47TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately landed, to do general housework in a small private family.

170 CHRYSTIE ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A GERMAN girl to do general housework; speaks English and German fluently; can furnish best city references. Apply to Mrs. FRIEDRICH.

223 WEST 31ST ST.—TWO YOUNG GIRLS; ONE TO do kitchenwork and the other to do upstairs work; good references; have no objections to the country.

323 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do general housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer and a good plain cook.

325 WEST 42D ST.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do light housework or take care of children.

405 EAST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, to do general housework in a private family or to take care of children. Pull the fourth bell.

638 3D AV., ENTRANCE IN 41ST ST., RING SECond bell.—A young girl to do general housework in a small private family.

Housekeepers, &c.

18 AMITY ST.—A LADY, JUST FROM CALIFORNIA, as housekeeper; no objection to the country; wages not so much an object as a permanent home; best references.

108 WEST 51ST ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—AN AMERICAN lady as housekeeper. Call on or address Mrs. SHEPPARD, from 2 to 6 P. M.

309 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—AN INTELligent young widow, with little girl, as working housekeeper; understands milk and butter; wages not so much object; best city references. Call or address.

575 GRAND ST., WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—A middle-aged Scotch woman as housekeeper; thoroughly competent to take charge of a first class household; references of the highest respectability. Apply to or address Mrs. JOHN SCOTT.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY OF THE HIGHEST respectability and refinement, having become suddenly reduced, desires a position as housekeeper or companion; no objection to travel. Address, appointing interview, Mrs. L. M., box 138 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, OF GOOD SOCIAL STANDing, educated and refined, desires a position as housekeeper or governess; no objection to the country or to travel. Answers solicited from respectable parties only. Address, for three days, A. C., box 113 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

Laundresses, &c.

32 WEST 31ST ST.—TWO GIRLS: ONE AS LAUNdress and to assist in the cooking or as plain cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Call at their present employer's.

39 EAST 62D ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes to get gentlemen's or ladies' washing to do at her own house. Call on Mrs. BAKER.

159 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS laundress; is willing to assist in chamberwork if required; best reference from last place. Call or address.

218 THOMPSON ST.—WASHING AND IRONING done at moderate rates. MRS. BROWN.

221 EAST 35TH ST., TOP FLOOR, REAR HOUSE.—A respectable woman wishes a family's or gentlemen's washing at her residence; best city reference. Call or address.

309 WEST 44TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable woman to do gentlemen's or ladies' washing and ironing; can do up clothes in the neatest manner.

342 WEST 25TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNdress in a small private family; understands fluting; best city reference. Call for two days.

348 EAST 60TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a few gentlemen's or ladies' washing at her own house, or would go out by the day; reference as to honesty. Address M. G.

Nurses, &c.

39 WEST 13TH ST.—AS COMPETENT NURSE AND seamstress; understands all kinds of sewing and children's dresses; best city references; eight years at her last place.

75 3D AV.—A ACCOUCHEUSE OR MONTHLY nurse (Mrs. HARPER) can be engaged immediately.

109 WEST 33D ST.—A COMPETENT PERSON AS nurse and seamstress; can take full charge of a baby or growing children; is capable of bringing a baby up on the bottle; three years' city references.

121 WEST 37TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE or seamstress and do chamberwork; city references.

204 EAST 126TH ST., ONE DOOR FROM 3D AV.—A respectable woman to take a couple of small children to nurse at her home; best city reference.

206 EAST 26TH ST., REAR BUILDING, ROOM 6.—A respectable girl as nurse and plain sewer; can operate; or would assist with chamberwork; speaks English and Spanish; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days.

241 MADISON ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL as nurse or to do plain sewing. Address M. B., for two days.

242 WEST 15TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN, LATELY arrived, as nurse or chambermaid.

314 EAST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable widow lady to take care of a baby in her own house.

316 EAST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class nurse; good reference.

326 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl to take care of a child and do plain sewing, or to do fine washing and ironing and light chamberwork; best city reference. Call from 9 to 1 o'clock.

435 EAST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman wants a baby to wet nurse. Call on Mrs. DUNNE.

454 BROADWAY, WILLIAMSBURG.—A RESPECTable young widow as wet nurse. Inquire for Mrs. GARVIN.

555 44TH ST., BETWEEN 10TH AND 11TH AVS.—A young girl, lately landed, to take care of children or do light housework. Can be seen for two days.

643 9TH AV., CORNER 45TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as children's maid; can give good reference.

A NURSE (SCOTCH WOMAN), OF THE FINEST CApacity and integrity, would like to wait upon an invalid lady, attend a family going to Europe, or engage as stewardess on some first class steamer; has travelled several years on the Continent with families and is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. For particulars inquire at the house of her present employer, 86 Hewes st., Brooklyn, E. D.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG, HEALTHY WOman (German) as wet nurse. Inquire at Mrs. Fisher's, 126th st., between 4th and 5th avs.

Waitresses, &c.

46 EAST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as waitress or chambermaid. Can be seen at her present employer's on Friday and Saturday.

114 WEST 16TH ST., REAR.—A COMPETENT GIRL as waitress in a private family; city or country; willing and obliging; best city reference.

125 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS WAITress in a first class private family; fresh milk.

Miscellaneous.

23 WEST ST.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS janitress, or to take charge of offices, reference given. Address MARY LECOST, care of David Hymes.

48 EAST 34TH ST.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT GIRL as parlor maid or chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Call at present employer's for two days.

68 WEST 39TH ST.—A LADY DESIRES A GOOD home for a smart young girl, who is very willing and obliging and will make herself generally useful. Apply to-day.

104 EWEN ST., BROOKLYN, E. D.—A YOUNG French lady wishes employment in an American family; best reference.

145 ALLEN ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, JUST ARrived in this city, wishes to get into a small family. Address for two days.

149 WOOSTER STREET.—A YOUNG FRENCH lady, just arrived from Paris, would like to live in an American family as governess. Call or address C. B.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

239 WEST 46TH ST.—A YOUNG LADY, LATELY landed, as house or lady's maid.

902 3D AV., FOURTH FLOOR.—A GERMAN WOMAN to clean and scrub old or new houses, or to do family washing.

A PARISIAN AS FIRST CLASS LADY'S MAID WITH a family going to Europe, but wishes to return; speaks English; best references. Address M. L., Post office, New York.

AN ACCOMPLISHED FRENCH LADY DESIRES A home with a family living in the city in exchange for her services; best references given. Address Miss LAURENT, Herald office.

AN EDUCATED FRENCH PERSON, A GOOD SEAMstress, desires a situation as maid to a lady or young ladies; best references given. Address PARISIAN, box 150 Herald office.

Intelligence Offices.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSITIONS, CAPAble and trustworthy, constantly found at 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st. Mrs. LOWE.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

AN AMERICAN LADY, WHO HAS HAD MUCH EXperience in having charge of public institutions, would like a position in one. Address, for two days, MATRON, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A NURSE WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE in the country. Apply at store, 35 and 37 Wooster st.

A WIDOW CAN REALIZE A HANDSOME INCOME in an advertising doctor's office if she is willing to attend to business. Address C. A., box 141 Herald office.

A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK WANTED; $16 will be paid to one not afraid of work; must have city references. Apply at 132 West 48th st.

COOK WANTED—AT A SMALL HOTEL IN THE country, ten miles out. Call at 115 Hudson st., at 11 this day.

DRESSMAKERS WANTED—ALSO AN EXPERIENCED operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine for fine white work. Call at 110 West 22d st.

LAUNDRESS WANTED—TO WASH AND IRON THE first two days in the week for a private family. Apply at 127 East 75th st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WHO WILL ASSIST IN washing and ironing. Inquire at 148 West 54th st.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO KNOWS HOW TO MOUNT photographs. Apply at 326 Broome st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply at 113 West 29th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER AND AN IMPROVER. 470 Pearl st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A COMPETENT SEAMstress for one week. Apply at 133 East 18th st.

WANTED—A FRENCH OR GERMAN GIRL TO TAKE care of children; city reference required. Call at 123 East 31th st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK AND TO ASsist in the care of a baby; reference required. 452 West 43d st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL, TO ASSIST AT GENeral housework in a family of three. Inquire at 107 West 21st st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS, A CHAMbermaid, a kitchen maid and one to answer bells, at 39 West 29th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL WHO IS A GOOD cook, washer and ironer; short distance in the country. Apply at the office of E. FERRIS, 185 Washington st.

WHEELER & WILSON MACHINE HANDS WANTED—To make men's drawers; also good finishers; no work given out. Apply at FISK, CLARK & FLAGG'S, 610 Broadway.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework for a small private family. Apply at once at 357 8th av., near 51st st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress, for a summer house near New York. Apply at 33 West 10th st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, TO COOK, WASH AND iron, with city references. Call at 12 St. Luke's place, Leroy st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GIRL, TO cook, wash and iron. Apply at 101 East 39th st., near Park av., basement door.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO ATTEND A BABY and assist with washing and ironing. 157 East 115th st., Harlem.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESWOMAN TO attend a bakery; best reference required. Address BAKER, box 155 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, FROM 13 TO 20 years of age, as excellent laundress and to assist in chamberwork. Apply at 122 2d st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO GO TO THE country with an invalid lady; must know how to write and be willing to make herself useful; good city reference required. Call at 15 Laight st., room 37, from 2 to 4.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL PREFERRED—For general housework, in a private family; must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Call at 427 East 51st st., near Beekman place.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A PROTESTANT NURSE and seamstress; one willing to go out of town; German preferred; best references required. Apply at No. 7 West 31st st., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WANTED—AT ST. GERMAIN HOTEL, 22D ST. AND Broadway, a first class laundress, an efficient chambermaid (white or colored) and a first class cook.

WANTED—A STRONG GIRL TO DO THE COOKING, washing and ironing for a family of seven in the country; a Scotch, German (who speaks English), or American preferred; must be neat, tidy and well recommended; wages $12 to $14 per month. Address for two days, with references, H. G. S., Herald office.

WANTED—A GIRL, TO GO IN THE COUNTRY, NINE miles from Peekskill, Lake Mahopac; no farm work; wanted for general housework; must wash and iron well and have good references. Apply this day at 143 East 45th st., near Lexington av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL OR MIDDLE-AGED woman, to go a short distance in the country; village very healthy; to one competent and willing to take charge of a small cottage, good wages will be paid, and a desirable home secured with a small private family. For full particulars address C. C. H. H., Herald office, stating where can be seen and at what time. Answers from intelligence offices will not be noticed.

85TH STREET, CORNER FIFTH AVENUE.—WANTED, a first-class cook, a Jewess; also a first class laundress; good wages given and first-class references required. Call between 11 and 4 o'clock.

304 5TH AV.—WANTED, IN A DRESSMAKING establishment, one who thoroughly understands the business; no other need apply.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

120 LEXINGTON AV.—A YOUNG COLORED MAN as gentleman's valet to go to Europe; can come well recommended. Call for four days.

A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, BEING IN A GOOD SITUAtion, wishes to obtain employment with a family in the country or about to travel; good references. Address E. T. Ch., 367 2d av.

A YOUNG MAN, SPEAKING FRENCH, GERMAN and English, wishes a situation to travel with an American family in Europe; is well acquainted with Paris; good references. Apply at 99 Prince st.

A YOUNG MAN, WHO HAS SOME KNOWLEDGE of the tobacco business—has been in the business for five years—wishes a situation. Address J. A. W., box 1,579 New York Post office.

AN AMERICAN LAD OF 15, ABOUT LEAVING school, desires employment in a hardware or grocery store; salary not so much an object as a good situation where he can learn the business. Address HARDWARE, box 161 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS COLORED man, as head waiter; is a good carver and understands full charge of a dining room; best city reference. Address 366 7th av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS barkeeper; has long experience in business; can be highly recommended. Address F. M. N., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; best city reference. Address J. B., 536 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHMAN, A situation as first class waiter; understands his business thoroughly; no objection to the country; best city references. Apply to or address J. R., 532 5th av., 42d st., florist's.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MARRIED MAN, WITH a small family, who understands farming in all its branches, the care and rearing of cattle, horses, &c.; is trustworthy and sober and can come well recommended. Cottage free and a good place. Address, with full particulars as to wages, &c., HOMESTEAD, box 220 Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

ACCOUNTS, EIGHT LANGUAGES, ARREARS WRITten up; books opened, kept, examined or balanced. References. JAMES COX, 47 Wall street, third floor.

ACCOUNTS ADJUSTED AND BOOKS BALANCED and scientifically kept; books balanced, however complicatedly confused. Address A. E. R., box 3,422 Post office.

A VERY EXPERIENCED TRAVELLING MAN, WITH large trade among the jobbing fancy goods and notion houses South and West, would carry samples, on commission only, paying his own expenses, for a manufacturing cheap jewelry concern, or importing fancy goods house. Now representing a first class house (in a specialty), but wishes an addition to his line. References unquestionable. Address A. B. C., box 115 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN (MARRIED PREFERRED), OF GOOD habits and full of business energy in an established real estate office, to take charge and manage the business. To proper party an interest will be given. Address REAL ESTATE, box 227 Herald office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, WITH good city reference. Apply at 129 Sixth av., corner 10th st.

DRUG CLERK.—A COMPETENT SINGLE MAN, WITH city experience and a good salesman. Address, with full particulars, PHARMACIST, Brooklyn Branch Herald office.

DRUG SALESMAN WANTED—WITH AN ESTABlished trade. Address, with full particulars and reference, box 2,352 Post office.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED, IN A WHOLESALE NOtion house, a good penman, quick and correct; must reside in the city. Address, with references, stating salary required, W. O. F., Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN, AGED 22, writing a fair hand; understands the custom house business, as shipping clerk, collector or assistant bookkeeper; can furnish the best of references. Address H., box 177 Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A COMPETENT BOOKkeeper; first class reference required; salary $1,200 to $1,500. Address G., Herald office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN, A situation in a wholesale house; dress goods and notions preferred; can command a first class trade. Address P. C. H., Herald office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER IN A banking house; state terms, age and reference. Address G., box 66 Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, 27 Park place.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BOOT AND SHOE SALESmen for near by and Western trade; those having an established trade preferred. Address B. & S., box 1,777 New York Post office.

WANTED—BY A DRY GOODS COMMISSION HOUSE selling shawls, felt skirts and woollen piece goods, a capable, energetic salesman. Address B. B., Herald office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, WITH AN ESTABLISHED connection in Georgia, Kentucky and Tennessee. Address MORRISON, HERRIMAN & CO., 557 and 559 Broadway.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE DRY GOODS SALESMAN. Apply between 7 and 8 A. M.
BRADBURY BROS., 312 and 314 Bowery.

WANTED—A TRAVELLING SALESMAN OF EXPErience to sell goods by sample in New York State; trade strictly first class; established ten years; sample light; no application will receive attention without references as to business capacity and moral character. Address A. B., station A, New York.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A GARDENER (GERMAN) WANTS A SITUATION; understands his business in all its branches. Call on or address Mr. SCHUMACHER, 216 7th st.

A YOUNG MAN (PROTESTANT), WANTS A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener; can milk and make himself useful to a gentleman who wishes his services; good reference. Address A. R., box 101 Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS coachman; understands his business thoroughly; best city reference. Address G. Y., 141 West 50th st.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHman and groom; understands the care of young horses, harness and carriages, and his business perfectly; good reference; country preferred. Address J. P., box 127 Herald office, or 146 Morgan st., Jersey City.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION WANTed—By a young married man, with two years' best city reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Address P. D., box 112 Herald office.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINgle man; understands it thoroughly; not afraid of work; satisfactory reference given. Address C. C., box 220 Herald office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION WANTED, city or country; has a thorough knowledge of horses, harness and carriages; six years' reference. Call on or address C. L., 130 West 18th st.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS COACHman and groom; first class city and country references. Address P. M., 157 East 23d st.

A MIDDLE-AGED COLORED MAN AS COACHMAN.—Steady employment and good wages; must be willing and obliging, good manners and a married man, his wife to do some washing during the summer. Apply at 61 Liberty st., New York, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A Scotchman; single, sober, reliable man; thoroughly understands his business; safe, experienced city driver; excellent groom; always obliging; best reference. Address W., box 148 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS coachman and gardener; can milk and is willing to make himself generally useful; has first class city reference. Address O., box 110 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHman and carpenter; can paint and glaze and is well recommended by his last employer; no objection to the country. 246 West 31st st., top floor.

A RESPECTABLE MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS coachman and groom; city or country; can wait on table if required; good references. Address A., box 161 Herald office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION WANTED—By a young man lately landed; prefers the country; willing to make himself useful. Call at 11 East 27th st.

COACHMAN—STEADY, SINGLE MAN—WANTS A SITuation; good city driver; no objection to any part of the country; can be highly recommended. Address THOMAS, box 196 Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man, a Protestant; has 12 years' experience in this country; good reference. Address G. G., Herald office.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man; understands graperies, greenhouse, and the full charge of a gentleman's place; six years' reference. Address for two days W. H., Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN (SWISS-German); speaks and writes English, German and French; is accustomed to all sorts of housework; understands well the care of horses and can do common gardening; references given. Inquire for Rudolph, in the saloon 60 Forsyth st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman or groom. Apply or address 121 East 32d st., stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR GROOM; thoroughly understands his business; also the training of race horses. Address P. B., at Mr. Brown's stable, 101 East 40th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED COACHman, who can come well recommended from his last employers; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to country for summer. Address for one day T. C., Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; disengaged on the 25th; best city references from present employer. Apply to JESSE DAW, No. 6 West 24th st.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A STOUT, ACTIVE BOY WANTED. APPLY BETWEEN 10 and 2. WETMORE & HITCHCOCK, 271 Canal st.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED—TO OPEN OYSTERS AND wait on table. 391 1st av.

ANGELL'S TURKISH BATHS, LEXINGTON AV. AND 25th st., want an honest, intelligent, industrious, strictly temperate American, Englishman or Turk, no older than 25 years; must be well recommended.

A FIRST CLASS ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSER wanted.—A man having a good experience and reputation for honesty, that can be verified by references, can find a fine chance for working up several splendid special mediums, entirely original and striking, by applying to E. W. BULLINGER, 75 Fulton st. None but the right kind need apply, and a straight man will get his commissions in cash on delivery of order.

BOY WANTED—TO ATTEND BAR; MUST COME well recommended. Apply at 678 Broadway.

BOY WANTED—TO MAKE HIMSELF GENERALLY useful in a dining saloon; no night or Sunday work; wages $3 a week. Apply at No. 4 Coenties slip.

BOOK CANVASSERS CAN FIND A MONEY-MAKING Work, for sale among business men, by applying to BULLINGER, 75 Fulton st. Low price, quick sales and large commission.

BOY WANTED FOR AN OFFICE—HONEST, INTELligent American lad; $100 first year.
WHITING & CO., No. 5 Dey st., from 9 to 12.

EMPLOYMENT.—AN ACTIVE MAN WANTED, AS DEliverer or country agent. 27 Beekman st., third floor, from 10 to 4.

EMPLOYMENT.—I WANT 1,000 AGENTS TO CANVASS for the Complete Herbalist. I will give such terms and furnish such advertising facilities that no man need make less than $250 per month and all expenses—no matter whether he ever canvassed before or not; a premium of a new dress given to lady canvassers. For full particulars call on or address GEORGE T. ARTHUR, 95 Liberty st., New York.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENT SOLICITOR WANTed for New York, and one to travel on important specialty; one man earns $50 daily. Call between 3 and 4 at 208 Broadway, room 15.

WANTED—A SMART DISHWASHER IN A DINING saloon, used to the business. 538 East 14th st.

WANTED—AN OYSTERMAN AT LONG ISLAND OYSter House, 133 Jay st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A BOY FOR A SODA FOUNTAIN; $4 PER week. 187 Bleecker st., at 7 to-night.

WANTED—CASH BOYS.
MORITZ DINKELSPIEL, 737 Broadway.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE BOY FROM 14 TO 15 YEARS old; must live with his parents. Apply at S. STRICKER & CO., 295 Church st.

WANTED—AN EDITOR TO WRITE ON FINANCE and insurance and to devote his spare time among that class of houses. M. M. SHELLEY, 22 Ann st.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN (MAN) COOK; MUST BE thoroughly competent; one who has worked in London, England, preferred. Address CATERER, Herald office.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY, WHO HAS HAD EXperience in business and can write a good business hand. Address, giving reference, A. C. N., box 149 Herald office.

WANTED—BOY, IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE. ADdress in handwriting, with reference, box 315 New York Post office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS CANVASSER, WITH best of reference for New York and Brooklyn hardware and house furnishing retail trade. Address MYERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 104 John st.

WANTED—A SMART, TEMPERATE MAN AS HEAD waiter, who thoroughly understands the restaurant business; one who will suit will be liberally dealt with. Apply at PARKER'S, Broadway and 24th st.

WANTED—A BOY TO SAIL AND TEND A SMALL cabin yacht during the summer. Call at 66 Exchange place, room 2.

WANTED—A GOOD, WILLING BOY, FOR GENERAL work in drug store. Apply between 8 and 9 o'clock, to McKEACHNIE & RUPERT, 50 Maiden lane.

WANTED—FOUR YOUNG MEN, ABOUT 20 YEARS old, to learn a good trade. Address, stating last occupation and references, E., box 120 Herald office.

WANTED—FOUR BOYS TO RUN ERRANDS. APPLY at Harvard School, 5th av. and 42d st., between 8 and 9 A. M.

WANTED—FOR WHALING VOYAGES, THIRTY stout young men. Apply this day at 186 West street, Whalemen's headquarters, with owners of the ships.
D. L. PEARL.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRIVER FOR A CITY delivery wagon; must produce best reference and security; permanent situation offered. Address box 180 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A FIRST CLASS BILliard room; one who understands the care of tables, retipping cues, &c. Address B. B., box 139 Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SUBSCRIPTION CANvasser for a first class commercial daily journal; liberal arrangements made with a first class man. Address or call on LATHROPE, 32 Cedar st., New York.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WELL ACQUAINTED with the foreign dry goods trade to write a daily report of that market for a commercial journal. Address box 3,855 Post office.

WANTED—FOR THE UNITED STATES MARINE Corps, 500 fine able-bodied men. This service offers splendid opportunities to visit foreign countries on board United States ships-of-war. For further information apply at Recruiting Rendezvous, Nos. 85 and 87 Chatham street, New York city.
HENRY A. BARTLETT, Captain U. S. Marine Corps.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR GOOD MEN, ACCUStomed to packing bottles in sawdust and cut straw; also two good porters who understand their business. Apply this morning, before 9 o'clock, at Cedar st. entrance of LANMAN & KEMP, corner of William and Cedar sts.

WANTED—A SMART, ENERGETIC MAN TO SELL A fine Engraving of the Popular Lecturer, Rev. Father Burke; grand chance to make money. Apply at 17 Park place, after 9 A. M.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF A CARRIAGE MANufacturing concern, a lad, to assist the draughtsman; one with some knowledge of drawing preferred. Address B. G. & CO., box 3,253 Post office.

THE TRADES.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED.—Steady employment; bring specimen.
J. A. WOOD, 240 Broadway.

A LETTER ENGRAVER, WHO HAS JUST ARRIVED from France, wishes a situation. Address 443 West 48th st., between 9th and 10th avs., basement.

A STRICTLY SOBER AND STEADY MAN WISHES a place as sugar boiler. Has had some 12 years' experience. Address SUGAR BOILER, care of John Shaffel, 441 (under Merchants' Hotel) Cortlandt street, New York.

CARVER WANTED—WHO UNDERSTANDS HIS BUSIness, to work during dinner hours. Apply at 77 Cedar st.

TWO LETTER ENGRAVERS WANTED.—BRING SPEcimen of work. J. McROY, 280 Bridge st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS PATTERN MAKER. INquire at 210 Eldridge st., New York.

WANTED—A CURLER, AT SEILER'S SILK HAT factory, 149 Bowery.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS FINISHER FOR A woollen mill. For particulars apply to TOKLAS, HAHN & CO., 39 Warren st.

WANTED—A CARPENTER OR PATTERN MAKER, one accustomed to housework, at iron foundry 618 East 16th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS carving to go a short distance in the country. Apply to A. J. BARNEY, corner Jay and West sts., between 9 and 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WHO HAS SOME knowledge of clock and jewelry repairing; a German preferred; must reside with his parents.
B. KAARSCH, 635 8th av.

WANTED—ONE GOOD WATCHCASE MAKER; ALSO one good watchcase engraver. For information address MARGOT BROTHERS, 23 Water st., Boston.

WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS AMERICAN CONFECtioner wishes a situation by the 1st of August or sooner; is a steady, honest man; five years' reference. Address CONFECTIONER, 244 East 74th st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN FOR PERMANENT situations, if the right parties are found, accustomed to wood-working machinery, wood-turning machine, lathe, &c., &c. B. J. HARRISON,
Chair Factory, 514, 516, 518 West Twenty-fourth street.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE—UN JEUNE HOMME CONNAISSANT faire des glaces (ice cream), et étant au courant du pastry cooking. S'adresser au 484 Fulton av., coin de Fulton place, Brooklyn.

ON DEMANDE—UNE JEUNE FILLE FRANCAISE, qui parle un peu l'anglais, pour soigner les enfants et coudre. S'adresser au 60 Ouest 23me rue, entre 9 heures et midi ou après 6 heures du soir.

UNE FILLE ALLEMANDE, CONNAISSANT PARFAItement la langue française, désire se placer comme cuisinière. S'adresser chez le Dr. Boehme, 55 Pitt st.

UNE FRANCAISE, NOUVELLEMENT ARRIVÉE, DÉsire une place comme femme de chambre et pour coudre; elle ira à la campagne. S'adresser au 129 19th st., second floor.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE, TRES RESPECTAble, et capable de se rendre utile, désire une gentille position dans une famille. Adresser C. C., box 146 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

UNE FILLE FRANCAISE, NOUVELLEMENT ARrivée, désire se placer comme bonne d'enfants, donner des leçons et coudre. S'adresser au 145 Thompson st., room 8.

UNE FRANCAISE DÉSIRE SE PLACER POUR SOIgner des enfants et coudre. S'adresser au No. 5 East Washington place.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
Salesroom 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.
By ALLEN B. MINER & BRO.,
SATURDAY, June 22,
at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom,
95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, carved rosewood Pianos, Mirrors, Carpets, &c., &c. Details in time.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER.
A portion of the Harsen Estate,
comprising fifty-four Lots and Gores on the
west side of Grand Boulevard, north side of Seventy-first
street and east side of Eleventh avenue,
will be sold at auction, by
ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO.,
on THURSDAY, June 27, at 12 o'clock,
at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
Two-thirds of the purchase money may, at the option of the purchaser, remain on bond and mortgage for three years.
The title is undoubted. The lots are naturally graded, and none of them are much above or below the street level; the grade of the Boulevard at Seventy-first street is 74 feet above high water mark, and at Eleventh avenue and Seventy-first street the grade is 62 feet above.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL'S
sale on Saturday of Household Furniture,
at the store, 37 Nassau street,
at 10½ o'clock,
will comprise a large line of
walnut Bedroom Furniture,
some 20 Suits of Parlor Furniture,
a fine line of House and Office Desks,
Pier and Mantel Mirrors;
about 30 very fine Brussels, Velvet and Moquette Carpets,
together with a large assortment of
miscellaneous articles, Books, Refrigerator,
Sewing Machines, &c.
Sale to commence in the front basement.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms 103 Liberty and 111 Cedar streets.
Great sale of
Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, &c.,
on SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock.
WALDRON & COOKE will offer by auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, a very large and exceedingly choice lot of Household Furniture, being, perhaps, the choicest goods we shall have during the warm weather. Particulars to-morrow.

AUCTION NOTICE.—R. T. HAZELL, AUCTIONEER.
THIS DAY (Friday), June 21,
at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, 115 Chambers street,
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
Table and Pocket Cutlery, &c., &c.,
in lots to suit city and country trade.
Also
French Tinned Ware, Shovels, Scythes, Vises, Hay Forks, &c., &c. Catalogues on morning of sale.

AUCTION.—CLINTON B. O. GOOD, AUCTIONEER.
LARGE LOT HANDSOME AND PLAIN
SECOND HAND FURNITURE.
OSGOOD & CO.
will sell at their salesroom,
126 CHAMBERS STREET, near College place,
THIS DAY (FRIDAY), JUNE 21, 10½ A. M.,
Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets,
ELEGANT PLIMPTON MARBLE TOP SECRETARY BEDSTEADS.
Hair, husk and straw Mattresses; iron Bedsteads;
ELEGANT BLACK WALNUT BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS, BUFFETS;
black walnut Parlor Suits, in reps and plush; elegant black walnut and mahogany Bedsteads; gilt frame pier Mirrors, oak and black walnut cane seat chairs, Lounges, Sofas, marble top Centre Tables, Toilet Sets, Crockery, Glass Ware, Kitchen Ware, a lot Violins, Saxehorns and other Musical Instruments; also a Phelan Billiard Table.

AUCTION SALE OF
Handsome and Genteel Household Furniture,
property of Albert A. Vanderhoef, Esq., leaving for Europe,
at the elegant residence, 250 West Forty-second street,
one block west of Broadway, near Seventh avenue,
This day (FRIDAY), June 21, at 10½ o'clock precisely.
Parlors—Velvet, Medallion Carpets; grand square rosewood 7¼ octave Pianoforte; Pompadour and Marie Antoinette style Parlor Suits, in satin; Mirrors, Curtains, Paintings, Bronzes, Works of Art, Etageres, Tables, Cabinets, Bookcase, Turkish Chairs, Sofas, Lounges, rosewood and walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, spring and hair Mattresses, Bedding, Suits, covered with brocatel and reps; Clocks, Mirrors, Vases, Buffet, Extension Table, China Dinner Set, Crystal, Glass and Silver Ware; Basement and Servants' Furniture. Goods packed and delivered for purchasers.
E. NICHOLS, Auctioneer.

A.—$25,000 WORTH OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at Public Auction, this FRIDAY MORNING,
Commencing at 10½ o'clock.
LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer, sells all the elegant and costly Furniture contained in private residence, 120 West 23d st., consisting of an elegant 7¼ octave rosewood Pianoforte, best city makers, cost $800; 4 Parlor Suits, covered in crimson satin brocatel; Library and Drawing Room Suits; Bookcase, Etageres, Mirrors, Curtains, Centre Tables, Console Tables, Bronzes, Oil Paintings, &c.; Chamber Suits, rosewood and Walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, curled Hair and Spring Mattresses, Pillows, Bolsters, &c. Also Dining Room Buffet, Chairs, Extension Table, &c.; Basement and Kitchen Furniture. N. B.—Goods boxed and shipped for purchasers.

AUCTION NOTICE.
THIS DAY (FRIDAY),
at 10 o'clock,
regular semi-weekly sale of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
including
75 cases men's, boys' and youths'
STRAW HATS;
also
DAMAGED GOODS
(sold for account of underwriters),
21 BALES, 252 PIECES 40-INCH BURLAPS,
very slightly damaged on the voyage of importation.
Also
A QUANTITY OF DRY GOODS,
consisting of Bleached Muslins, Jaconets, Lawns, Ruffings, Spool Cotton, &c., slightly damaged by fire and water.
Attention of buyers is invited. Catalogues and goods now ready. WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 182 Church street.

AUCTION SALE OF WINES, LIQUORS, &C.—BY S. HERMAN, Auctioneer, 13 Bowery, at 10½ o'clock, the Stock of a first class Sample Room and Liquor Store, viz., of choice Port and Sherry Wines, fine Brandies, Gin, Rum, in casks, cases, demijohns and bottles; also barrels of Old Bourbon and Kentucky Whiskeys, Champagne, Cigars, &c. Sale positive.

SALES AT AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE.
Magnificent Household Furniture,
Rosewood Pianoforte, Drawing Room Suits,
Paintings, Bronzes, Silverware, at public auction,
on THIS DAY (Friday), June 21,
at the elegant residence 36 West Fifteenth street,
between Fifth and Sixth avenues,
the property of M. A. Blake, Esq.,
Sale commencing at 10½ o'clock.
AUGUSTE MARTINES, Auctioneer.
Drawing Room Suits, Pompadour, Marie Antoinette styles, covered richest description silk brocade; Etageres, Cabinets, Secretaire Bookcase, Tables, Paintings, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker; rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Blankets, Counterpanes, Chinaware, Linen, Glassware, Cutlery, Library, Basement, Kitchen Furniture. N. B.—Parties wishing to attend this sale take 5th av. stages or 6th av. cars.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION.
This day, at private residence 124 West 26th, commencing at 10½ o'clock, by HENRY ZINN, Auctioneer, sells over 300 lots of useful Household Furniture, viz.:—Rosewood Pianoforte, cost $900; rich Parlor Suits, in latest styles, Mirrors, Brussels Carpets, Oil Paintings, Lace Curtains, Clocks, Ornaments, marble top Tables, &c.
Bedroom contains rosewood and walnut Suits, single and double Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, spring and hair Mattresses, Bedding, Lounges, Chairs, &c.; also Dining Room, Basement and Kitchen Furniture, &c. Sale positive.

BY JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., AUCTIONEERS.—THE Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell
100,000 tons Scranton Coal
at public auction, on Wednesday, June 26, at 12 o'clock noon, at 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

BY S. W. DAUCHY, AUCTIONEER.—BY DAUCHY & JOHNSON.—Sells this day at 2 o'clock, at 454 Canal street, general assortment of Household Furniture, Parlor Suits, in reps and hair cloth; Bedroom Suits, black walnut Bedsteads, Enamelled Suits, Beds, Bedding, three Planofortes at low prices; family Organ, Lounges, sofas, Wardrobes, Extension and other Tables, Chairs, Rockers, French plate, Pier, Mantel and other Mirrors, large lot of tapestry Brussels, tapestry-ingrain and ingrain Carpets, Oilcloths, Crockery and Glass Ware, Woodware, black walnut Bureaus, Feather Beds, Pillows, hair Mattresses, Kitchen Utensils, Window Curtains, Shades, &c. Also, by order of Marshal, six Demijohns, one French, Sewing Machines, one Showcase.

BY F. COLTON, AUCTIONEER—LARGE SALE OF rich Household Furniture, this day (Friday), June 21, at 11 o'clock, at 100 West Thirty-fourth street, one door west of Sixth avenue, the entire rich Furniture of the house, two superb French plate mantel Mirrors, rosewood Parlor Suits, Secretary Desk, Centre Tables, elegant black walnut pillar Extension Table, richly carved black walnut Buffet, Chairs, Lounges, Easy Chairs, elegant black walnut Chamber Suits, best hair Mattresses, Bedding, Sheets, Blankets, Velvet, Brussels and Three-ply Carpets, elegant new styles Bronze Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures, Stoves, Refrigerator, Oilcloths; also one superior Roulette Table, two Faro Tables, Card Tables, &c. Catalogues at the sale and at the salesroom 53 East Thirteenth street, near Broadway.

EXECUTORS' SALE—S. W. DAUCHY, AUCTIONeer.—By DAUCHY & JOHNSON.—Will sell, this day, June 21, at their salesrooms, 454 and 456 Canal street, a large and valuable assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of elegant Parlor Suits in reps and carved black walnut; Bedroom Suits, black walnut Bedroom Suits, Etageres, Buffets, Side Boards, fine hair Mattresses, Hat Stands, marble-top Bureaus, marble top Tables, Easy Chairs, Rockers, Glass and Crockery Ware, tapestry Brussels and ingrain Carpets, Mirrors and everything found in a first class house. By order of the Executors of the estate of the late James P. Perkins, deceased.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.
German Oil Paintings.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, this day, 21st inst., at 60 Liberty street, at 12 o'clock, an invoice of Landscapes and Figure Pieces, to be sold, Frames included.

E. A. LAWRENCE, AUCTIONEER.—BY R. L. WILLIAMS & CO., Auctioneers and dealers in New Jersey Real Estate, 112 Broadway, New York. At the urgent request of many previous buyers and their friends, we shall sell to the highest bidder, positively and without reserve, Thursday, June 27, 1872, 200 more of our unexcelled Building Sites at West Dunellen, N. J., immediately fronting on the popular Central Railroad of New Jersey. Free ride, free lunch, delightful music. Train leaves foot of Liberty street, New York, 10:45 A. M. For tickets, maps, &c., apply to R. L. WILLIAMS & CO., 112 Broadway, MABEN & Co., 15 Willoughby and 205 Montague street, Brooklyn, and real estate offices opposite depot, Plainfield.

JOSEPH SHONGOOD, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL this day, at 10½ o'clock, sharp, at 438 West Fortieth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, the entire stock of Housefurnishing Goods, Tinware, Hardware, Stoves and Cutlery. Also a 4 year old Mare, 15 hands high, sound and kind; Wagon and Harness. Tools and fixtures in one lot or in more lots, to suit the trade. Sale positive; dealers invited.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
Saturday, June 22, at 11 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, No. 1 North William street, a large assortment of Household Furniture, Mirrors, Carpets, &c. Also 200 new cane bottom Chairs, Rockers, Lounges, Parlor Furniture, Bedroom Furniture. Particulars to-morrow.

J. SPEYER, AUCTIONEER—SELLS THIS DAY, AT 10 o'clock, at 113 Mott street, Stock and Fixtures of Fancy Goods; Counter, Showcases, Gas Fixtures, Shelving, &c., in lots.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—HENRY DREHER & SON, Auctioneers, office 172 East Houston street, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at 490 East Houston street, corner of Goerck street, by virtue of an execution, to me directed and delivered, the following Goods:—Large quantity of black walnut Bookstands, Corner Stands, Etageres, Hall Stands, Whist Tables, Centre and Work Tables, Music Stands; large lot of Veneering, Patterns, Mouldings, &c., also lot of black walnut Lumber, in lots. By order of WILLIAM ALT, Marshal.

MORTGAGE SALE.—HENRY DREHER & SON, Auctioneers, office 172 East Houston street, sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at 490 East Houston street, corner of Goerck, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, Machinery of a Cabinet Furniture Manufactory—Scroll Band Saw, Iron Table, Circular and Scroll Saws, Lathes, Planer, Steam Chest, Moulding Machine, all the Shafting, Pulleys and Belting, &c. By order of William Alt, Attorney for Mortgagee.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.—CLINTON HALL Salesrooms. GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers. Thursday, June 20, and following evenings, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a fine private Library, comprising an unusually choice collection of illustrated and standard works, viz.:—Hogarth's Works, fol., half mor.; Macklin's elegant edition of the Holy Bible, 7 volumes, fol.; "Encyclopedia Britannica," 22 volumes; Westwood's "Miniatures," 4to; Roberts' "Holy Land," 6 volumes, fol.; Illustrated London News, 34 volumes, fol., half calf, &c. Also "Heliotellus and Lunotellus;" black walnut Bookcase; Music Stand, &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—R. FIELD, SHERIFF'S and General Auctioneer, salesroom 121 Bowery, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, 500 Lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Underclothing, Bedding, Quilts, Blankets, Boots, Shoes, &c.; also Coats, Pants and Vests. By order H. Freel, Rose street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE—THIS DAY, JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell, at 59 New Bowery, 500 lots Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Table Linen, Underclothing, Sheets, Spreads, Coats, Pants and Vests. By order, D. De Long, 259 East Broadway.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.—AUCTION SALE OF Wines, Liquors, Champagne, &c., this day (Friday), June 21, at 11 o'clock, at 13 Bowery. A large assortment of imported and domestic Wines and Liquors, to be sold to pay storage and advances; consisting of 35 casks imported Port and Sherry Wines, Clarets, 19 casks Cognac, Otard and Martell Brandies; 15 casks Swan, Clover Leaf and Swallow Gin; 85 barrels old Bourbon and Rye Whiskeys, various brands and ages; 285 cases Brandies, Gin, Schnapps, Bitters, Wines, Champagne, &c.; also a lot of Cigars, Tobacco, &c. Dealers and others invited to the above sale; every lot will positively be sold, without reserve.

SALE OF IMPORTED CATTLE AND SHEEP.—JOHN H. DRAPER & CO. will sell on Friday, June 28, at the country seat of Mr. W. H. Aspinwall, Rockwood, Tarrytown, Alderney Cattle, Grade Cows and Northamptonshire Down Sheep. Sale at 1 o'clock P. M., without regard to weather and without reserve. Conveyances will meet 10:45 A. M. train from New York.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCTIONeer, will sell at Sheriff's sale, on Friday, June 21, at 11 o'clock A. M., at 90 West street, 60 casks of Black Lead.
JOHN KELLY, late Sheriff.
John T. Cumming, for Deputy.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—RICHARD FIELD, SHERIFF'S and General Auctioneer, salesroom 121 Bowery, will sell this day, at 10 o'clock, at 61 Seventh avenue, corner Fourteenth street, the Stock, Fixtures and Lease of building of the first class Liquor Saloon, known as the "Horn of Plenty," consisting of Bar Counter, Back Bar and Fixtures, Chairs, Tables, Show Cases, Glassware, Pianoforte, Oil Paintings, &c.; also Brandies, Wines, Gins, &c. By order. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.
Wm. H. Cannon, Deputy.

INSTRUCTION.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES SOME INSTRUCTION IN the details of banking business from a competent person in the evenings; moderate terms. Address A. B. S., Herald office.

A LADY TEACHER OF LANGUAGES AND MUSIC, speaking German, French, English and Spanish, would give instruction in the country in exchange for Board. Apply at Miss KUHN'S, 809 Broadway.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN ENGLISH BRANCHES, Drawing and Penmanship given to ladies of neglected education. Address Mrs. P., box 192 Herald office.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs.—Highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT 80 NASSAU STREET, BETWEEN FULTON AND John streets—NEWMAN LEOPOLD continues the buying, selling or advancing on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, Merchandise, Life Policies, for any amount.

AT WOLF BROTHERS, 896 BROADWAY, BETWEEN Nineteenth and Twentieth streets—Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks; particularly Pianos; private parlor for ladies. Business strictly confidential.

AT HYMAN'S, 730 BROADWAY—LIBERAL ADvances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silverware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

AT 715 BROADWAY.—THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID for Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Camel's Hair Shawls, Silks, Pianos, &c.; also Money liberally advanced on the same. Private office, No. 1 Washington place.

AT 735—ESTABLISHED 1854—$75,000.—ANY AMOUNT loaned on fine Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Camel's Hair Shawls, Laces, Valuables, &c.; or will buy; extraordinary prices paid. J. H. BARRINGER, 735 Broadway, opposite Astor place.

AT 57 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—I pay the highest price for Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., or advance on the same. ISAACS, Diamond Broker, 57 Thirteenth street, near Broadway.

MONEY LOANED—ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Jewelry and Silverware, and the same bought.
GEO. C. ALLEN, 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth st.

403 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTY-FOURTH and Twenty-fifth streets—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Goods. Same bought at full value. L. BERNARD.

806 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ELEVENTH STREET.—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Dry Goods and personal property of every description; private entrance for ladies. J. A. JACKSON.

913 BROADWAY.—MONEY ADVANCED TO ANY amount on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver, Laces, India Shawls, &c.; same bought. Private office for ladies. A. O. HERTS.

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BOARDERS WANTED.

1 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—STRANGERS visiting New York, desiring the comforts and retirement of a home and attendance of a hotel, in a first class central location; can find the same at from $25 to $40 per week for gentleman and wife; transient, $3 per day; American plan; lodgings, $1. Sherman House.

1 BLOCK SOUTH OF CHATHAM SQUARE—GRANT House, 48 New Bowery.—Single Rooms, 35c. and 50c. per day; $2 and $2 50 per week; Family Rooms, $1 and $2 per day. House open all night.

1 VERY LARGE, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOM and two Hall Rooms to let, with Board, at 217 West Fourteenth street; house and location strictly first class; references.

1 LARGE, PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, NICELY FURnished, to let, with good Board, at very low prices for the summer. 42 Grove street. Also Room for single gentleman.

1 BLOCK AND A HALF FROM FIFTH AVENUE Hotel.—To rent, with unexceptionable Board, a suite of handsomely furnished Rooms, together or separately, suitable for a family or gentlemen; also large Rooms for gentlemen, with breakfast. Apply at 156 West Twenty-third street.

2 BLOCKS FROM BROADWAY.—FAMILIES AND single gentlemen accommodated with good Rooms and Board from $6 50 to $10 per week; handsomely furnished house; good location. 61 East Fourth street.

$6 TO $10.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH EXCELLENT Board, for families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

$6 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR SINGLE ROOM, with Board; by day $1 50; Lodgings from 50 cents. Dupont House, 166 Hudson street, corner of Laight. Watchman all night.

16 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE Madison avenue Park.—To let, furnished, with or without Board, entire Second Floor; also two Rooms on third floor.

19 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET, WITH BOARD.—Two large Rooms, adapted for family or party of gentlemen; also single room; summer prices.

10 EAST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—VERY DESIRable front and hall Rooms on third floor; also fourth floor Rooms to rent, with Board.

20 WEST TWELFTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVEnue.—Desirable furnished Rooms, on first or second stories, either with or without Board; also a single Room. Terms moderate.

29TH STREET (39 AND 41 WEST).—HANDSOMELY furnished Parlor Floor; private table if desired; also Rooms on second, third and fourth floors; first class table.

29 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—A LADY will let a newly and elegantly furnished Room to a lady, with Board.

33 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—TWO FRONT Rooms, handsomely furnished, to rent together or separately, with Board; also day Board.

34TH STREET.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FLOOR to let, with first class Board, for families and single gentlemen. Inquire at 106 West Thirty-fourth street.

37 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—NEATLY FURnished Rooms to let to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with first class Board, and with every convenience for comfort; references exchanged.

45 LEXINGTON AVENUE, THIRD DOOR ABOVE Twenty-fourth street.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with Board, for gentlemen or gentleman and wife. House contains all modern conveniences. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

50 NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND University place.—Nicely furnished Rooms, with first class Board and comforts of a home, for families or gentlemen; summer prices.

51 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—TO LET, A WELL FURnished second story Room, with bath connecting; will be let with or without Board.

63 PARK AVENUE.—HANDSOME ROOMS TO LET, with Board, to families or single gentlemen.

125 FIFTH AVENUE.—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO rent, en suite or singly, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; private table if required.

126 EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—A WELL furnished back Parlor to let, with good Board; also other large, airy Rooms; terms low; table boarders taken; house and location first class.

140 EAST FORTY-NINTH STREET, NEAR LEXington avenue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms on second and third floors, with first class table, on reasonable terms for summer.

142 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—A NICE FURnished back Parlor as bedroom, with or without Board; hot and cold water bath, gas, &c.: $3 dollars without board; hall room connecting, if required.

219 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, NEAR STUYvesant square.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with Board, on reasonable terms.

220 WEST TENTH STREET.—A SMALL FAMILY will let one or two Rooms, containing closets, gas and water; also, single Rooms; with Board; terms moderate.

246 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—PLEAsant Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate.

261 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—Gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can be accommodated with Board, handsomely furnished Rooms; terms moderate.

262 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—A gentleman and wife or a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with good Board; private family.

A VERY DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM TO LET—WITH Board, to two persons; also a Hall Room. 219 West Fifteenth street.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—IN A retired locality, to a gentleman and wife, with Board for lady. Those willing to pay a good price for superior accommodations please address RETIRED, Herald Up-town Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

FIRST CLASS PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET—TO gentleman and wife; Board for lady; accommodations very superior. Address SIVAD, box 112 Herald office.

GENTLEMEN WISHING HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, with or without Board, apply at 48 University place; location accessible to cars, hotels, stages; house cool, and in all its appointments unusually desirable.

MADISON AVENUE, NO. 112.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with first class Board, for a family and a few single gentlemen; home comforts; at summer prices.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—WITH A PRIVATE ISRAELITISH family, not very religious, fo[r] lady, two young men and little girl; between Twelfth and Thirty-second streets and Third and Fourth avenues prefe[rr]ed. Address ABRAHAMS, box 101 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMIly, for gentleman and wife; location not above Thirty-fourth street. Address, stating terms, W., box 189 Herald office. N. B. No boarding house keepers need answer.

BOARD WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN, WIFE, CHILD and nurse, in first class house, located between Twenty-first and Thirty-fourth streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues. Address S., box 1,700 Post office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TO LET, A handsome suit of Rooms, on second floor; also one Room on third floor; will be let together or separate; location very desirable—255 Henry street, near Joralemon, 5 minutes' walk from Wall street or South ferry.

BOARD WANTED—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS OR vicinity (in private family preferred), for gentleman and wife. Address, stating terms, G., box 161 Herald office.

HOTELS.

ANGELL'S TURKISH BATHS—LEXINGTON AVENUE and Twenty-fifth street, coolest rooms in New York, [illegible] transient or permanent; with for gentlemen or la[dies] [illegible] or without meals; house and baths open all night.

FRANKFORT HOUSE, CORNER FRANKFORT and William streets, New York.—Rooms, 50c. to $1 to $2 per day; for gentlemen and families. House open all night. S. C. SMITH, Proprietor.

LELAND'S ST. JULIEN HOTEL, NEAR BROADWAY, No. 4 Washington place.—Large cool Rooms, $7 a week; Board, with wine, $20; Parlor, with Bedroom on first floor, with Board, $30.

MITTKE'S HOTEL, 35 CLINTON PLACE (E[I]GHTH street), near Broadway.—Handsomely furnished Rooms for families and gentlemen, by day or week, with or without Board. JAMES McF[illegible], Proprietor.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, [illegible] BOWERY, CORNER Bayard street.—[illegible] Rooms, neatly furnished, 50c. or 60c. per night, $3 [illegible] to $4 per week, for gentlemen only.

SHERMAN H[O]USE, BROADWAY, CORNER OF Twenty-[six]th street, on American plan.—Elegant and newly furnished Rooms, $3 per day. Full Board per week for gentleman and wife, $25 to $40. Lodging, $1.

STURTEVANT HOUSE—AMERICAN PLAN—$3 50 PER day; great hotel centre; Broadway, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets; elevators and all the modern improvements.
LEWIS & GEORGE S. LELAND, Proprietors.

SUMMIT HOTEL—65 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL street—Rooms by the day, week or month, on the European plan. E. BELDER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A FEW BOARDERS CAN PROCURE GOOD BOARD, airy Rooms, plenty shade—terms $7 to $10 per week—by applying to G. G. PLUMERFELT, Delaware, Warren county, N. J.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN NEW JERSEY, twelve miles from New York, near a station, can accommodate a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Terms reasonable. Address LEVERN, Bloomfield, New Jersey.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR BOARD AT SING Sing on the Hudson; house newly furnished; large, airy rooms, bath, gas, &c.; pleasant grounds; stabling for horses; a first class family will find it to their advantage to apply at once. Address APPLETON, Sing Sing, N. Y.

BATH, L. I., ONE HOUR FROM NEW YORK.—COUNtry Board on sea shore, late summer residence of Hon. C. Godfrey Gunther, commanding a water view from Fort Hamilton to Sandy Hook; first class board; superior facilities for bathing, fishing, &c. Particulars at 273 Fifth avenue.

BOARD FOR ONE OR TWO FAMILIES WITH A PRIvate family near White Plains; fruit, vegetables and poultry in abundance; terms reasonable; references exchanged. Apply at 729 Broadway, room 6.

BOARD ON LONG ISLAND—AT A LARGE HOUSE, delightfully situated on the Lower Bay, south side, 15 minutes from depot; boating, bathing, &c.; terms moderate. Address J. CORWIN, Good Ground, L. I.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, two children and nurse, in a farm house in Litchfield county, Connecticut. Address, with full particulars, I. F., Jr., box 187 Post office, New York city.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND nurse, also a single gentleman, within one hour of the city; near the water preferred; [terms] must be moderate. Address A. J., Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT SOUTHPORT, CONN., ON THE SOUND, fifty miles by New Haven Railroad; house commodious and beautifully situated near a small pond, which affords sailing and fishing; grounds well shaded; fine beach; bathing; reference, Mrs. William Bowes, 203 East Tenth street, New York city. For particulars address D. THORP, as above.

BOARD WANTED FOR THREE ADULTS—TWO small children and nurse—within 1½ hour from city, where at least thirty can be accommodated; farmhouse preferred. Address W. C. F., box 871 Post office, New York.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF TWO ADULTS and three children, near a watering place; Lake Mahopac preferred. Address M., box 4,161 Post office.

CENTRAL HOTEL, ORANGE, N. J.—HAS BEEN thoroughly renovated and is now open for the reception of summer boarders.
J. W. McCHESNEY, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNty. Mrs. MOULTON offers superior advantages to parties desiring a pleasant home for the summer; modern house; healthy location; large, airy rooms; pleasant and well shaded grounds; good water; gas and bath in the house.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT TARRYTOWN.—LARGE, WELL furnished Rooms, [illegible] five minutes' walk from depot. Extensive and shaded grounds; unsurpassed view of the Hudson. Table first class. WM. EVANS.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO MILES FROM PEEKSKILL depot. For particulars call at 698 Washington street.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN OWNING AND living in a pleasant house near a village on the Hudson, in a mountainous region, one hour and fifteen minutes from New York and half a mile from the Hudson River Railroad depot, will let for the summer two or three rooms to one party or family; no other boarders taken; the appointments are first class and the facilities such that all reasonable requirements can be complied with for a fair compensation. Address box 325 Post office, Peekskill, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—HILLS OF WESTCHESTER county, 1½ hour via Harlem Road; spacious house; beautiful walks and drives; charming scenery; very healthy; moderate prices. Refer to HALL J. HOW, 12 Pine street.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO OR THREE FAMILIES CAN be accommodated upon a dairy farm, in the vicinity of the Catskill Mountains; terms, $6 per week. For particulars address G. L., 68 East Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.—LARGE AIRY ROOMS ON SECOND floor, handsomely furnished, with first class Board, at Cranford, N. J., 50 minutes from Liberty street, and within three minutes from station. Apply to Mrs. ROWE, Cranford.

COUNTRY BOARD AND GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS at $5 per week; farm house, near Whitehouse station, N. J.; no mosquitoes or fever and ague, but forest and mountain close at hand. For particulars apply at 147 East Fifteenth street.

COUNTRY BOARD IN NEW JERSEY—WITHIN 20 miles of New York; price from $10 to $12 per week; stabling for horses, and horses and carriages to hire. Apply to J. T. MARCY, 31 Pine street, rear office, second floor.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN A FEW hours' distance of New York city, for a lady, with infant and two or three children; a farm house where no other boarders are taken preferred. Address, with terms and particulars, G., American Artisan office, 189 Broadway, New York city.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR FOUR ADULTS and four children, on the line of the Hudson, Harlem and New Haven roads and not more than 30 miles from New York or two miles from depot. Address A. A., box 201 Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARDERS WANTED—AT A FIRST CLASS Farm, at Peekskill; large rooms; good table; beautiful place; good accommodations; terms $5 a week. Particulars of MITCHELL, 77 Cedar street.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD.—PRIVATE FAMILY, three miles from Cornwall Landing, between West Point and Newburg, will take two medium families for summer. Address H. N. S., Herald office.

ON THE SOUND.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS; six acres of shaded lawn, boating, fishing and bathing; stabling. Inquire at Premium Point Homestead, New Rochelle.

SUMMER BOARD AT CORNWALL. ADDRESS G. H. CARSWELL, Cornwall Landing, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD WANTED—IN A FARM HOUSE, for a lady with two children, aged 4 and 1, and servant, within 50 miles from New York. Address, stating terms and particulars, H., box 104 Herald office.

WANTED—BOARD AT A FARM HOUSE FOR TWO young ladies, where they can have parental care; location not over 100 miles from the city. Address E. C. F., box 5,452 New York Post office.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD, BY A GENTLEMAN and his mother, on the lines of the Hudson, Harlem or New Haven Railroad, within about an hour's ride of the city. Address, stating full particulars, CLARENCE, Herald office.

WANTED—GOOD COUNTRY BOARD OR FURNISHED House, by a gentleman, wife, two small children and nurse, within one hour of New York; terms must be moderate. Address, with full particulars, N. J., Herald office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

AT THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, thirty minutes from city by rail or boat.—Family and single Rooms. Address R. McMICHAEL.

A.—BELMONT HALL, NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN Island, fronts the bay; fine bathing; first class accommodations, at reasonable prices; thirty minutes from Dey street; near landing.

BAY VIEW HOUSE, PAN QUOGUE, L. I., IS SITuated on a high point of land; splendid view of bay and ocean; large, airy rooms; good fishing and shooting; still water and surf bathing. Families taken for the season on reasonable terms. Address M. V. B. SQUIRES, Good Ground Post office, L. I.

BROOKSIDE HOUSE, HASTINGS-ON-THE-HUDson.—Desirable parties can find first class accommodations and reasonable prices; excellent stabling for horses. Call on or address R. S. MOORE, as above.

BOARD, BY THE SEASIDE.—BATHING, BOATING and fishing. Apply at 167 West Eighteenth street.

CHITTENANGO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, MADIson county, N. Y., opened.—Liberal arrangements made with guests. Circulars by addressing D. P. PETERS, Proprietor. Professor Edwards, New York, Medical Director.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
Long Branch, New Jersey,
will open June 25. Newly furnished throughout.

For Rooms, singly or en suite, apply at hotel or at Assembly Billiard House, 323 Washington street, Brooklyn, L. I.
ALEX'R R. SAMUELLS, Brooklyn, L. I.;
SAMUEL K. SPENCER (late of Continental and Mansion House, Long Branch), Proprietors.

CONGRESS HALL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—THIS hotel will open for the reception of guests on Monday, 24th inst. The house will be under the superintendence of Alex. L. Cooper, formerly of the Metropolitan Hotel. Board $16 per week and $3 per day. Meals at all hours.
JOSEPH H. COOPER, Proprietor.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL IS NOW OPEN.
Address EDWARD COZZENS,
West Point, N. Y.

DOUGLAS HOUSE, FLUSHING, L. I.—ELEGANTLY situated, near Flushing Bay; good fishing and boating; splendid drives. For te[rms] apply to or address G. W. KRAFT, Proprietor.

FAIRVIEW HOUSE, TEN MILES FROM CATSKILL—Fine scenery and good accommodations for Boarders; stabling for horses; terms $7 per week. Inquire of Greene, Kempton, 297½ Broadway; T. A. R. Webster, 20 Chambers street. Address JENNINGS & HOLCOMB, Cairo, Greene county, N. Y.

FOSS' HOTEL, SITUATED AT FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., is now open for guests, and will continue so for the summer season. JULIUS FOSS, Proprietor.

GREAT NECK HOUSE, GREAT NECK, L. I., 18 MILES from city by steamboats Seawanhaka and Arrowsmith; one hour's sail. Address T. G. VAN COTT, care Kingsbury, Abbott & Co., 520 Broadway.

GRAND HOTEL—OTSEGO MINERAL SPRINGS, Cherry Valley, N. Y., four miles from Otsego Lake; pleasant excursion distance to Sharon and Richfield Springs; terms liberal. Particulars at Robinson's Hotel, Sixte[enth] street, near Broadway.

HATFIELD HOUSE, PRINCE'S BAY, S. I., 21 MILES from city.—Large and airy Rooms at reasonable rates; stabling for horses; pleasant drives, sea bathing, good fishing and boating. Call on or address R. NEVINS, 326 East Twenty-ninth street.

JENKINSON'S HOTEL,
Highlands, New Jersey,
enlarged this year (1872) to double its former size, will open June 25. JAMES JENKINSON, Proprietor.

KITTATINNY HOUSE, DELAWARE WATER GAP, Pa.—This delightful mountain resort is now open for the reception of visitors. Trains of the Morris and Essex Railroad leave New York at 3:10 A. M. and 1:20 P. M.
For particulars apply to
W. A. BROADHEAD & SONS.

LARCHMONT MANOR HOUSE, MAMARONECK, IS now open for the reception of guests. A horse car will run from the station on or before July 1. Boating, bathing and fishing. Mrs. F. PALMER.

LINWOOD HOUSE, ON THE PALISADES.—FIRST class house; newly furnished throughout; terms moderate. Apply at 361 Broadway.

LITTLE NECK, L. I.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, 20 rooms, with stable, ice house; two acres of land; near depot; also two on Manhasset Bay.
JOHN HANNA, 31 Wall street.

MANSION HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., IS NOW open. SAMUEL LAIRD, Proprietor.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, MONTROSE station, N. J., one hour from Barclay street, via Morris and Essex Railroad.—Favorable arrangements can be made for the summer season at this popular hotel, which for comfort and convenience has no equal in the vicinity of New York; 34 trains daily.
C. HITZELBERGER, Proprietor.

PAVILION HOTEL, KEYPORT, N. J.—NOW OPEN for summer boarders; 1½ hour by boat from foot of Barclay street, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
W. J. POOLE, Proprietor.

SOUTHSIDE HOTEL, AMITYVILLE, L. I., ON GREAT South Bay, 1½ hour by Southside Railroad, open for guests; good fishing and boating.
Mrs. E. C. KING & SON, Proprietors.

SUMMER RESORT.—UP THE HUDSON, AT CLAVERack.—Board from $7 to $12 per week; beautiful grounds, shady walks and croquet grounds; splendid rides; Catskill scenery. C. HENRY ABBOTT,
formerly of White Mountain House, N. H.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, MARION, N. J.—FIRST CLASS table; elegantly furnished Rooms, en suite or singly; all modern improvements; splendid shade trees and parks; good stabling, driving, boating; all the attractions of the country; eight minutes by New Jersey Railroad from Jersey City ferries, Cortlandt or Desbrosses street; 30 trains daily; terms moderate. Apply on the premises, or to GILES, WALES & CO., 13 Maiden lane.

SEVEN SPRINGS MOUNTAIN HOUSE—MONROE, N. Y., now open; two-thirds of the rooms engaged; music, dancing, billiards; delightful resort; 50 miles by Erie Railroad; no ague nor mosquitoes, water mineral.
DAVISON, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION, HIGHLANDS of Navesink, N. J.—This fine, shady seaside resort is now opened for guests. Those wishing rooms on reasonable terms, address proprietor, J. J. THOMPSON.

WEST POINT, OAK GROVE COTTAGES, HIGHLAND Falls, near West Point, N. Y.—Land at Cozzens' dock; every convenience for access; $10 to $15 per week; favorable terms to families engaging now for the season. Address ROBERT DONALD, Highland Falls, N. Y.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION, WOODSBURGH, LONG Island, two miles from Rockaway, overlooking the Atlantic Ocean.—This magnificent hotel is now open for the reception of guests; can be reached by Southside Railroad or Long Island Railroad; 14 trains daily; no Sunday or excursion trains can stop at Woodsburgh.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A.—TO LET, BUILDINGS, PARTS OF BUILDINGS and Lofts, on a corner exceedingly well lighted, with or without power. Apply at 108 Cliff street.

A STORE TO LET ON BROADWAY—A FIRST FLOOR over Thomas Kirkpatrick's jewelry establishment, well adapted for millinery, dressmaker, dentist or office business, being newly fitted; all conveniences.
C. S. PECK & CO., 951 Broadway.

A STORE TO LET—ON SIXTH AVENUE, 649, WITH plate glass windows. Apply at 842 Broadway.

A LARGE FRONT PARLOR TO LET, SUITABLE FOR business purposes, with gas; rent moderate. 30 West Thirteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

OFFICES TO LET—AT FROM $60 TO $2,000 PER ANnum. SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
29 Broadway.

STEAM POWER.—GOOD LIGHT ROOMS, 53X96, ALSO smaller ones, at very low rent, at P. M. WILSON'S, 404 Bleecker street.

STORE TO LET—WITH BASEMENT, 361 CANAL street, near Wooster.—One of the best business stands on the street; size 20x70; new plate glass front, with fixtures and counters. Inquire next door.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, A large Building, four stories, basement and loft, 200 feet front by 75 deep; well situated for any kind of manufacturing business; or will be let in rooms to suit applicants. Inquire at 501 First avenue (Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets).

TO LET—TWO GOOD LOFTS, WITH OR WITHOUT Power, at 352 Pearl street, Franklin square.

TO LET—ROOMS IN THE DISPATCH BUILDING, 11 Frankfort street, suitable for business purposes; rent moderate. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A DENTIST, it having been occupied the last three years by a dentist. 225 Bowery.

TO LEASE, FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—THE LARGE building, 107 Seventh avenue, near Sixteenth street, 100 feet deep, suitable for storage, distillery or other business. Apply on the premises.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT STAMford, Conn., containing 13 rooms; gas, water, fine piazza; first class location; pleasant grounds; fruit; stable, carriage room; two minutes from depot; rent $175 per month for three months from July 1. Inquire of JONATHAN MARSHALL, 247 Broadway, New York, or at premises corner of Atlantic and Henry streets, Stamford, Conn.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—150 WAVERLEY place.

FOR RENT LOW—FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT high stoop brick House, No. 25 Irving place; fully and completely furnished.

FOR RENT FOR THREE MONTHS—A FINE HOUSE, elegantly furnished, near Central Park; will be let from July 15 to October 15, for about one-half its value to a desirable couple who will take good care of it; a good opportunity for a party desiring the country and city combined for the summer months. Apply at 76 William street.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT.
West 22d st., a 4 story Eng. basement..$250 per month
West 22d st., a 3 story high stoop.......... 175 per month
West 21st st., a 3 story high stoop.......... 125 per month
JAMES R. EDWARDS,
277 West Twenty-third street.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, NEAR FIFTH AVEnue, in Fiftieth street, for three months, at $125 per month. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, 45½ Lispenard street.

TO RENT—THE LARGE AND WELL FINISHED Dwelling, 33 Amity street, two blocks from Broadway; capital location for restaurant and billiard saloon, would be altered and a fair lease given to a respectable and responsible tenant. JAMES PRICE, 260 Hudson street.

5TH AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTY-SEVENTH AND Twenty-eighth streets.—A pretty House can be had at a rent of $350, until May, that is worth $500 from August; Carpets and partial Furniture, all new, are to be bought for found $2,000. Apply to Mr. DREW, 155 Fifth avenue.

Unfurnished.

A NICE, LARGE, AIRY BASEMENT AND FLOOR above, separate or together; first class house and neighborhood; bath, gas, &c.; rent moderate. 215 East Tenth street; immediate possession.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE, newly painted, in splendid order, Thirtieth street, between Lexington and Third avenues, rent $1,550; another, $1,550; a four story, $1,600; others.
E. FLANAGAN, Fourth avenue and Twenty-eighth st.

TO LET—A SMALL PRIVATE HOUSE, 249 EAST Twentieth street, between First and Second avenues; all modern improvements, in good condition; immediate possession; terms moderate. Inquire at 97 Fourth avenue.

TO RENT—ON WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET, A four story high stoop brown stone House; all modern improvements; newly painted and in perfect order; rent $1,200.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT.
West 43d st., a 4 story high stoop..................$1,200
West 21st st., a 3½ story high stoop.................. 1,600
West 22d st., a 4 story English basement.............. 1,000
West 22d st., a 4 story English basement. Partially furnished.............. 1,400
West 19th st., a 3 story high stoop. Partially furnished.............. 1,200
JAMES R. EDWARDS,
277 West Twenty-third street.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A.—TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SUIT of Parlors, on first floor, for club purposes, to gentlemen. 1,179 Broadway.

A LARGE, COOL FURNISHED UPPER ROOM (southerly breeze) to a gentleman only, $3, in spacious private residence No. 6 St. Mark's place, near Broadway. No bill at door.

A NEATLY FURNISHED, LARGE FRONT ROOM TO let for housekeeping at $5 per week; also one at $3 50 per week. Call at 555 Hudson street.

A YOUNG LADY, HAVING SOME VERY NICE FURniture, and about taking a first class floor, would like to meet with a lady willing to join her. Address E. M., box 119 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A.—TWO NEATLY FURNISHED HALL BEDROOMS to let; $6 to $7 per month; or will let by the week. 161 West Thirty-first street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO NICELY furnished Rooms, with bath and hot and cold water and every convenience, to gentlemen only. Apply at 212 West Forty-third street.

A FLOOR OF FOUR, A SUIT OF THREE, AND A large Room over parlors, furnished complete for housekeeping, or with or without Board. Also a front Hall Room. 29 Bond street.

FRONT AND BACK PARLORS TO LET—HANDsomely furnished; suitable for a gentleman and wife. Apply at 165 Waverley place, near Sixth avenue.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—EN suite or singly, without board, [illegible] West Sixteenth street.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE OR singly, without board; summer prices; references. 18 West Washington place.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, without board, to gentlemen only; references exchanged. 47 West Twenty-second street.

NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN only, on reasonable terms. 338 Broome street, corner Clarke.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET AT 315 SECOND avenue, for gentlemen only; neighborhood first class, near the park.

SNUG APARTMENTS (THREE ROOMS FURNISHED for light housekeeping) near Broadway and Stewart's, in Ninth street, will be let during absence of family in the country, very low to a small family or one or two respectable persons only. Apply at 756 Broadway, third floor, office.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with gas; rent $10 per month. Apply at 116 Varick street.

TO LET—APARTMENTS OR ROOMS, HANDSOMELY furnished, on second and third floors of house 312 West Twenty-second street. Apply on premises.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, singly or en suite, at No. 20 West Fifteenth street.

TO LET FURNISHED—RENT $15 PER WEEK, A second floor, consisting of two large rooms, bath room, hot and cold water, and gas, in a house with a private family, where there are no children; best references given and required. Call at 236 West Twelfth street, near Eighth av.

WEST THIRTEENTH STREET, IN REAR OF 71—Ground Floor, in cottage, consisting of three handsomely and newly furnished rooms, for housekeeping. Rent $22 per month.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN REQUIRING SUPERIOR AND elegantly furnished Apartments in a first class location, without board, can apply at 216 East Thirty-second street, or to S. J. C., 561 Broadway.

$4 TO $6 PER WEEK FOR HANDSOME PARLORS and Bedrooms for single gentleman or man and wife; modern improvements. No. 115 East Thirty-first st.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 283.—A SUIT OF ROOMS, CONtaining parlor and two extra large, cool and newly furnished sleeping rooms, without board.

23D STREET, 114, ABOUT ONE BLOCK EAST OF Madison square.—To let, without board, two large connecting Rooms, elegantly furnished. Also hall Rooms, by a private family; references.

32 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—TWO WELL furnished Rooms to let, without board, for $5 and $10 per week; near Fifth Avenue Hotel.

38 EAST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, NEXT TO Union League Club House.—Rooms suitable for gentlemen, whose families are going to the country, and others. References.

143 EAST 29TH ST.—A NUMBER OF ELEGANTLY furnished Rooms to let at summer prices suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, by the week or month.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A FIRST FLOOR TO LET—ON SIXTH AVENUE, near Twenty-third street; contains seven rooms, bath, range, closets; other floors, stores, &c.
C. S. PECK & CO., 951 Broadway.

FLOORS ON BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTY-SECOND street, in complete order, with all conveniences; range, hot and cold water, bathroom, water closet, gas, &c. A. C. LOOMIS, 1,254 Broadway.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE UPPER PART, THREE floors, of house 314 Bleecker street, corner Grove. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—A FLOOR IN PRIVATE HOUSE, CONSISTing of three large rooms, bath and gas, and use of stationary tubs; one family in house; references required. 54 West Forty-fourth street.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

In this City and Brooklyn.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A CLEAN, COMFORTABLY furnished Room, with a respectable party only, who would not consider it criminal for a lady to call and see him. Address RESPECTABILITY, box 130 Herald office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A PLEASANT second story front Room or back Parlor in a respectable family; location between Twenty-third and Forty-second streets. Address YOUNG LADY, Herald office.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED SECOND OR THIRD Floor for housekeeping by two adults (mother and son); rent not to exceed $25 per month; location below Eighth street, west side; references exchanged. Address, for one week, C. L. H., box 160 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE Apartments convenient for housekeeping, in a small private house, between Fiftieth and Sixty-fifth streets, east side. Address, stating terms, M. E. P., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, APARTments, consisting of three Rooms and front or back Basement; price not to exceed $30 to $35 per month. Address T. SMITH, 223 Greenwich street.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, IN THE VICINITY of Central Park, a good sized furnished Room, with conveniences of bath. Address, stating full particulars and price, W. S., box 182 Herald office.

WANTED TO RENT—BY A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, for one to three years, a small unfurnished high stoop House, in good location, below Fiftieth street, between Third and Eighth avenues, with possession July 15 or August 1. State rent, size of house and exact location, and address K. P. C., Herald office. Communications from house agents not examined.

In the Country.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, OR PART OF A House, in the immediate vicinity of New York city. Address, stating terms, location, &c., COUNTRY, box 105 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A PARTY OF FIVE ADULTS, THREE pleasant Rooms, where there is fine bathing and boating, within 50 minutes of city; terms moderate. Address, stating terms, C., box 119 Herald office.

FOR SALE.

A PROMINENT CORNER LIQUOR STORE ON WEST street. Apply at SIMER'S Store Agency, 22 Chambers street.

A CORNER LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—Doing good business, on the east side; good lease and low rent. Apply to THOS. GAFFNEY & CO., Auctioneers, 67 East Houston street.

AN ESTABLISHED WHOLESALE FLOUR AND Storage Business for sale; complete Office and Store Fixtures; all in running order, with fine established trade. Address FLOUR AND STORAGE, Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS DINING ROOM FOR SALE—ON Eighth avenue; cheap rent; if not sold by Tuesday, 25th instant, will be sold at auction at 10½ o'clock on that day; sickness cause of selling. For particulars apply to WM. ABBOTT, No. 6 City Hall place.

A CONFECTIONERY, TOY AND ICE CREAM Saloon for sale cheap. Also a fine Stationery Store; best business location. A fine Grocery and Tea Store. Crockery stores. Bakeries.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, BEST BUSINESS place in the city, for sale. Down town Sample Rooms, near Stock Exchange; corner Liquor Stores at great bargains; Meat Markets; Country Hotels to let.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, THE ERIE DINING Rooms, with four years' lease, now doing a good business, at 205 Chambers street, corner of West, N. Y.

A WELL FITTED CORNER LIQUOR STORE, WITH Stock, will be sold for $350, through sickness; rent $40; three years' lease. Apply to LLOYD, 29 Broadway, first floor.

A DENTIST'S OFFICE AND PRACTICE, OF 18 YEARS' standing, for sale, located in a thriving town of 10,000 inhabitants. BETTS & YORSTON,
Business Agents, 56 West Thirty-second street.

A CORNER LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE—FINE location and doing large trade; lease five years; Stock and Fixtures at low figure.
BETTS & YORSTON, 56 West Thirty-second street.

BETTS & YORSTON'S REGISTER OF LIQUOR Stores, Restaurants, Cigar Stores and all other Business, published monthly, free, and mailed gratis. Particulars for next insertion should be forwarded before the 27th inst. Office 56 West Thirty-second street.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF OTHER BUSINESS, A Cotton Batts Factory, in complete running order. Apply at the Factory, 639 East Sixteenth street, near avenue C.

FOR SALE—A BREAD AND CAKE BAKERY, AT Easton, Pa.; doing a first class wholesale and retail cash business; or a partner with $2,000 to take a half interest. Address BUSINESS, Post office, Easton, Pa.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST BARROOMS, RESTaurants and Summer Gardens, near the ferry, Broadway, Williamsburg; five years' lease; rent low; the proprietor leaving for Germany, therefore will sell cheap. Apply at 54 and 56 Broadway, Williamsburg.

FOR SALE—BOILER OF THE STEAMER CITY OF Troy, nearly new; made in best manner by Cobanks & Theall; is 11 feet diameter, 10½ feet long; weight 60,000 pounds. For sale low by SILLIMAN & CO., 17 Coenties slip.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS BROOKLYN CORNER Grocery. Inquire of H. OFFERMAN, 329 Washington, corner Robinson street, New York.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST LOCATED BAKEries in Brooklyn; a bargain; large Store, nicely arranged for ice cream saloon; lease three years; reasonable rent; dwelling attached.
BIGGS & SON, 206 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WALNUT AND GLASS PARTITIONS, 50 feet long, 7 feet high; two Doors, ash trimmings, at $25, less than one-third cost; also Desks, &c. 202 Broadway, first floor, rear office.

FOR SALE—A WELL LOCATED CORNER LIQUOR Store, down town and doing a good business. Apply to THOS. GAFFNEY, 67 East Houston street.

FOR SALE—A WELL PAYING CIGAR STORE AND Billiard Room, one table, cheap for cash, good reasons for selling. Apply at premises, 322 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, after 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—A LAGER BEER SALOON, IN WILLIAM street, where a fortune has been made; price $2,500. RUFUS K. McHARG, 77 Cedar street, Commissioner for each State.

FOR SALE—AT LOW FIGURE AND ON LIBERAL terms, a first class Cigar Store in Brooklyn, near City Hall, established ten years, doing good business. Inquire at J. G. STEUERLEIN'S, No. 5 Chambers st., basement.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A first class Liquor Store and Club Room, on Sixth avenue; price $750. BETTS & YORSTON,
56 West Thirty-second street.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT LITTLE BUSINESS House, in a good location, doing a good business; sickness the reason for selling. Apply at 26 East Thirteenth street. Mrs. ROBERTS.

FOR SALE—A CORNER BARROOM, WITH STOCK and Fixtures, on the Tenth and Twenty-third street road to Calvary Cemetery, Long Island City, doing a good business of funerals and factories around. Inquire of J. A. DUNN, 227 Bowery.

FOR SALE CHEAP—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF BUTter Store; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Inquire at 465 Third avenue.

FOR SALE CHEAP—CASH GROCERY STORE, 12 miles from New York; well stocked, long lease, cheap rent; doing a trade of $1,000 per week.
DAVIS & CO., 56 Nassau street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST RATE LUNCH and Lager Beer Saloon, three years' lease, low rent, doing good business, in first class neighborhood; other business cause for selling. Inquire at 49 University place, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE CHEAP; GOOD LOCAtion; doing good cash business; satisfactory reasons for selling; no agents. Address X. Y. Z., Herald office.

LEASE FOR SALE.—A SIX YEARS' LEASE OF A good Business Stand for sale; has been occupied as a millinery and fancy store for 33 years, and has a good established trade. Inquire between 8 and 9 A. M., or from 5 to 7 P. M., at the store, 284 Third avenue.

ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST ELEGANTLY fitted up Tea, Coffee and fine Grocery Stores in Brooklyn for sale; five years' lease, and doing a first class cash trade. LLOYD, 29 Broadway, first floor.

SAFES FOR SALE CHEAP.—A LARGE SIZED, TWO medium and one small Safe, of Wilder's, Herring's and Lillie's make, at S. G. QUIRK, 72 Maiden lane.

SAFES—HERRING'S, MARVIN'S AND WILDER'S, cheap for cash; Lillie's Improved Safes at reduced prices; Jewelry and Silk Safes. LILLIE'S SAFE COMPANY, 51 Maiden lane, near Gold street.

WILL SELL AT A BARGAIN—AN OLD ESTABlished Flour and Feed business, with Lease, and doing an excellent trade, with Horses, Trucks and Fixtures in complete order. For particulars inquire on barge Michigan, foot of Christopher street, North River.

$350.—FOR SALE, A CHOICE GROCERY STORE, with Butcher Shop, situated in a good business location up town, in the Twentieth ward; good rooms for family; cheap rent. Apply to THOMAS REILLY & CO., Auctioneers, No. 1 Chambers street.

MACHINERY.

A TWO ROLLER ADAMS PRESS, IN GOOD ORDER, for sale cheap.—Size of platen, 26x38 inches. Apply at 128 William street, New York city.

AT CHAS. PLAU & CO.'S, 60 VESEY STREET—Second hand.—Four 6 feet 22 inch, one 12 feet 22 inch, one 16 foot 33 inch Iron Planers; 6 inch Shapers, &c.

AT WILLARD & DEBEVOISE'S, 46 DEY STREET, Hoisting, Portable and Stationary Engines and Boilers; one 5 foot Planer; Lathes, Tanks, Shafting and Pulleys bought, sold and exchanged.

FOR SALE—ONE ENGINE LATHE, 24 INCH SWING, 12 feet bed, screw cutting and cross feed; also new and second hand Lathes, 14 to 20 inch swing; small Planers, Drill Presses and Milling Machines; all in good order. SMITH & GARVIN, No. 3 Hague street.

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HOTEL KEVRICK, PARIS,
229 Rue de Rivoli,
opposite the Tuileries Gardens, the best and healthiest position in town. Large and small Apartments and single Rooms. Table d'hote. Reading and smoking rooms.
H. SCHEWRICH, Proprietor.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. ADAMS.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH..........Proprietor and Manager
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the Popular Tragedian,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
and Last Week but One of
ENOCH ARDEN.
Last Matinee but one, on Saturday, at 1½ o'clock.
Seats secured at the theatre; also at Ditson & Co.'s music store, 711 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM WOOD'S
TWO GREAT BILLS.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
Farewell BENEFIT of the colloquial actor,
Mr. ALBERT W. AIKEN.
The performance will commence with the new drama of
THE RED MAZEPPA.
To conclude with the last four acts of the
WITCHES OF NEW YORK.
Mr. AIKEN will appear in both pieces, supported by the entire strength of the company.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
514 Broadway.
JOSH HART..............................Lessee and Manager
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PANORAMA — CHI C AGO — DRAMA — CHI C AGO — DIORAMA
A powerful Company in the cast.
CHICAGO — CHICAGO,
BEFORE,
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and
AFTER
THE FIRE. — CHICAGO
EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK,
and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES AT 2:30.

BOWERY THEATRE.
WM. B. FRELIGH..............................Manager.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, June 20 and 21, repetition and continuation of the exciting interest which was manifested in the first nights of Charles Foster's superior play of
SWAMP ANGELS;
OR, THE
OUTLAWS OF CAROLINA,
abounding in thrilling interest, startling incidents, elaborate mountings and unapproachable cast.
Preceded by the charming Comedietta of a
SEPARATE MAINTENANCE.
GRAND SWAMP ANGEL MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

TERRACE GARDEN—FIFTY EIGHTH STREET, BEtween Lexington and Third avenues
Proprietor..............................JOHN KOCH
AD. NEUENDORFF'S
GRAND POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
1. Grand Festival March (new)..................Parlow
2. Overture, "Oberon"..................Weber
3. Andante, from the C minor Symphony......Beethoven
4. Fantasie, "Rine de Saba"..................Gounod
5. Polonaise, "Struensee"..................Meyerbeer
6. Solo for violoncello, Andante Religioso.....Goltermann
Mr. A. LIESEGANG.
7. Waltz, Dautsches Gemuthsleben (new)......Keler-Bela
8. Phantasie, "A Dream of the Huguenots"......Hamm
9. Overture, "Midsummer Night's Dream,"...Mendelssohn
10. Kaiser Quadrille (new)..................Voss
11. Reverie..................Vieuxtemps
12. Galop de Bravoura..................Schulhoff
Admission tickets, 25 cents each. Packages containing 12 tickets, $2 50.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.
SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1872,
Musical Entertainment and Soiree Dansante,
WITH THEODORE THOMAS' ORCHESTRA,
IN CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
Fifty-ninth street and Seventh avenue.
Concert to commence at 8:30 P. M.
Strangers can be introduced by members. Admission $2 for one gentleman and one lady; extra ladies' tickets $1 each, payable at the entrance. Tickets can be had of E. Unger, No. 6 Barclay street; M. J. Eller, 229 Pearl street; C. Schedler, 26 Broad street; H. Mosenthal, 357 Broadway; L. Geilfus, Steinway Hall; G. Nembach, 25 East Fourteenth street; F. Heid, Collector, Liederkranz Hall, or any member of the society.
H. MOSENTHAL, Secretary.

34TH STREET THEATRE
SATURDAY EVENING, June 22,
Engagement of Mr. J. B. STUDLEY,
supported by full Dramatic Company.
NICK OF THE WOODS. LOAN OF A LOVER.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NEW YORK, JUNE 15, 1872.—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of J. B. Suffern & Co., at 775 Tenth avenue, is this day dissolved by limitation, and all claims against the said firm will be paid on presentation at the above number on or before July 1, 1872. JOHN B. SUFFERN,
HENRY McDOUGALL,
ROGER POTTER.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

AN ESTABLISHED REAL ESTATE OFFICE FOR sale—On a leading avenue, up town, with a large amount of property on the books. Address M. & CO., station G.

A WELL KNOWN COMPANY IN HIGH REPUTE, AND having a valuable manufacturing business, desire to increase their working capital to the amount of $25,000, for the purpose of enlarging the business, and to investors they offer two desirable and lucrative positions. Apply GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO., 98 Broadway.

AN INTELLIGENT BUSINESSS MAN, WITH $1,000 cash, can have half interest in a novel and legitimate enterprise which will pay from $200 to $400 weekly. The strictest investigation and best of reference given. Apply personally at 46 Fourteenth street, Union square, over Franklyn & Co.'s furnishing store, front room, second floor, between 10 and 3.

A GENUINE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY FOR PARties with moderate means.—For sale, on easy terms, a Manufacturing Business, showing net profit exceeding $100 weekly. LLOYD, 29 Broadway, first floor.

D.—A PARTY WITH $30,000 CAN SECURE A SATISfactory interest in a valuable and substantial manufacturing business which pays a net profit of at least 20 per cent; article several years in use; investigation solicited, and references unexceptionable. Apply GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO., 98 Broadway.

FIRST CLASS OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO A person willing to do office duties in a money making manufacturing business; will guarantee $50 per week; about $1,600 required. Address box 3,651 Post office, New York.

IMPORTANT TO LUMBER DEALERS AND CAPITALists.—An opportunity is open, for a few days only, to purchase a one-quarter interest in 120,000 acres of superior Pine Lands, at a price which makes it an inducement seldom met with, the manufacture of lumber being contemplated; title to the lands perfect. Details will be given on application to F. H. TROWBRIDGE, 107 Franklin street.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A FEW HUNDRED DOLlars, to take active part in dealing in and manufacturing Photographic materials; photographer preferred. Call on or address JOHNSON, 43 Dey street.

PARTIES WITH SMALL CAPITAL WISHING A LIGHT, staple cash business, paying large profits, call on SMITH, HALL & CO., 65 Cortlandt street.

PARTIES WITH SMALL CAPITAL CAN FIND A sure and safe investment by applying to J. A. JONES, 615 Broadway, office of United States Land Company.

TO CLOTH HOUSES.—A YOUNG MAN, HAVING CONtrol of $150,000 worth of first class trade, is open for an engagement with any first class cloth house, either on a salary or commission. Address CLOTH SALESMAN, Herald office.

WANTED—$10,000, TO BE INVESTED IN A WELL paying manufacturing business; liberal interest secured. Address L. W., Herald office.

WANTED $500 FOR 30 DAYS FOR A STOCK OPERAtion on point known only to advertiser. Address E. LEWIS, box 5,620 Post office.

WANTED.—A MAN WITH $325 CASH CAN GET A position worth $100 a month and permanent; only those with the money address D., box 125 Herald office.

$600.—PARTNER WANTED, WITH THIS AMOUNT, as cashier for a celebrated Exhibition. Must be ready to start immediately, if suited. HARDINGE, Fourth avenue, near Sixty-second street. Name on door.

$5,000.—WANTED, A PHYSICIAN, OR OTHERwise, to join equally in a specialty which has made several fortunes; association and reference first class. For particulars address ESSEX, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

$15,000 TO $30,000.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING a large and substantial trade in an article that is always staple, is desirous of forming a copartnership with an industrious, sober and honest man, having the above amount to invest in the transaction of said business, which pays a large profit; reference given and required. Address H., box 162 Herald office.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
New York County Court House,
New York, June 15, 1872.
The Committee on Fuel of the Board of Supervisors invite proposals for furnishing the Courts and offices of the county with the following, viz.:—
1,500 tons best quality white ash broken Coal, of 2,240 pounds to the ton.
115 tons best quality white ash range Coal, of 2,240 pounds to the ton.
47 cords of 128 cubic feet of best quality Virginia pine Wood, cut and split for use.
[illegible] cords of 128 cubic feet of best quality Virginia pine Wood, not less than 2½ feet in length.
[illegible] tons of 2,240 pounds Cannel Coal.
The same to be delivered at such times and places as the committee may direct, without charge for delivery. The contract for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the 1st day of June, 1873. The committee reserve the right to reject any or all such proposals. Proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors on or before noon of the 28th of June, instant. Separate proposals will be received for the coal and for the wood.
JOHN FALCONER,
SOLOMON MEHRBACH,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
SAML. R. H. VANCE, } Committee on Fuel.

BALTIMORE SHIP CHANNEL.
Sealed proposals will be received until noon of 1st day of July, 1872, for excavation and removal of material from the Ship Channel of the Patapsco River, between Fort Carroll and the "Angle" buoy near "Seven Foot Knoll" Light.
Proposals must state price per yard for material removed, measured in scows; kind and number of machines proposed to be used, and the average daily amount of excavation guaranteed to be done.
Proposals must be endorsed on outside, "Ship Channel," sealed and addressed to "Hon. Joshua Vansant, Chairman of the Patapsco River Improvement Board, of Baltimore."
They will be opened at 12:30 P. M. of July 1, in presence of such bidders as may choose to attend at the Mayor's office, Baltimore.
The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals, and no bid will be received for less than 100,000, or more than 800,000 cubic yards.
Specifications and any other desired information may be had by application to W. P. CRAIGHILL,
Engineer in charge, Union Bank Building,
Baltimore.

NEW YORK CATHOLIC PROTECTORY.
NEW YORK, May 17, 1872.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Protectory, 29 Reade street, until Monday, June 24, 1872, for the erection of a Building on the grounds of the Protectory in Westchester county. Plans, specifications with full particulars, can be obtained of the Architect, HENRY ENGLEBERT, 179 Broadway. The Board reserve the right to reject all bids or proposals. The bids will be opened on Monday, 24th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
JOHNNY ALLEN, Great success of
LITTLE MAC and
ALICE HARRISON
in the famous drama
SCHNEIDER.
All the great sensation points greeted with applause.
Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2 o'clock.

WALLACK'S.
DECIDED SUCCESS!
The curtain raised on every Tableau.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON
ON THE JURY.
ON THE JURY.
ON THE JURY.
An emotional and sensational Play of the very highest order.
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
STARTLING AND REALISTIC EFFECTS
and a
WONDERFULLY POWERFUL CAST.
ON THE JURY
EVERY EVENING until further notice.
Seats secured in advance.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING,
BENEFIT OF MRS. JAMES A. OATES.
TWO CAPITAL PIECES.
AN ALARMING SACRIFICE
and
OFFENBACH'S
PRIMA DONNA OF A NIGHT.
Same bill Saturday afternoon and evening.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
STILL TRIUMPHANT.
THE ORIGINAL
GEORGIA MINSTRELS.
EVERY EVENING. EVERY EVENING.
BOB HEIGHT'S GREAT BURLESQUE JIG.
THE GREAT QUARTET SONG AND DANCE.
REVIVAL OF PLANTATION MELODIES.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS, 585 BROADWAY.

GREAT	SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS.
HIT	SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS.
OF	SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS.
MACKIN	SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS.
AND	SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS.
WILSON.	SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. THEODORE THOMAS
Proprietor..............................J. KOCH
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALLED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, June 21, at 8 o'clock.
1. Overture, "Stradella"..................Flotow
2. Waltz, "Telegrams"..................Strauss
3. Selections from "L'Africaine"..................Meyerbeer
4. Saltarello..................Gounod
5. Overture, "Fingal's Cave"..................Mendelssohn
6. Allegretto, "Eighth Symphony"..................Beethoven
7. Waltz, "Koenigsleider"..................Strauss
8. Selections from "William Tell"..................Rossini
9. Overture, "Poet and Peasant"..................Suppo
10. Amaryllis, "Air Par le Roi Louis XIII."
11. Waltz, "Thousand and One Nights"..................Strauss
12. Galop, "Japanese"..................A. H. Pease

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 BROADway, between Houston and Bleecker streets.—Every one should visit this wonderful museum. It is full of everything people should see and understand. Lectures daily on "The Philosophy of Marriage." Those parties unable to attend these important lectures can have them forwarded, post free, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing SECRETARY NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway, New York.

DURING THE WORLD'S PEACE JUBILEE THE GREAT ORGAN in BOSTON MUSIC HALL (entrance from Winter street) will be played DAILY from 10 to 11 A. M., from 12 to 1 noon and from 3 to 9 evening.
Single admission..............................50 cents
Package of five tickets..............................$2

INTERNATIONAL
JUBILEE BALL,
AT THE COLISEUM,
BOSTON,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 26,
Under the direction of Col. Wm. V. Hutchings, and a corps of thirty Marshals, assisted by two hundred Floor Managers.
Grand Orchestra, led by the celebrated waltz writer,
JOHANN STRAUSS,
of Vienna.
The Coliseum will be elegantly decorated for the occasion.
The order of dances has been arranged with a special view to the varied tastes of dancers, and also to the exhibition of the best powers of the great Austrian composer and conductor.
Tickets may now be obtained on application to A. P. Peck, Music Hall, Boston. Price five dollars for a gentleman and lady, and three dollars for each additional lady.
Per order of the Executive Committee.
HENRY G. PARKER, Secretary.

CARD.—PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, PIANO, VIOLIN, Organ, Guitar, Singing, Harmony, day and evening, 22 Clinton place (Eighth street); established 1854; circulars mailed free. J. JAY WATSON, Musical Director.

"GO LIVELY"—BUDICK. GALOPS—"HUNTERS' Joy," "Paris Balloon Post"—Herrmann; 35 cents each. "Dolly Varden," "Mandolinata;" 40 cents. "German Hearts Waltz"—Strauss; 75 cents.
FREDERICK BLUME, 27 Union square, Broadway.

METROPOLITAN
THEATRICAL AND
SHOW PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT,
HERALD BUILDING,
BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THEATRICAL,
MINSTREL AND VARIETY CUTS CONSTANTLY
ON HAND.

PIANOFORTES.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square (165 Fourth av.).

AT BLUME'S.—ELEGANT ROSEWOOD KNABE Pianos, carved legs, overstrung, agraffe arrangements, latest improvements; several second hand, $175, $225, $275; great bargains.
FREDERICK BLUME, 27 Union square, Broadway.

AT HAINES BROS.',
27 Union square.
Those desiring a first class Piano should not purchase before calling at our salesrooms. Elegant Pianos, unrivalled in tone and finish, at prices to please. Every piano warranted as represented. N. B.—A few Pianos in from rent will be sold at great bargains.

A FINE ROSEWOOD 7¼ OCTAVE PIANO, FINISHED all round, made by Linden & Fritz, will be sold for $200, by CHARLES J. BETTS, 94 Bleecker street.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE FOR sale—Grand scale, made order; celebrated maker; used five months; fully guaranteed; cost $900, for $275. Parlor Suits, Etageres, rosewood, walnut Bureaus; Bedsteads, Mattresses, Dining Furniture, Chinaware. Call before purchasing elsewhere. 36 West 15th st., near 5th av.

AN ELEGANT 7¼ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOforte, round corners, carved legs and case, patent agraffe made to order, cost $900, for $375; stool, cover, &c. Call at private residence 120 West Twenty-third street. Also Parlor Suits, Bookcase, Etageres.

A NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SEVEN OCTAVE Pianoforte, with all modern improvements, to be sold very cheap for cash. 896 Broadway, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, over Janch's confectionery.

A BARGAIN.—BRILLIANT-TONED 7-OC. ROSEWOOD Piano, overstrung bass, agraffe treble, fully warranted, every improvement, $250; used short time; $50 cash, balance $12 monthly. R. CABLE, 470 5th av., near 34th st.

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—MAGNIFICENT ROSEwood grand square Pianoforte; celebrated makers; nearly new; fully guaranteed; made to order for $625; will be sold for $235 cash. Satin brocatel Parlor Suit, cost $350, for $130; one do., $50; Mirrors, Paintings, Curtains, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Mattresses, Buffet, Bookcase, Dining Table, &c. Call before purchasing elsewhere. 252 West Forty-second street, near Seventh avenue.

A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANO, ONLY $[illegible] Steinway Pianoforte, seven octave, overstrung bass, carved legs, agraffe treble; great sacrifice for cash.
J. BIDDLE, 12 Waverly place, near Broadway.

AT 55 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—SEVEN OCTAVE, carved legs, $200, $150; also first class Square and Upright Pianos to rent and for sale at manufacturer's prices.

A LADY WILL SELL FOR LESS THAN $100 HANDsome, large 7 octave Pianoforte, including stool; modern improvements; French action; perfect order; sweet, powerful tone. 25 Third street.

FISCHER'S NEW SCALE PIANOS—THE MOST RELiable Piano made, fully warranted, 425 West Twenty-eighth street, near Ninth avenue. Some splendid second hand Pianos sold very cheap.

FIRST CLASS SEVEN OCTAVE PIANOS TO LET—$5 per month; rent allowed if purchased. G. P. BENJAMIN'S Pianoforte Warerooms, 545 Eighth avenue, near Thirty-seventh street. Open day and evening.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF NEW AND most beautiful style, of best makers, at lower prices for cash or monthly instalments, or for rent, at WATERS', 481 Broadway, than can be found elsewhere.

SUPERB 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD UPRIGHT PIANOforte, $190, having latest improvements, full iron plate; worth $350; greatest bargain in the city.
JAMES GORDON, 126 Bleecker street, near Macdougal.

10 SPECIAL BARGAINS—SECOND HAND PIANOS, in prime order. A rare chance to buy a good Piano from $100 to $250. 101 Fourth avenue, near Tenth street. CHAMBERS.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE "BEAT" CONFERENCE.

Dark Lantern Meeting of the "Beat-Greeley-Beat-Grant" Party.

CONTENTS OF PARLOR NO. 55.

The Labelled Curiosities of Double-Bolted Soreheadism.

How the Concoctors of the Conspiracy Made a Mess of It.

The New Vario-Lloyd Not Catching.

Vigorous Ventilation of Old Men's Spites and Jealousies, Young Men's Presumptions and Ambitious Men's Aspirations.

Talks with Single and Double Bolters.

Feline Fenton, Graceful Walker, Keen-Eyed Fowler, Truthful Trumbull and Shifting Sands on the Situation.

SCHURZ IN LINE FOR HORACE.

Calling the Roll of States for or Against Greeley.

Speeches by Senator Trumbull, Carl Schurz, J. D. Cox, Governor Walker, Governor English, Parke Godwin and Others.

The Free Trade Petard Hoists the Free Traders.

Unanimous Decision on an Agreement to Disagree.

Chappaqua's Chopper is Champion Still.

A "RIDICULUS MUS."

The Fifth Avenue Conference was no failure in the number, character and individuality of the people who responded to the call for it. There were one hundred or more athletic, experienced and positive men of affairs at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday forenoon. About one-half of them were democrats, the rest republicans once in high regard and honor in their own party, now voluntarily and irrevocably lost to the regular republican organization, and apparently not seriously distressed about it. If overweening, exultant confidence in the success of their ticket be any signification of the chances in its favor the people who assembled in parlor 52, second floor, with the opening windows on Twenty-fourth street, yesterday, at three o'clock, will go into the fight with sleeves rolled up and a hurrah.

THE PLACE OF MEETING, PARLOR 52,

is a good-sized, handsome room, furnished with two pier glasses, several dozen cane-seated chairs, a long secretary's table and gold and crimson curtains. It is in a retired part of the house, and was universally known yesterday as "Mr. Lloyd's room." It was approached by a hall of rather dark and close atmosphere and illumination, whose carpeted halls muffled the footsteps of the many newspaper people and idlers haunting it and unable to get into the sanctum of the invited philosophers. This hall was guarded half-way down by policemen in straw hats, who appreciated the importance of their duty, and once or twice threatened to collar and eject newspaper folks questioning their authority.

"There's my number," said one of them, speaking to an irate city editor; "look at it. Take the figgers on it. And look out I don't ketch you up and chuck you where you'll forgit it."

It was said that the young gentleman Lloyd, in whose name the conference was called, had wished the police to clear the whole of this hall, so as to render inaudible even the echoes of the speech-making inside, and much indignation was manifested at this.

"It's all cowardice, in my opinion," said Governor Walker, of Virginia;

THE DAY OF CLOSED DOORS IS OVER.

I have nothing to say that I am afraid of."

"It's bosh," said the Hon. Wm. Dorsheimer, of Buffalo, a prominent free trader. "To call all these men together to keep a secret in order not to betray the weakness of the callers of the meeting is nonsense."

THE CALLERS DEMORALIZED.

It was soon evident that the projectors of the Conference had not been entirely honest in issuing the call, and that they were under considerable mental depression. They had couched their invitations as addressed to all those wishing to beat Grant, but their intention had really been anything to beat Greeley. To this end only a few of the free traders known to be committed to Greeley had been invited, and the rest, many of whom were far more prominent, had been scratched. But even with this packing, the odds of those appearing with cards of admission were overwhelmingly Greeley men. These pooh-pooed the meeting loudly, affected to be ignorant of its purpose, and laid their plans to riddle it with verbal shot when the fun should begin. The newspaper people, whose life is in the spice of things, soon fathomed this condition of affairs, and, by the prominence of the two young men Lloyd, they dabbed the gathering the

VARIO-LLOYD CONFERENCE.

The two Lloyds figured in the prominent *rôles* of secretary and doorkeeper. Demarest Lloyd, the younger of the two, is a good-looking, fair-skinned, brown-haired boy, of affable, dignified and confident address, aged not above twenty-three. He was formerly a phonographic reporter on the New York *Tribune*, whence he was transferred to act in the same capacity for Chief Justice Chase at Washington. This fact led to the surmise that the whole thing was a Chase movement to nominate that redoubtable politician for the succession of Mr. Greeley's hat and boots.

CHASE STILL HOPING.

"Oh!" said Mr. Cooke, one of Fenton's friends, "now we see it all! Here's Chase up again on a forlorn hope. He's sent the rising generation to work out his salvation. But he has got a boy forward to do a man's work."

Others strenuously denied that Mr. Chase had any proposition or hopes or designs upon the Conference, and among these was Mr. Whitelaw Reid, who occupied an ante-room. He averred that Mr. Chase was earnestly in favor of Mr. Greeley, and that the younger Lloyd was on the spot only to give assistance to his elder brother, who was the sponsor of the affair, and, as generally urged, acting really for Parke Godwin and his father-in-law, William Cullen Bryant, the unappeasable enemies of Mr. Greeley's high preferment.

"It's all Bryant at the bottom," said one; "Parke Godwin and Henry D. Lloyd have been riding over town in carriages, doing the preface to this farce. The Free Trade League is the instrument, and Father Thanatopsis is the engine. It is only the old row between the *Post* and the *Tribune*, the school of idealism and the school of experiment."

HENRY D. LLOYD,

the young man of whom Mr. Greeley severely and mischievously remarked that he was the "infant Secretary of the Free Trade League," and further added that, in connection with Mr. Bryant, "the latter might have had some influence fifty years ago, and the former might, doubtfully, have fifty years hence." This elder Lloyd is also fair-skinned, brown-haired, cool and good-looking, with more than ordinary *aplomb*, suavity and primitive character. He is not above twenty-six or twenty-seven years of age, tall, mannerly and good-tempered. He is said to be a fine sophomoric political economist; to have good clerical and promising executive ability, and to be thoroughly bound up in the fortunes of the Free Trade League, whose management has of late devolved almost solely upon himself, the Secretary, Mr. Mahlon Sands, being absorbed in yachting and other more engaging recreations. The Free Trade Leaguers feel that they committed a blunder in going to the Cincinnati Convention at all, and they are anxious to condone for Mr. Greeley's nomination with their numerous commercial subscribers and patrons in this metropolis by defeating him at Baltimore. They were obliged to rely almost entirely upon members from this city, therefore, and, as Fitz Henry Warren, of Iowa, remarked, after the afternoon session had adjourned, "Take a dozen or twenty New Yorkers out of that cabal and all the rest that is appreciable is for Horace Greeley."

FREE TRADE SPLIT BY OBSTINACY.

In truth it was evident that all the rival allies of the Free Trade League had struck their colors. General Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, one of the most impulsive and earliest of the Ohio free traders to bolt Greeley at Cincinnati, declared loudly in the vestibule of the hotel that "it was written in the heavens that Horace Greeley would be the next President of the United States."

Senator FOWLER said:—"Those men, like Edward Atkinson, who profess to make free trade the shibboleth of the campaign, are no true free traders at all. I asked Atkinson in the conference that question aloud, and he said he was for revenue reform and could not vote for Greeley. I replied that I was a free trader without qualification, and I both could and would support Greeley."

HORACE WHITE, the swamp angel of free trade in the Northwest, was out at all points with the New York free traders and sanguine of Greeley's election. J. K. Bromley, Henry Wetherson and other free trade journalists were no less pronounced. Thus Mr. Bryant and the young men of the New York Free Trade League found themselves no longer paramount in the tariff reform, and their isolation was made the more ungrateful by the fact that several of their old employés, like Brinkerhoff and Grosvenor, had gone squarely back upon them and would share none of their repulsions, but had already both swallowed and digested Greeley.

DAVID A. WELLS,

alone, was in a nearly plural condition of mental distress, and, as he expressed it, had "twice or three times put Greeley down his throat, but the dose of Chappaqua would come up through his nose." Said Mr. Wells, "I can't do anything for Grant, but my stomach is too weak for Greeley."

A good many of the conferees appeared to think that the ailing was with Mr. Wells' head rather than his stomach, and they gave him no consolation. Said one—"It's ambition with Wells, not altogether principle. He has found it easy to serve three administrations, ending with John T. Hoffman. He expected to be Secretary of the Treasury under Charles Francis Adams, and that's where his stomach fails him."

PLAIN WORDS FROM TRUTHFUL SCHURZ.

A singular scene happened Wednesday afternoon, apropos of the free traders and Senator Carl Schurz.

William Grosvenor, of Missouri, an author and editor of the *Free Trade*—the same who called the Cincinnati Convention to order—was found by Senator Schurz in a parlor on the first floor of the hotel.

"Schurz," said Grosvenor, "I guess I'm of no account; I am not invited to this Conference."

"Impossible," said Schurz; "I wrote down your name myself."

"It's so," said Grosvenor; "it's anything here to beat Greeley."

Mr. H. D. Lloyd was summoned, and Schurz addressed that statesmanly youth as follows:—

"Mr. Lloyd, there has not been altogether fair dealing here. You have used my name to the call for this meeting, although I expressly forbade you to do so unless certain other gentlemen whom I specified would associate their names with mine upon the call, and now I find that none of the leading persons whom I wished invited have received cards of admission. You know that I only consented to figure in this gathering at all with the understanding that it was not to be especially an anti-Greeley synod, but an anti-Grant synod."

"Senator Schurz," said the young Lloyd, "I used your name because Governor Randolph said he had the warrant to authorize it. The first list of your friends was written in lead pencil, and as you afterwards gave me another list written in ink, I interpreted the last to replace the first."

"I don't like it," said Schurz; "but, Colonel Grosvenor, I take the responsibility of inviting you myself."

"I accept the invitation," said Grosvenor promptly.

"Of course," said Lloyd, "if you request it, Senator Schurz: although I am free to say that I would not invite Colonel Grosvenor if left to myself."

"Anything to beat Greeley!" said Grosvenor, slily.

From this time forward Carl Schurz resumed his severity and positiveness. "He is all right," said Grosvenor yesterday; "he has made a conscientious and philosophic study of everything in the way, and within forty-eight hours he will speak in no uncertain utterances so that the country can see where he stands."

It was general talk yesterday that Schurz would refuse to be edged out by Gratz Brown and Frank Blair, but would lead the Greeley column himself in Missouri. His bearing was more confident; his grotesque good humor prevailed, and, putting his beautiful wife and two intelligent daughters with his baby, Carl Lincoln Schurz, on the steamship at two o'clock, the "Dutchman" nonchalently sauntered into the Conference room a little after three, and was received with plaudits from all sides. At the Fifth Avenue Conference, as at the Cincinnati Convention, Schurz, putting off the Hamlet countenance, was the hero of the lists again.

SENATOR FENTON TALKS.

On the lobby leading to the Conference parlor Senator Fenton had a parlor and bedroom. He was bland, even of temper and more than usually gracious and self-satisfied. His trunks were despatched to the Erie depot at four o'clock, and he took his departure one hour afterwards amid obsequious consideration and handshakings. Fenton is the only public man who never, at any time, refuses to see anybody.

Being introduced and softly pawed over by this gracious man, we said:—

"Governor, why do you not avail yourself of your invitation to go into the Conference?"

"I do not think it at all necessary. At this point I am well informed. Everything is going on right within there."

"You think this conference can do no injury to Mr. Greeley?"

"It will help him, in my opinion. This is the last test Mr. Greeley will have to stand, and I hear that it will prove to be no very painful test. Such a contign failure should dishearten the individuals who have, for their own good purposes, undertaken it. If, however, they wish to try some new conference, I think each conference will be in diminishing perspective. Mr. Greeley's nomination was no accident; it was the expression of a sentiment neither new nor odd; his character suits the peacemaking nature of the day and the temper of the era. General Grant's cause moves on with a noise like the rattle of old sabres; Mr. Greeley's movement is solid, like the walk of an elephant; the popular sympathy is in it."

"Do you believe that he will be elected if nominated?"

"Yes. I think the contest will be practically over by the middle of September if all the elements of resistance to General Grant make a united pull. This State will roll up a splendid majority for Mr. Greeley. There in Onondaga county, usually reliable for the republican ticket by 2,500 majority. In my judgment Mr. Greeley will carry it by 2,500 this fall. My own county of Chautauqua, in my estimate, will give Greeley as many votes as Grant, although it usually gives 4,500 republican majority."

"Will Carl Schurz pronounce unequivocally for Mr. Greeley?"

"I have now no doubt of it. Schurz has had his own good reasons for hesitation; but he has not attempted to dragoon the German vote to go ahead of him, and his deliberation will meet with the approval of that discreet and considerate element of our people. He is of more weight now than if he had spoken promptly after the nomination."

"Has he met Mr. Greeley?"

"I believe they have met within twenty-four hours."

"Shall you, Governor, proceed actively with the campaign?"

"That is my intention, at least until the Baltimore Convention, when the work will have to be organized upon a more amicable scale and a solid party composed and directed. Of course I shall then act with such gentlemen as the democrats may constitute to officer the great column."

"Do you think Mr. Greeley will be nominated on the first ballot?"

"Yes; such, at least, are my conclusions. A call of the States will give him a clear two-thirds."

"Does it not strike you as queer that after all these years you should be on the same side of the fight as Joseph Warren, Henry Richmond and John T. Hoffman?"

"No, sir. You will have more years than myself and will see many combinations more apparently incongruous. Individual leaders do not force these coalitions about. They lie in the events and the spirit of the people. It is preposterous that war and the war cries of triumph should very long hold old coalitions together. We are making a step for the good of civilization and in the cause of progress and union, and I consider that a democrat, and even a rebel, walks as naturally to his place under Mr. Greeley as any republican. Look in that room and ask yourself which interest demands that A. H. H. Stuart and William A. Graham be lost quantities in a government like ours."

Here Mr. Fenton shook hands with Theodore Tilton and several others, and stole away with his beautiful feline tread, leaving no echo and raising no dust.

"I gad!" said one, "he walks like a fly up the wall!"

TALK WITH GOVERNOR WALKER.

"Governor," said one promenader to the superb looking Gilbert A. Walker, "I presume you are here, like Governor Randolph, to beat Greeley."

"No, sir! What put that into your head? We are all solid for Mr. Greeley in the democratic party of Virginia. It didn't become me to be forward in my announcement of adhesion to him, as I am a new arrival comparatively in Virginia, and I felt the need of uniting every element of our democracy before we provoked opposition by precipitancy. We are now solid and confident. Our State has seen the benefits of magnanimous coalition, and the Cincinnati movement is only an extension of the Virginia policy. Our State is moving solidly forward in the line of peace and development, and we wish the same to all our sister States of the South."

TALK WITH SENATOR RICE.

The large and brawny Senator from Arkansas said, in reply to the HERALD man, as follows:—

"Arkansas will give two to one for Greeley. I am betting even upon that proportion. We shall get nearly half the negro votes."

"Why did Grant stand by Clayton, your colleague, instead of yourself?"

"Oh, he has been working down that way all the time. Investigations are not favorite things with Grant. Did you read that whitewashing report on the Clayton case? It gives some of the evidence, and was written by Wright, of Iowa, whose nephew, Judge Caldwell, is implicated in Clayton's frauds. You see, Judge Caldwell had to be shielded, for he discharged the Grand Jury that indicted Clayton. Caldwell studied law in his uncle Wright's office. It was nepotism defending corruption. We'll warm them at the polls!"

"You do not favor changing the candidate at this stage?"

"Change whom? Greeley? What for? Because these young boys and amateurs and poets ask it? No, sir. A campaign is no swap."

TALK WITH SENATOR FOWLER.

"Senator Fowler," said our reporter, "how much majority will Tennessee give Greeley?"

"From 80,000 to 120,000. It will be the banner State. There will not be 40,000 Grant votes cast in the State—not enough to make the contest interesting."

"Was your preference Greeley?"

"Not originally. His paper abused me roughly when I voted not guilty on the question of turning out my State fellow and friend for the Presidency; but what of that? A man's patriotic duty has nothing to do with his individual wrongs. Greeley has captured all classes with us, and rendered possible a return of good feeling in Tennessee never to have been accomplished but by some such marvellous process. Bourbonism is now healthy Unionism, and the State has fixed its mind on the future and taken its feet out of the past."

"Why do you feel hopeful about Greeley's election? Can he carry Ohio?"

"I think not. I am a native of that State and I do not feel sanguine about it."

"Will the free-trade element there have influence to beat him?"

"Oh, pshaw! The free-traders are like Burke's figure of the grasshopper: two of them in a field will make more noise than a herd of oxen. Men are already bolting their former bolt. The Germans are a queer element in that State; perfect idealists. Greeley will carry Pennsylvania and Indiana and that will be enough."

TALK WITH SENATOR TRUMBULL.

Senator Trumbull said in answer to a question:—

"Greeley will make a good fight in the Northwest. I think his chances twice as good as Lincoln's were in 1860. I am going right home from here and shall appear in the campaign. The probabilities are that Koerner will be nominated in our State for Governor against Oglesby. There will be a big convention at Springfield, and we all feel encouraged."

FITZ HENRY WARREN SAID

as follows:—"Strange as you may think it, I believe we will carry Iowa. Several of the republican and independent newspapers are out for Greeley, and we shall make a warm and brilliant campaign. Greeley's popularity is universal in our State, and party feeling is not intense and is amenable to good influences."

A LUNATIC.

The ante-room where the reporters were allowed was haunted by a lively nuisance in the shape of a prophet, who talked loudly and distributed the following circular:—

FOR PRESIDENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES,
CHAUNCEY BARNES,
of Ohio.

The American Prophet is the coming man that the Lord of Hosts has chosen to take the place of General Grant. Will turn the implements of war into human usefulness, discharge the army, and settle the Alabama and tariff question at once, and smoke the pipe of peace with the red men, and settle the national debt, within eight or ten years, and America shall learn war no more. This will set the example for all nations, and all nations will rejoice and protect her. If not elected trouble upon trouble, blood and trials will befall America, for the Lord of Hosts has thus revealed it unto me. O, ye sons and daughters of earth! Heed it, ye weak! and tremble, ye strong! for all of your institutions, socially, religiously and politically, are deeply freighted with grief and wrong. This can be done by the laws of economy, no tobacco, no whiskey, no salary, until the nation is free from all debt.

Recognize a government of principles that are in harmony with God's divine government, which is the only salvation of America, is the prayer of the servant and scholar of God.

Yours in all love and truth, CHAUNCEY BARNES.

Graduated on the high sea, was called from his fishing boat, like a Peter of old.

MAHLON SANDS.

Mr. Mahlon Sands was observed last evening responding in the following terms to a person with an aquiline nose, who was urging a third nomination upon him in the lobby:—

"I don't see the use of it. Perhaps it would be ridiculous. If we carry so few off from the Conference, after awhile we will have fewer. No! Madness has seized everybody. I'm not satisfied in my mind that it isn't more dignified to submit."

The *Taxpayer*, one of the Free Trade League publications, has been stopped.

Robert B. Minturn, one of the Free Traders, was in a state of comatose acerbity last night, as somebody had called him an impracticable cipher. He was rather proud of the impracticable, but indignant at the cipher.

When the venerable William A. Graham, who ran on the ticket with Scott in 1852, was protesting that he had better not appear at the Conference, because his disabilities had not been removed, the Convention people took him in *et et armis*.

THE CONFERENCE IN SESSION.

In was a singular scene when the Conference gathered. The severe and venerable Bryant, like the head of the house of Montague, holding his feud against the house of Greeley-Capulet in stern remembrance, no very human impersonation of his optimistic pantheism; the serene, bullet-headed, self-considerate J. D. Cox in the chair, like one compelled to be mild and listen to praises not wholesome to his prejudice; the good-looking, fluent, cranky and utterly immeasurable Judge Stallo, ready with odds and ends of interruptive questions; the boyish Lloyd, like a juvenile performer on the tight rope, and the little Lloyd peeping in the door, curiosity overcoming dignity; the apostate free traders, Brinkerhoff and Dorsheimer, "laying" for Atkinson to show his inconsistency, and prove him the vacillating man of no affairs; Atkinson himself, coveting the glory of martyrdom and feeling larger than life and equal to a dead Brutus; Randolph, of New Jersey, presiding at this half-cooked meal of mischief, in the vanishing prospect that somehow he might digest himself into the Vice Presidency; Ik Bromley, looking a good deal more like a poet than a humorist, and Horace White, with his pale, student face, full of mental boldness. With these were rebel officers, like Ben Hill, and stout old Yankee democrats, like the eloquent Pillsbury, who could get over the great injuries with less facemaking than half a dozen boys and young men could get over their economical hobbies. And so it was proved that vanity only is incurable in politics, while exploit and experience are tractable and magnanimous to the end.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE.

A Free Trade Organization Affected—Senator Trumbull Opens for Greeley—A Heavy Overflow of Greeley Sentiment—The Leaguers Routed—"Old Protection" Wins on a Low Tariff Course—A Stormy Time.

About one hundred delegates presented themselves in the room at the hour of three, to which hour the meeting had been postponed, partly to accommodate Senator Schurz, who was compelled to go down to the European steamer to see his family off in the morning, and partly to permit a private caucus of the signers of the call, who were evidently astonished and somewhat disconcerted at the great Greeley strength brought forth in an informal counting of noses. At three, however, the doors of rooms 53 and 55 were open to those who had tickets, and were rapidly crowded. The following is a list of the delegates present.

Alabama—John Forsyth, of the Mobile *Register*.

Arkansas—Senator R. F. Rice.

Connecticut—Governor English, Lafayette S. Foster, David Clarke, David A. Wells, —— Pessenden and J. H. Bromley.

Georgia—General B. H. Hill and Judge H. W. Hillard.

Illinois—Senator Trumbull and Horace White.

Iowa—General Fitz Henry Warran and J. B. Grinnell.

Kentucky—Henry Watterson, of the Louisville *Journal*.

Louisiana—J. C. Buckman and Thomas H. Smith.

Maine—Ex-Governor Pillsbury.

Massachusetts—Edward Atkinson.

Missouri—Carl Schurz, Colonel Grosvenor, State Treasurer Hay and Charles Paenzler, of the St. Louis *Volksblatt*.

New Jersey—Senator Stockton, ex-Governor Theodore F. Randolph, State Senator Little, Judge Dutcher, —— McKean, Edgar Randolph, S. C. Forker, R. P. Stevens and Judge David Naar.

New York—W. C. Bryant, Oswald Ottendorfer, Parke Godwin, Charlton J. Lewis, J. S. Moore, General John A. Dix, Henry J. Lord, Theodore Bacon, of Rochester; Robert B. Minturn, Mahlon Sands, Charles H. Marshall, Henry Sherwood, E. L. Godkin, Royal Phelps, Simon Stern, Isaac Butts, J. K. Flanders and Hiram Barney.

North Carolina—Daniel R. Goodloe and Governor Graham.

Ohio—Ex-Governor J. D. Cox, Judge Stallo, J. C. Brinkerhoff, Judge M. W. Oliver and Emilus Rotho, of the Cincinnati *Volksfreund*.

Pennsylvania—Judge Lowrey and General Cass.

Rhode Island—Julius Dexter.

South Carolina—C. P. Blake and Arthur W. Sedgwick.

Tennessee—Senator Fowler and R. G. Carter.

Virginia—Governor Gilbert C. Walker, A. H. H. Stuart and Bradley J. Johnson.

Wisconsin—Ex-Governor Salomon.

The States of California, Delaware and Oregon were not represented. Those of Florida, Maryland, Mississippi, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Texas, Vermont and West Virginia were represented, but their representatives failed to register themselves. Invitations had been sent in some instances to parties in these States, but they had designated proxies in this city to represent them, and these proxies were refused admission.

The meeting was called to order by ex-Governor Theo. F. Randolph, of New Jersey, who read the call and briefly stated the object of the Conference. The call is as follows:—

NEW YORK, June 6, 1872.

The undersigned desire to have a conference of gentlemen who are opposed to the present administration and its continuance in office, and deem it necessary that all the elements of the opposition should be united for a common effort at the coming Presidential election.

They respectfully invite you to meet a number of gentlemen belonging to the different branches of the opposition at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on June 20, at two P. M., for the purpose of consultation, and to take such action as the situation of things may require.

Your attention is respectfully drawn to the fact that this invitation is strictly personal to yourself, and a prompt reply is earnestly requested, addressed to Henry D. Lloyd, Secretary of the Committee, Post office box 2,209.

CARL SCHURZ,
JACOB D. COX,
WM. CULLEN BRYANT,
OSWALD OTTENDORFER,
DAVID A. WELLS,
JACOB BRINKERHOFF.

"Gentlemen," said Governor Randolph, "we are met here in accordance with the spirit of this call to discuss the matter before us calmly and dispassionately. For the purposes of organization I now have the honor to propose for your consideration the following list of officers of this meeting:—Jacob D. Cox, of Ohio, as permanent President (cheers); as Vice Presidents, William Cullen Bryant and General John A. Dix, and as Secretary, Henry D. Lloyd.

The names were received with decorous clapping of hands, and they were declared unanimously elected, although the pure Greeley men looked somewhat confounded by the aspect of the ticket. Governor Cox, who had arrived in the city but a few hours before, was then conducted to the chair by Colonel Grosvener and Governor Randolph, and spoke as follows:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me. We are met as patriotic citizens to discuss in a calm and dispassionate manner the remarkable position of political affairs. I believe we are, all of us, opposed to the re-election of the present incumbent of the Presidential chair. Some of us differ as to the best course to pursue to attain that end, but I believe all of us are agreed on the desirability of attaining that end. We are now ready to hear any suggestions as to the most suitable mode of carrying out the business before us.

Senator SCHURZ, of Missouri, offered a resolution that the Chair proceed to a call of States, and that each delegate from each State express his individual and separate opinions as to the future course of the Grant opposition. Colonel Grosvenor, in seconding the motion, said that the meeting was so profoundly guarded from the inquisitive ears of reporters that no member need fear publicity, and he hoped all would express their free and full opinions. He also moved that each member present be put under seal of confidence not to report the proceedings.

The motion was agreed to, and the Chair was about to call "Alabama," when Senator Lyman Trumbull entered. He was greeted with a storm of applause and a speech was demanded so vociferously that Governor Cox motioned him to the rostrum. He spoke as follows:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—I see among you such diverse elements of the political world that were I a trimmer I would doubt how to address you. But to the question that comes uppermost among us there is only one answer which occurs to me as reasonable or possible. How are we to defeat Grant? By supporting Greeley. (Immense applause, in which the free trade clique on the left side of the hall refused to join.) Are we to crush out all the evils of the Grant administration by dividing the opposition against him? Are we going to set up a third party and refuse the aid of the party that already has a most popular candidate, a thorough platform, and, what is almost as good, is in possession?

Senator Trumbull's speech created a most remarkable sensation. The little coterie on the left side had been all smiles heretofore, had made themselves personally prominent in welcoming each new comer, and had engineered most of the applause when the list of officers was read. But now they sat silent and almost sullen, while a group of Southerners in rear of them, who had looked throughout as if the intense respectability of the whole thing were almost overpowering, recovered their spirits, joined heartily in the applause, and patted one another approvingly on the back.

The Chairman called "Alabama," and John Forsyth, of the Mobile *Register*, rose in his place. He did not have much to say, but it was all in the vein of Trumbull. He thought Greeley was the best solution of the problem. (Applause from all quarters but the left side.)

"Arkansas" was represented by Senator Benjamin F. Rice, who reiterated the sentiments of the other two.

"Connecticut" called up Governor English, who said that Connecticut would go for Greeley by a great majority, and he believed it the plain course for all the opponents of nepotism and corruption in office to go for him too.

Lafayette S. Foster, who was Vice President during a portion of President Johnson's term, followed in a similar vein.

David Clark, an original abolitionist of the Garrison, Gerrit Smith and Tappan school, and the gentleman who recommended the colored cadet to West Point, came next, and agreed with the democratic ex-Governor on the Greeley question.

Messrs. Fessenden and Bromley, the latter editor of the Hartford *Post*, reiterated these sentiments, and David A. Wells, to whom the free trade coterie on the left of the hall looked with happy confidence as their first mouthpiece, rose and spoke to the following effect:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONFERENCE:—I am an old free-trade man, and have advocated the doctrine of free trade all the best years of my life. But in this matter we have relegated free trade to the people where it and every other important public question belongs. There is no question of free trade or protection in the canvass. There is only the question of beating the man who scandalizes the country in the White House, and on that question I see no other recourse than Horace Greeley.

The free-trade coterie on the left almost bounced out of their seats at this unexpected stab from a friend. They began now to consult among themselves very earnestly. Some of them withdrew outside the main door, and, almost in earshot of those unfortunate reporters who were sternly excluded from the deliberations, discussed hotly this unexpected eruption of the Greeley Vesuvius.

Judge HENRY W. HILLIARD responded to the call of Georgia, and pledged that State to Greeley by fifty thousand majority.

HORACE WHITE, the editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, a free-trade journal, responded for Illinois in a similar vein for Greeley.

Indiana and Iowa followed in the same vein.

HENRY WATTERSON, the editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, in answer to the call of Kentucky, said:—

GENTLEMEN—All roads that lead from Greeley lead to Grant. (Loud applause.) The democrats of the South want not a physical enfranchisement alone, but moral enfranchisement. This is offered them by Horace Greeley and his platform.

Judge STALLO (interrupting)—What does the gentleman propose to do with the democratic party? Does he suppose it is to be disorganized?

WATTERSON—The democratic party? Why, sir, the democratic party in the South has been disorganized ever since 1860. It gave up politics altogether then and went into war.

Judge STALLO—Do you speak for the Southern people in your advocacy of Greeley?

WATTERSON—I believe that I speak for a large portion of them, and I know that between Greeley and Grant they prefer Greeley. Kentucky will go for him by many thousands, and Tennessee will give him at least 60,000.

A stormy debate here ensued, in which the reporter lost the thread of the argument, but when peace was resumed, John Forsyth, General Hill and Senator Johnston, of Virginia, and a number of other Southern gentlemen were observed to cross over and hold earnest consultation with Watterson, from which it was evident he had expressed their sentiments.

Ex-Governor PILLSBURY, of Me., based all his hopes on Greeley.

EDWARD ATKINSON, of Massachusetts, the famous free-trader, in response to the call for his State, remarked that the question of free trade was inseparable from any Presidential or Congressional election. He thought protection such an evil that he could not consent to swallow Greeley even to beat Grant. (Immense applause from the decorous coterie on the left.)

It was about six o'clock, and the Conference was adjourned until eight in the evening.

Evening Session.

On reassembling at eight o'clock, Colonel Grosvenor responded to the call of Missouri. Carl Schurz was not present. Colonel Grosvenor and Mr. Dazenler were both for Greeley, and said Missouri would go for the sage strong.

New Jersey was represented by a fiery band of true blue Bourbons who would not accept Greeley under any circumstances. Judge David Naar, a little white-whiskered old gentleman, with a flashing eye and a vehement style of declamation, leaped to his feet at the call and said for one he didn't believe Greeley was the panacea for his woes. The Democratic Convention that is to assemble at Baltimore has no right and no power to nominate a republican. They must put up a man and a platform of their own. It is not for republicans to say to them, 'Here is your man and your platform,' I think there is some better way out of our troubles than through Greeley, and that is a straight democratic ticket."

As the fiery Jerseyman sat down, amid vociferous applause and hearty approbation from the free trade coterie on the left of the room, the HERALD reporter touched him on the shoulder and said, feelingly:—

"You are very, very anti-Greeleyish, Judge."

"Yes," said he, "and so is every true blue Jerseyman."

Parke Godwin, of the *Evening Post*, appeared at the call of New York and made a strong anti-Greeley speech, which was evidently carefully prepared beforehand.

"This movement was called originally," said he, "in the interests of tariff and revenue reform, and the man you set up as the exponent of revenue reform is one who has all his life been a persistent, unrelenting, and, as he himself has said, a fiery protectionist. You ask for reform, you Southern men, and you are content to take one who is a ferocious opponent of all the reforms you ask for." (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. W. DORSHEIMER, of Buffalo, responded on the other side, amidst increasing confusion. From this until the close the speeches varied, most of them, however, favoring the Greeley movement, and the free trade coterie, in desperation at finding themselves in the hands of the Philistines, devoted the rest of their efforts to breaking up the meeting before any decision could be reached. At this point Carl Schurz appeared and having missed his turn in the call of States, was accorded the privilege of speaking then and there. He asked for himself no peculiar privilege. He was there to do his best to harmonize the conflicting elements of the party opposed to the corrupt and demoralizing rule of Grant and his men. All he could do he would do cheerfully and to the best of his ability to secure for America rights long lost and liberties disregarded. He had been misunderstood and misrepreted in this political fight, and he was glad to have the opportunity of explaining his position. He stood by the nominations well and carefully made at Cincinnati, and would heartily support the ticket. (Applause.) Perhaps a better ticket could have been devised and perhaps not. Mr. Greeley is now before the people and his name cannot be withdrawn. The overwhelming waves of opinion are rising in his favor, and it would be idiotic to attempt at this juncture to stay their progress. We have to vote for Greeley or declare ourselves for Grantism. What shall we do? The voice of the country responds cheerfully, "Greeley and Brown for President and Vice President of the United States." (Applause.)

Senator Schurz then proceeded to land the gentlemen on the national ticket and expressed the opinion that if Mr. Greeley were elected—as he will be by an overwhelming vote—he would select from all parties such a Cabinet and draw around him such men as the nation would place entire and implicit confidence in. Horace Greeley will not be the President of a section of the country, the creature of a clique, the automaton of a cabal. He will be the President of the American people, one and indivisible. The effect of this speech, delivered with great vim and earnestness, was most demoralizing to the free-traders, and settled the question as to what they would do. Squarely and evenly the situation was presented by the Senator to the doubting Thomases of the liberal movement. It was precisely one o'clock A. M. when Mr. Schurz ceased speaking, and then followed a desultory, purposeless conversation, as amusing as it was absurd. A blind free-trader in spectacles then arose, and said in effect that the "jig was up," and that there was no use in kicking against the pricks. He moved that the Conference adjourn *sine die*.

This was put to the vote, and was carried unanimously. Everybody got up and left, and the Fifth Avenue Hotel was in a few minutes relieved of the presence of the most ridiculous set of political acrobats ever assembled within its walls.

A BOURBON CONFERENCE.

Long Branch's Democratic Burlesque on the Fifth Avenue Fizzle.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 20, 1872.

About thirty gentlemen, representing themselves as democrats, met here to-day at noon, at the Metropolitan Hotel, under the following call:—

NEW YORK, June 13, 1872.

Mr. ——:—

DEAR SIR—You are respectfully requested to become one of a national committee of representative democrats, in favor of a nomination of a democrat by the Baltimore Convention.

This committee will meet in room 3, Metropolitan Hotel, Long Branch, N. J., on Thursday, June 20, at twelve M., to deliberate on the best means of securing the above-mentioned object. Your prompt attendance is earnestly desired.

You will please take notice that this communication is strictly confidential.

By order of the committee.

HENRY R. WILLIAMSON, Secretary.

The meeting was held with closed doors, the corridors being guarded by officers who refused to allow any person near the meeting room and who refused to give any information. The meeting was composed of prominent democrats from different States, who claim to be opposed to nominating Horace Greeley at Baltimore, and that it was convened for the purpose of devising means to further that object. Who these democrats are it is impossible to say, as they took every precaution to conceal their identity. The following particulars were obtained:—

The meeting was called for the purpose of placing a strict out-and-out democrat upon the Baltimore ticket, repudiating any endorsement of Horace Greeley by the Baltimore Convention, and in the event of the endorsement of Horace Greeley at Baltimore this committee will call a meeting of democrats for the purpose of holding a National Convention in the West and nominating a democratic ticket. The meeting is also reported to be in favor and working in the interest of Charles Francis Adams. The Hon. S. S. Cox, who is stopping here, is regaining his health and strength. He says he knows nothing of the meeting of these democrats.

KENTUCKY.

The Democracy of the State Practically Favor the Cincinnati Platform.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 20, 1872.

The Democratic State Convention met at Frankfort to-day and elected delegates to the Baltimore Convention. The meeting was composed, apparently, of all Greeley and Brown men. Electors were appointed with similar views, and resolutions were passed denouncing Grant and his administration and reaffirming the democratic State platform of 1868. The delegates were instructed to act in the Baltimore Convention so as to unite all the elements of opposition to Grant's election.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Democratic Convention at Frankfort to-day:—

Resolved, That the administration of the federal government, with President Grant as its executive head, has persistently violated the constitution, the purity of its administration and the elective franchise, and, unless arrested in its centralizing doctrines and corrupt practices, will subvert and destroy our liberties.

Resolved, That the democracy of the State of Kentucky now reaffirm the principles contained in the platforms adopted by former conventions of the party, since and including the convention of the 1st day of May, 1868. These platforms contain substantially the theory and practice which, we believe, if carried out, will secure protection of life, liberty and property, and all essential ends of free government.

Resolved, That while we adhere to the principles declared in said platforms and while we are deeply impressed with the conviction that the prosperity, freedom and happiness of the people of the United States will best be secured and promoted by strict adherence to said principles in the administration of the State and federal governments, yet recognizing and appreciating the necessity of preventing if possible the continuance in power of the present corrupt administration, while we do not expressly instruct our delegates to the National Convention as to the course they shall pursue, we expect them, after consultation with the representatives of the democracy of the whole country, to take such action as will most likely insure a perfect union of all elements of opposition to the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention; and the democrats of Kentucky unhesitatingly pledge themselves to give to the ticket that may be presented to the country by the Baltimore Convention an earnest and active support, not only because it will be the representative body of the whole party, but because in the party organization it is the ultimate line of policy which the members of the party should pursue.

Resolved, That the delegates from Kentucky to the Baltimore Convention are instructed to vote as a unit on all questions.

A resolution was introduced instructing the Baltimore delegates to vote for the endorsement of Greeley and Brown, but was withdrawn on the pledge of the prominent Bourbons to go for the Cincinnati ticket.

ALABAMA.

The Nomination of

TILDEN'S SUIT AGAINST GEN. BUTLER.

GENERAL BUTLER ON THE STAND

Full Narrative of His Operations at New Orleans, with Begging and Threatening Letters to Him from Wiegel.

WIEGEL SQUELCHED.

Sudden Collapse of the Prosecution.

GENERAL BUTLER VINDICATED.

The Tilden-Butler suit was concluded yesterday, before Judge Shipman, in the United States Circuit Court. The court room, notwithstanding the extreme heat, was crowded by an interested auditory, and the principal object of interest—the defendant, General Butler, on the stand—awakened a peculiar and hushed attention.

The proceedings in the forenoon related principally to the character of the witness Wiegel, in relation to whose truth and veracity several witnesses were called, among them Mr. Alexander Fulton, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the States of Maryland and Delaware; General Erastus B. Tyler, a resident of Baltimore; David Bendann, a photographer of this city, formerly of Baltimore, and Mr. John Ashton, a resident of that city, all of whom testified to the character of Wiegel as being bad, and they would not believe him under oath.

GENERAL BUTLER ON THE STAND.

The defendant in the case—General Butler himself—took the witness stand; he gave in the course of his testimony a full and succinct history of his transactions in New Orleans, covering the time and subjects of the prosecution; he arrived in New Orleans on the 1st day of May, 1862, as Major General Commanding the Department of the Gulf, and remained there in command until the 16th of December, 1862, leaving finally on the 24th of that month, being succeeded by General Banks; about the 1st of September, having determined, in consultation with Admiral Farragut, upon an expedition with a brigade into the Teche and Atchafalaya country, to be commanded by General Weitzel, and in order to do this it was necessary to have a naval force to co-operate with the land forces in order to capture Brashear City; the navy had no gunboats of light draught enough to enter across the bar in Berwick Bay, so as to reach the seat of operations; he thereupon took two river steamers—the Diana and the Gray Cloud, afterwards called the Colonel Kinsman—and iron-plated them, so as to cover the boilers and forward deck; but, as these two steamers were river boats, it was not safe to send them round outside in the Gulf, unless they could be accompanied by one or two light draught sea-going steamers; he had one steamer called the Calhoun, which he turned over to the navy, and they fitted her up as a gunboat; he instructed his captain of the port to look out among the shipping for another light draught steamer, and inform him as soon as one came into port; about the 4th or 5th of September the steamer Nassau came into port, and Captain Sturges informed him of her arrival, and that she might probably answer his purpose; meanwhile his Quartermaster, Colonel Shaffer, had gone North, leaving New Orleans about the 1st of September, to make requisition at Washington for funds, in greenbacks, for the necessary expenses of the army; this threw upon General Butler the burden of procuring such a boat; he sent one of his officers, now deceased, who had some experience in boats, a seafaring man—Captain R. S. Davis—to examine the Nassau; he reported that she was suitable for the purpose; he then made inquiry as to who was the owner of the boat; failing to learn who owned her, he found that she had been consigned to George Hunnewell; General Butler sent to Mr. Hunnewell and asked him to call upon him, and made inquiries about the boat; stated to Mr. Hunnewell that if she would do for his purpose he would procure authority from the Quartermaster General to purchase her; Mr. Hunnewell stated that he was the sole owner of the boat; General Butler then asked him what he considered the boat worth; he said $40,000; thereupon General Butler told him that he could not pay any fixed sum for the boat, as he was not authorized to do so, as he had no right to fix the amount, but that he would have an informal board of survey, who should fix the price, and that he would take her at that price and give a certificate of indebtedness, so that Mr. Hunnewell could get his pay at Washington; thereupon a board of survey, consisting of one citizen ship carpenter, Captain Davis, of his staff, and an engineer as to the boilers, went and examined the boat, and reported her to General Butler as being worth, in their judgment, $28,000; he got an estimate of repairs, and found that the cost of fitting her up would be about twelve thousand dollars more; he intended that she should carry one very heavy rifled gun forward and two howitzers aft; he then sent for Mr. Hunnewell and told him he would give him a certificate of indebtedness for $28,000; in the meantime General Butler wrote a letter to the Quartermaster General, in which he stated all these facts, on the 14th of September, of which a copy will be produced in Court, and received answer by return of mail that he might purchase the boat; Mr. Hunnewell said that the boat was worth more than that; General Butler told him that he could not pay any more, and indeed he could not pay anything, but would have to give a certificate of indebtedness, to be paid when his quartermaster returned, if he got the money, otherwise it would be paid in Washington, because the moneys of the government in the hands of General Butler were from other funds, devoted to feeding the poor and the purposes of civil administration; Mr. Hunnewell said that it would be a very great loss to him not to have the pay; indeed, he did not see how he could get along without the pay, but if he could not get his pay he would like to charter the boat; General Butler informed him that chartering the boat would be useless, because the expense would be so large in making the alterations, and the alterations would unfit her for any other use; the service she was going on was a dangerous one, in which she would very likely be destroyed, and that to return her to him and have him alter her back into a passenger boat would cost quite as much as the worth of the boat; Mr. Hunnewell was very anxious for his money; General Butler told him that, while he could not pay him in Treasury notes, yet he would pay him in notes of the Citizens' Bank at a discount which would make them equal to Treasury notes, as he had deposited his funds in the Citizens' Bank; Mr. Hunnewell agreed to take them, whereupon General Butler drew his check, allowing him twelve per cent discount; Mr. Hunnewell accepted it; a bill of sale was drawn up in General Butler's office; Mr. Costanzi, the Register's Clerk in the Custom House, was sent for and asked if there had been a proper transfer of the boat by Mr. Hunnewell and a proper entry made in the Custom House; Mr. Costanzi informed him that there had been, and thereupon a bill of sale was executed in General Butler's office and witnessed by Mr. Costanzi and Mr. William H. Hunt, a citizen of New Orleans, who happened to be present at the time; a man by the name of Buell came in with Mr. Hunnewell and acted as his friend; in the meantime hands were put on the boat, the after part of the cabin was cut off, the railings and timbers taken off on the after deck, so as to make a shear deck, on which to place two howitzers; the deck was strengthened; the steering apparatus altered so as not to be in the way of working the guns, and arrangements were made for the accommodation of the officers and crew in the after part of the vessel; meanwhile the deck planks on the fore deck were taken up preparatory to strengthening her there and adding timbers by which to support the heavy guns to be mounted there; thereupon Mr. Buchanan, having examined her, waited upon General Butler, with the ship carpenter who was making the repairs, and stated to him that she was so weak forward that she would not support the gun without, as they expressed it, making her "solid"—filling her up nearly solid with timber, so that there would be no place for the seamen in the forward hold, and, besides, her weight forward would be so much increased, together with the gun, that to put in the proper ballast, to bring her on an even keel, she would draw probably too much water; upon that report to General Butler he concluded to abandon her, and, having no further use for her, he wished to sell her; he supposed that perhaps Mr. Hunnewell would be willing to take her back, as he claimed that she was worth more than he had paid for her; he thereupon sent his orderly with his compliments to Mr. Hunnewell to call upon him, which he did, in company with Mr. Buell; he told Mr. Hunnewell that his boat could not be put in order for the use that he wanted of her, and that he might have her back by paying what General Butler had paid him and the amount which he had expended on her in necessary repairs; Mr. Hunnewell said that he did not know but he would like her back, but he had not the money; he had invested his money in the shape of tobacco and forwarded it to New York, but if General Butler would wait until he could send to New York and get the money he would then talk about trading; but Mr. Hunnewell said he would not pay anything towards the repairs, and would not pay any more than he had received; General Butler told him that he would not take that, nor would he wait if he could get anybody else to take the boat, because he wanted to use the very same money for the purpose of buying another boat, he having been informed that a boat quite as suitable for his purpose and more expensive had meanwhile come into port; Mr. Hunnewell said, then, that he could not take her, and went away; General Butler never saw nor heard of Mr. Hunnewell again until the commencement of this suit; he let it be known to everybody that he had a boat to sell; he asked his brother and the Captain of the Port to inquire if anybody would like to buy such a boat, stating that it might be bought for what he had paid for it and the cost of the repairs; meantime General Butler was informed by his harbor master that the steamer Estrella, an iron steamer and blockade runner, was in port; he sent for her owner, entered into negotiations for the purchase of her, appointed a board of survey, who surveyed her, reported her as worth $57,000; that she was strong and stanch and drew some five and a half or six feet of water—something less than the Nassau; General Butler thereupon took the board of survey and the captain of the Estrella on a trial trip in her down the river to examine her himself; being satisfied with her, and that she would hold up her guns without further repairs, he ordered his quartermaster, who had returned at that time, to purchase her, and he did purchase her, for $57,000, on the 1st day of October, eight days after he had bought the Nassau; but his quartermaster did not pay for her because he had not succeeded in getting his money, and the party owning her took a certificate of indebtedness, as he was going North; thereupon the Estrella was fitted out; she went down the river; the Diana and the Kinsman met her at Southwest Pass, and she went around to Berwick Bay, co-operated with the land forces and captured the whole Teche country, and did very good service, as will appear in the report of General Weitzel; the Nassau was not sold until the 16th of October, when Captain Griffin came and offered in currency what General Butler had paid, and what had been reported to him as the expenses of fitting her up, when General Butler ordered her to be transferred to him; she was never used as a towboat, but sent to Havana by her owners, with freight and passengers; General Butler was not aware that Andrew J., his brother, had any interest in her—indeed, he would have had no hesitation in selling her to Andrew J. if he had had any desire to buy her—until after the commencement of this suit; General Butler himself never had any interest in her in any shape, directly or indirectly, after her transfer to Griffin; Andrew J. Butler was never interested in the towboat business on the Mississippi, there being but one set of towboats there up to July, when the towing fleet consisted of the Anglo-American, the St. Charles, the Landis and the Fox, all captured by the army and navy when they took New Orleans; in July, upon an application by Mr. J. W. Stanton, of Connecticut, that he owned the Anglo-American and the St. Charles, that he was a loyal man and that they ought to be returned to him, and producing affidavits to that effect, which application and affidavits will be produced in court, General Butler ordered his quartermaster to transfer the Anglo-American and the St. Charles, the two best towboats, to Mr. Stanton, who ran them as towboats until the fall of Baton Rouge, when they were taken by General Butler and used for transporting the troops to Baton Rouge and afterwards in bringing them away at its evacuation; the Landis and Fox were in the hands of the quartermaster, under the charge of a Mr. Edey, who was engaged in towing under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department as part of the army operations; no other towboats were on the river; the Nassau was not fitted for the purpose of bringing out cotton or sugar, or any other produce, because the rivers and bayous could only be navigated by flat-bottomed river steamers that could lie up against the banks to be loaded, and she never was used for that purpose; General Butler denied entirely the statement of Mr. Wiegel of supposed conversations between himself and his brother ever having taken place, but testified that Mr. Wiegel was not in his office at all after the 29th day of August; Mr. Wiegel, during the absence of Strong, who was Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, was awhile in the Adjutant General's office; he generally was employed in outdoor business, and signed special orders as Acting Assistant Adjutant General; those special orders were produced, and it was shown that he signed the last one on the 29th day of August; from that time General Strong and Captain Davis, the regular officers, signed all the orders following; some time the last of August or early in September an expedition was made to Ponchitoula and Tangipoho under the command of General Strong, Chief of Staff; upon that expedition Captain T. C. Thornton was wounded with seven wounds, and left upon the field; a flag of truce was at once sent over by General Jeff Thompson informing General Butler that he had no proper means of taking care of Captain Thornton, and that he was too ill to be moved, except upon a bed, to any great distance, up to their hospitals, some miles in the country, and that he would exchange Captain Thornton for anybody the General would indicate; thereupon a flag of truce was despatched with the officers in General Butler's yacht, under the command of Captain Puffer and Lieutenant Wiegel; Lieutenant Wiegel, in the course of the night, fell into a quarrel with the gentlemen of the staff of General Thompson, and beat and bruised one very severely, which caused Captain Puffer to put him under arrest and to return back to New Orleans without finishing his errand, and to bring Lieutenant Wiegel to General Butler under arrest, he having delivered to Captain Puffer his sword; thereupon General Butler, not knowing how the attack upon the officers of the flag of truce by him had been made, ordered Lieutenant Wiegel into close arrest in his quarters, which were an upper room in the house kept by General Butler, and more than half a mile from his office in the Custom House; and Captain Puffer was despatched with the officers of the flag of truce with a letter to General Thompson, apologizing for the attack upon his officers and informing General Thompson that the officer who did it was in close arrest; Mr. Wiegel remained in close arrest in his room, his meals being sent to him, until, by his letter, which will be produced, praying that he should not be dishonorably discharged and disgraced, was written to General Butler, which was on the 22d day of September, the day of the final transaction of buying the Nassau from Hunnewell; Mr. Wiegel was not in General Butler's office at all, nor out of the room where he was in close arrest from the time he returned from the fatal expedition of the flag of truce until after the Nassau was purchased; and in obedience to his request, and because it was supposed to be a drunken freak, he was allowed to resign and sent home, the resignation to take effect on the 1st of October, and he left on the boat on the 7th; Lieutenant Wiegel never was a staff officer of General Butler from that time until the present; so that from about the time the Nassau got into port up to the time that she was sold Mr. Wiegel never did any duty on the staff of General Butler and never was in his office; in regard to the force supposed to be used to cause Hunnewell to transfer the boat on the 17th of September, as he says he was, General Butler testified that there were two answers—first, that the boat was never registered at New Orleans until after General Butler sold her to Griffin, so that there was nothing there to transfer, and nothing could be transferred until after the 22d of September, when General Butler's bill of sale was written, dated and recorded; Mr. Hunnewell did not transfer the boat to General Butler on the 17th, either by duress or otherwise, did nothing at the Custom House by duress or otherwise at that date, for there was nothing to be done except to record his own bill of sale, which was the only business he had at the Custom House, without being in charge of General Butler's orderly or anybody else; so far from Mr. Hunnewell ever buying the boat he never owned her at all; Buell owned one-third of her from the beginning, which cost him $7,600; he went down to New Orleans with her for the purpose of selling her, and after General Butler began to talk about buying her he himself bought her of Mr. Van Wickle and paid him with his own hand the money for her; Mr. Hunnewell did not buy her at all, and his statement that General Butler said, upon his offering Jacob Barker's check for her, that he could not have her, because his quartermaster wanted her, was testified to be untrue, because at that hour the quartermaster was in New York, as shown by his letter, which was produced, dated the 10th of September in that city; furthermore, to meet the statement of Hunnewell that his second interview with General Butler was interrupted by the entrance of Admiral Farragut, General Butler showed from the official letters written at the time that the Admiral was not in New Orleans from the 20th of August until the 9th of October, that period covering the entire transactions of this case.

General Butler concluded his testimony by producing several letters written to him within the last three years by the witness Wiegel, among which were the following:—

Correspondence Between General Butler and Wiegel.

ASKING FOR MONEY.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 19, 1868.

Asked a loan of money ($100), and, in a very penitent state of mind, alluding to a former loan of $500 the General had given him, and which he promised to secure by a bill of sale on his furniture and fixtures, which he failed to do, not having the money to record bill of sale. He continues:—

"I will some day repay you. I have not forgotten it: never can, never will. * * * If it had not been for the $500 which you loaned I could not have paid it to the wounded man, and would, therefore, have been mustered out of service. * * * I am under obligations to you, and at present cannot afford to quarrel with you. I am accepting charity at your hands. I am grateful, very grateful, for what you have done for me."

MORE FAVORS ASKED FOR—EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.

BALTIMORE, June 7.

Acknowledges draft from General Butler after confinement of his wife. Asks for influence to get position of detective under the Maryland government service, and tells him that uncomplimentary remarks were made about him.

GENERAL BUTLER TO WIEGEL.

JULY 6, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR—I laid your enclosed claim before the Board of Managers, and, as I suppose, it was not allowed. Indeed, its presentation brought forth some remarks that were not complimentary. Do not know anything further that can be done in the premises. BENJ. F. BUTLER.

LETTER RETURNED.

Wiegel returns letter of July 6, 1869, to General Butler, and says:—

If the insinuations which I think likely were made in reference to the causes of the accident were of intemperance, I proclaim him who made them a liar and more of a drinker than myself, I care not who he was. * * I think you might have spared me the recital of what you had not the manliness to defend or deny. Please return this letter.

General Butler's letter however made no recital. General Butler replied:—

MAY VIEW, near Gloucester, July 22, 1869.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the endorsement of the 13th of July upon my note to your claim to have the surgeon's bill paid when your arm was broken. I do not know upon what grounds you have the right to address me in the manner you have done in some of your communications. I refer especially to the last sentence of your endorsement—"You might," &c. What in my note gives you any right to speak thus? I do not recite the remarks that were not complimentary. I only spoke of the fact, as showing the reason why your claim could not have been passed through. How do you know from anything in that note that I did not defend you from the remarks or deny them, or both. I am not in the habit of boasting of my services to my friends. I do what I can for them, and you have given me now the right to say that for none have I done more than for yourself, and to call your attention to the fact that at this moment when you write thus to me you are living in the occupancy of an office got upon my recommendation, one which you could not have got without my influence. You may well say you have much to learn, and you had better learn, if not gratitude, at least decency of expression to a benefactor. &c., B. F. BUTLER.

A threatening letter was sent the General by Wiegel, to which the following is a sufficiently intelligible answer:—

REPLY TO THREATENING LETTER.

BAYVIEW, Sept. 6, 1869.

SIR—Your threatening letter has been received. You are at liberty to make such use as you can of any letters of mine or to me, either by "picking up and pasting together several notes which I had torn up in my office in New Orleans, as you might want to use them," or otherwise. Yours is not a new, but a convenient way of paying me $500 advance to keep yourself and family from starving. I did not accede to your further request for a loan of $2,500, and this is the consequence. I have made no communication to Colonel Whitely regarding you, and am saved by the resignation of the position which you held under him from making any. B. F. BUTLER.

GENERAL BUTLER'S MILITARY AND OFFICIAL CAREER TO BE CRITICIZED.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12, 1869.

SIR—I now desire to inform you that I am preparing for publication in a weekly paper a series of papers criticising your political, military, official and social character during the time I was with you. These papers will contain facts, which I have prepared to prove true and hold myself personally responsible for any and everything therein set forth. I give you this notice in order to let you know I am the author of the articles and that their publication will commence in about two weeks. W. H. WIEGEL.

ATTEMPT AT BLACKMAIL.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7, 1869.

SIR—I have been awaiting a communication from you for several weeks past under the following circumstances, viz.:—After having prepared a series of papers for publication and notifying you of my intended action I was called upon by B. F. Camp, of New York, and requested not to take any action until I heard from you; that he was authorized to say to me to await your action and letter. This was said to me in presence of another party, and I have so waited patiently. I now ask of you to inform me whether or no you authorized the said B. F. Camp to interfere in this matter. By so doing you will greatly oblige, &c. W. H. WIEGEL.

PRETENDS TO HAVE BEEN INSANE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 11, 1870.

Colonel Wiegel, who has been for some months past afflicted with mental disorder, caused by excessive dissipation and trouble, is now a man again. Free from all mental as well as vicious disorders or sickness, he remembers but little of his actions during this period of sickness, except as he hears it talked of over by his nearest and dearest friends, and even they know not all of his actions. He therefore desires to know of you what the full amount of his offence or offences to you have been, and what remedy, if any, he can apply; what he can do in honor to repair any damage done unwittingly in moments of frenzy, superinduced by drink. No expectation is indulged in looking to a return of confidence, as he is informed his actions forbid the thought of such a thing; but he has a simple desire to redress a wrong action committed in a state of madness, when reason (and an imperfect knowledge of the facts) has resumed its sway. This is done in all sincerity, and if the facts, imperfectly known to him, now are truly represented to him he is prepared to make any and all reparation that may be desired, even by the most fastidious, though they may affect his own honor. WM. H. WIEGEL.

TOO MUCH METHOD IN HIS MADNESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1870.

SIR—There seems to be too much method in your madness of six months past to allow a return of any relations between yourself and the undersigned. B. F. BUTLER.

This closed the correspondence on the part of General Butler. Wiegel, however, continued up to a recent date to write obscene and insulting letters to the General, many of which were produced, but were of a character too vile to permit of their reading in open Court. They were, therefore, passed to the Judge, and then submitted to the jury.

The examination of the General then closed.

JUDGE PORTER GIVES UP THE CASE.

At the conclusion of General Butler's testimony, which evidently produced a profound sensation both upon the jury and spectators,

EX-JUDGE PORTER,

of counsel for the plaintiff, arose and stated that the testimony to which we had just listened disclosed the fact that General Butler took the steamer Nassau

IN BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT.

that he communicated on that subject with the Quartermaster's Department at Washington, and that his proposed action was approved. Under these circumstances, in my judgment, therefore, it would be unjust to claim that his conduct was

IN ANY RESPECT ILLEGAL.

If it was irregular, as he frankly admits it was one of those irregularities incident to war, and of which we all had the benefit in the result of the war. I have consulted with my associate, Mr. Doolittle, and my client, Mr. Tilden, and I have expressed to them my own judgment in regard to the whole matter, and am happy to find that they concur with me in the opinion that it is justice to General Butler that I should say that, in view of that evidence, I am entirely satisfied that, so far as this transaction is concerned, he acted in the interests of the government, and not with a view either to his own personal ends or to the advantage of his brother, Andrew Jackson Butler. Under these circumstances Your Honor will of course anticipate what I propose, which is that the jury be discharged and that the case be dismissed.

A POPULAR OUTBURST—GENERAL BUTLER VINDICATED.

This rather unexpected termination of a case which had been contested with such pertinacity and ability was received with a perfect outburst of applause, which was continued so long that the Court, although apparently *sympathizing* and *joining in with the spirit* of the occasion, was *obliged to make* the usual call to order. But it was of little avail. The further business of the court could not be proceeded with. The crowd surged in the direction of the General, who was congratulated, shaken by the hand and overwhelmed by the *empressement* of his admirers. This unlooked-for demonstration produced a singular effect upon the hero of New Orleans. Instead of appearing to act as if he thought he deserved this ovation he was evidently taken by surprise, and for the first time during this protracted trial an ill-concealed emotion was apparent to those around.

Judge Davis moved that

A VERDICT BE ENTERED

in the case to guard against any future legal contingency, but upon the suggestion of the Court it was by consent agreed that Judge Porter's motion should take effect, and the Court declared the jury withdrawn and the case discontinued. Upon this the jury, released from their long and—on account of the extreme heat—unpleasant detention, animated by a common impulse, pressed forward and congratulated the General by hearty handshakings, thus recording unofficially a verdict concerning which there could have been but little doubt.

In the Butler-Tilden trial of yesterday, when General Butler was on the stand, he stated that the slanderous articles against him by the witness Wiegel had been published in the Baltimore *Gazette*. He was corrected to the effect that they had been published in the *Journal* instead, when the General, in the politest manner possible, said he begged the *Gazette's* pardon, and hoped the error of name would not be set down against him.

Thus ended one of the hardest fought, and, to the defendant at least, most important suits which have been tried in this city for a long time. General Butler's reputation cannot suffer from the result.

The ordeal of a trial by a jury, which would bring his whole official and military career in New Orleans before the world was long ardently desired by General Butler. It came at last, and nobly has it vindicated the General from all the aspersions and base charges levelled against him during that period of his military life.

BUREAU OF STREET CLEANING.

First Report of the New Board—The Work That Has Been Accomplished Since the Transfer.

The first report of the new Street Cleaning Bureau was received yesterday, and contains details and statistics of the work done since the department has been transferred to the police. The report is, on the whole, satisfactory, and the change seems to be a decided improvement. The Seventh Tenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards are in a cleaner condition than they have been for years, and in the others a large portion of the garbage and dirt has been removed. The system of blackmailing that the dirt brigade so long exercised upon citizens has been removed, and the penalty of instant dismissal is to be enforced upon all who demand any money in addition to their regular salary. The vagaries in which the ragpickers have indulged are to be regulated, and steps are to be taken to prevent them selling their refuse of food to the cheap restaurants.

The following is an abstract of the report:—

First.—Two hundred and fifty-three miles of streets, or the entire area of the city, was cleaned by Wednesday, 12th inst.

Second.—Two hundred and twenty-one miles of the same area were cleaned the second time by half-past three P. M. on Friday, 14th inst.

Third.—One hundred and fifty miles of same area were cleaned a third time by six P. M. Saturday, 15th inst.

Fourth.—Ten miles of the same area—viz., Bowery, Fourth avenue, Broadway and Fifth, Sixth and Eighth avenues—were cleaned third time by one P. M. on Sunday, 16th inst., the total number of miles cleaned being 664, and the total time of sweepers 4,228¾ days.

Wages of sweepers, at $1 75 per day	$7,399 00
Expense of carts for sweepings, at $4 per day	6,433 00
Expense of carts for removing ashes and garbage, at $4 per day	4,729 00
Expense of unloading dirt	165 25
Wages of foremen	467 00
Wages of assistant foremen	320 00

Total expense of operating, exclusive of office expenses and superintendents' salaries........$19,700 25

Total amount of dirt and ashes removed, 27,617 cubic yards.

On account of having only two days' notice to organize a force for the performance of the labor expected they were compelled to work at a disadvantage. The Superintendent recommends the rigid enforcement of the ordinance prohibiting the throwing of ashes and garbage into the streets.

THE ALLEGED POISONING AT NEWBURG.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 20, 1872.

The inquest in the case of Alanson Fisher, who, died by poison, was concluded this afternoon. The jury rendered a verdict to the effect that the poison was not administered with intent to kill. James Green and Robert Osborn, who had been arrested on suspicion, were released to-day.

STOKES.

SECOND DAY'S TRIAL.

Two Jury Panels Exhausted and Only Four Jurors Obtained.

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY.

The fact that the trial of Edward S. Stokes for the murder of James Fisk, Jr., by shooting, on the 6th day of January last, was commenced in earnest, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, brought crowds of people to the Court House building yesterday morning. As on the previous day the prisoner, strongly guarded, was early brought into Court, the interval between his arrival and his production in court for the second day of a trial fraught with such momentous consequences to him being passed in the Clerk's room.

THE PRISONER,

upon whom the gaze of all is centred, and to whom the crowded court room; the venerable Judge, holding evenly the scales of justice; this array of counsel; those busy chroniclers taking notes of the proceedings, which the telegraph momentarily flashes to all parts of the country; all this forensic tilting in getting twelve good men to well and truly try; he who is indeed the one sole cause of all this solemn procedure, and which must surely end grievously for him, to the outward eye exhibits little of that feeling which would make most men in his position an object of sympathy and commiseration, notwithstanding the crime charged against him. With the abatement of that popular feeling which ran so strongly against him in the earlier days of his being brought into Court, and which on two or three occasions seemed to threaten him with Jedburg justice, which would hang first and try afterwards, he has regained all his natural self-possession and nerve.

The court doors were opened at the usual hour yesterday morning, and the room rapidly filled up. At half-past ten Judge Ingraham took his seat on the bench, and in a moment after the prisoner was led in. Then followed counsel on both sides. Stokes' father and brother sat beside him during the whole day. The two solitary jurymen obtained on the previous day were early in their seats in the jury box, looking nothing the worse of having been in the custody of officers during the night.

SECOND DAY OF THE TRIAL.

Mr. Sparkes, Clerk of the Court, was commencing with the call of the panel of jurors, when

PRIVATE COUNSEL.

Judge Ingraham addressed counsel on the subject of the application of the prisoner's counsel made on the previous day for the exclusion of private counsel from the prosecution. He said:—

It is the duty of the District Attorney to conduct all prosecutions in the Courts of this State, 1 R. S., 4, ed. 700. When the District Attorney cannot attend the Court is directed to appoint a person to act in his case.—Id.

In several of the States it has been held that the trial of criminal cases may be conducted by other counsel than the public prosecutor. It does not appear in this case by whom the counsel assisting the District Attorney were employed, but they are here with the consent of the District Attorney. I have no doubt of the authority of the District Attorney to employ counsel to assist him in the trial of cases when he thinks it necessary for the promotion of justice.

By the act of 1848, chapter 357, the Attorney General may employ additional counsel in prosecuting suits in which the people are a party. The practice has been always recognized of the power of the Attorney General to employ additional counsel at the expense of the State. I have no remark to make as to the propriety of counsel receiving fees from individuals for the prosecution of criminal cases. No such case has been presented to me. I am of the opinion that either the District Attorney or Attorney General has the authority to employ additional counsel if he sees fit to do so.

Mr. McKeon said that Mr. Webster had, in the case cited, said that he appeared without fee.

Judge Ingraham replied that what Mr. Webster said was not a rule for this Court.

Mr. McKeon said that the counsel present by their silence admitted that they had received a fee, and he was prepared to show by affidavit that both these counsel had been employed by the Erie Railway, and had been counsel for Stokes, and that one now had a suit against him.

PRIVATE COUNSEL RISES TO EXPLAIN.

The counsel referred to then rose, and, addressing the Court, said:—May it please Your Honor—After the remarks of the counsel for the defence I may be permitted to say a few words for the purpose of justifying myself before the Court and the community. It is true, sir, that I was at one time engaged as counsel in a civil suit for Mr. Stokes; and it was with the consent of Mr. Stokes, on application to him, that I was permitted to appear in antagonism to him, which I certainly should not otherwise have done. I may be further permitted to say that during two years' association with Mr. Stokes, as counsel and socially, there never has been the least unpleasantness between us, and not for a single moment have I ever entertained the slightest unkindness to him.

The calling of jurors was then proceeded with.

John H. Weston—Are you a broker? A. Yes.

Q. Have you read the papers and the articles in them concerning the prisoner? A. Yes.

Q. Did you form an opinion at that time on that subject? A. Yes.

Q. Have you that opinion still? A. Yes.

Q. And do you believe that even if you were put on the jury you could give an opinion, irrespective of your opinion formed, according to the evidence? A. I think so.

Q. Have you any scruples with regard to rendering a verdict of guilty where the punishment is death? A. No, sir.

Q. Had you any dealings with James Fisk, Jr., during his lifetime. A. No.

Peremptorily challenged.

Jacob H. Frank—Same questions asked. Peremptorily challenged.

Jacob Fussle—He had formed an opinion against the prisoner, which he thought would still remain if he sat on the jury. Stand aside.

THIRD JUROR.

Bennett Williams, lace merchant, said he had neither read the papers nor heard them read respecting the murder of Fisk; had conversed on the subject; has no opinion at present on his mind regarding the guilt or innocence of the prisoner; has no religious scruples regarding capital punishment; could give a verdict in accordance with the evidence; do not know a family called Morse nor William M. Tweed nor Jay Gould; have been in the Grand Central Hotel on several occasions since the murder; have been shown the staircase where the occurrence happened; have formed no opinion.

The triers found the challenge not good.

Accepted—third juror sworn.

Charles Wolfenstein, an upholsterer, had formed an opinion which would require evidence on the part of the prisoner to remove; could sit on the jury and render a verdict in accordance with the evidence; had religious scruples against capital punishment. Stand aside.

George H. Hess, sculptor, having formed an opinion which could not be removed until he heard evidence on the part of the prisoner, was told to stand aside.

Aaron Browne had formed opinions on the case; nothing could remove the opinions he had formed. Stand aside.

George W. Buckheart peremptorily challenged.

Henry C. Bowen had expressed opinions on the subject; was peremptorily challenged.

Francis Graylard had formed opinions which could not be removed. Stand aside.

George W. Waldgrove had also formed an opinion, which would not, however, bias him in giving a fair verdict. Challenged to favor. Have not inspected Grand Central Hotel, where the murder took place; do not know J. Gould or any of those connected with the Erie Railway; do know a young Mr. Morse, son of Professor Morse; do not know the prisoner; did not know Colonel Fisk in his lifetime; he did not know Henry Smith, Police Commissioner. The triers found the challenge true. Stand aside.

Francis P. Farrell had formed opinions which nothing could remove. Was told to stand aside.

FOURTH JUROR.

Nehemiah N. Cornish had also formed opinions which to be removed he would have to hear both sides of the case. Challenge for favor. The triers found the challenge not true. He was accepted.

Paul Koachling, a cabinet maker—Have conversed with no one on the subject except my wife, not even my children; do not think I expressed an opinion to her on the subject; do not understand the English language well enough. Challenge to favor withdrawn, told to stand aside.

Solomon Lewis. Medical certificate. Excused.

James Smith. Challenged peremptorily.

George E. Shortridge having formed an opinion which could not be removed, he was told to stand aside.

Christian Brendt—Have talked to my neighbors on the subject; have formed an opinion on the subject; thought it a bad thing that such an enterprising man should have been killed; saw Fisk driving and riding in the Park; saw him with ladies; saw him once on parade,

WHEN THE DUKE WAS HERE

(laughter; Stokes also enjoyed a hearty laugh); would think it a bad thing if any one was killed; was struck by the enterprise and energy of Fisk. Challenge to favor. The triers found the challenge to be true.

James M. Wellair, having formed an opinion not removable, was told to stand aside.

John R. Haley had formed an opinion, which still remained, but thought he could render a fair verdict according to the evidence; would require strong evidence to remove it. Stand aside.

George Ryan, having formed an opinion not easily removable, was told to stand aside.

Adolphus H. Rhus had formed an opinion, which still remained. Stand aside.

Isaac Herch had formed an opinion, which he did not think any evidence would remove. Stand aside.

George W. Lanrow having formed an impression which would bias his verdict, was told to stand aside.

Simon Hatch had formed an opinion, which still remained. Stand aside.

George A. Chapman, broker, also had formed an opinion, which still remained. Told to stand aside.

John Binning, broker, also had formed an opinion, which still remained. Told to stand aside.

William Kinghorn had likewise formed an opinion about the killing of Fisk, which still remained, but could render a verdict according to the evidence. Do not know any of the counsel on either side. Challenge to favor. The triers found the challenge not true. Challenged peremptorily.

Here the Court took a recess for half an hour.

After Recess.

On reassembling the examination of jurors was continued.

Wilbur F. Stocking sworn—Did business at the corner of Leroy and West streets; had formed and expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused; had a bias in the case.

Challenge for principal cause sustained by the Court.

Benjamin Wallace sworn—Had an opinion in the case, but believed he could give an impartial verdict on the evidence; his opinion consisted merely of his recollection of what he had read about the killing of Fisk.

Challenged as to favor—Had no acquaintance, social or business, with Gould, or W. M. Tweed, or the Morse family, or the Ninth regiment; had not held an office under the late city government.

The challenge as to favor being denied by the triers, the juror was challenged peremptorily by the defence.

Ascot A. Searle sworn—Had formed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused; thought he could return a verdict on the evidence alone; had no bias for or against the prisoner; if taken as a juror would try to throw aside all preconceived opinions and impressions.

Challenge sustained by the Court.

Moses Erick sworn—Had read the account of the shooting of Fisk in the newspapers, but had not formed an opinion; never had any business or other relations with Jay Gould or W. M. Tweed, or any persons connected with the Erie Railroad or the Ninth regiment.

Challenged peremptorily by the prosecution.

John P. Lloyd sworn—Had formed an opinion, but thought he could render a verdict according to the evidence; never had any acquaintance with the prisoner or his counsel.

Challenge sustained.

T. H. Gerrity sworn—Had formed a fixed opinion. Challenge sustained.

John J. Smith sworn—Had formed an opinion, but could deliver an impartial verdict on the evidence; had a bias at present from what he had heard, but believed he could exclude that bias in making up his verdict.

Challenge not sustained by the Court, and an exception taken by the defence to His Honor's ruling.

Challenged as to favor; had had no business relations with the Opera House, the Erie Railroad or the Ninth regiment; did not know Fisk, Gould or Tweed; had not held an office under the city government; was acquainted with Mr. Townsend, one of the counsel for the defence.

Challenged peremptorily by the prosecution.

Archibald McClish sworn—Was a cotton and tobacco broker; had heard and read of the killing of Fisk, and had formed an opinion in the case, which he had still; evidence would be required to remove that verdict.

Challenge sustained by the Court.

Lewis E. Morris sworn—Was an expressman; had heard and read of and formed an opinion about the shooting of Fisk; thought he could render a verdict on the evidence alone; had no conscientious scruples about capital punishment.

Challenged as to favor—Did not know Gould or Fisk or Fullerton; if accepted as a juror, believed he could divest himself of all prejudice in the case.

Challenged peremptorily by the defence.

Thomas Keane sworn—Had an opinion in the case. Challenge sustained.

Charles E. Moore sworn—Had an opinion in the case. Challenge sustained.

Henry J. Ferris sworn—Was a brewer; had a fixed opinion. Challenge sustained.

William J. Garvey sworn—Was a druggist, in business for himself; had casually heard of the killing of Fisk; did not take newspapers as a general thing; had formed no opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused; had been a druggist five years.

Juror asked to be relieved on the ground that he had a small store and there was no one to attend to it, and, both parties consenting, the Court excused him.

William Boggs sworn—Had an opinion, but could render an impartial verdict on the evidence; his opinion would require evidence to remove. Challenge sustained.

Alex. E. Morris sworn—Had formed an opinion. Challenge sustained.

James Conover sworn—Was a teacher of music; had formed an opinion such as would require evidence to remove. Challenge sustained.

Alonzo L. Tusca sworn—Had formed an opinion. Challenge sustained.

Charles B. Rouse sworn—Was in the dry goods business; had formed an opinion. Challenge sustained.

Francis Rosch sworn—Had read about the killing of Colonel Fisk, and had an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused; did not think that opinion would influence his verdict; had no business relations with Fisk or Gould or the Opera House or the Erie Railroad; was not a married man.

The challenge as to favor was sustained by the jurors.

Ephraim Jenny sworn—Was a clerk in the *Tribune* office; had not formed an opinion, though he had expressed opinions, as was almost unavoidable in a newspaper office; as a juror he would return a verdict of guilty when the penalty would be death.

Challenged as to favor; thought he had an impression for or against the prisoner; as a juror he would only rely entirely upon the evidence submitted.

Challenge as to favor was not sustained by the triers.

Challenged peremptorily by the prosecution.

The Court then accorded the same privilege to the jurors as yesterday—that is to say, such as chose to go home were permitted to do so under the guard of an officer. The usual caution about not allowing any one to converse with them about the trial was also given.

Mr. McKeon then asked that an adjournment should be granted till noon to-day, in order to allow of his carefully examining the *personnel* of the remainder of the present panel. The counsel for the prosecution had in the course of Mr. Jenny's examination said that he had been told that that juror had conscientious scruples against capital punishment. This showed that the present panel had been tracked by the prosecution, and he wished to find out how far this had been done. He only asked for time until noon to-day.

District Attorney Garvin replied that if he had been told that Mr. Jenny had such scruples, it had also been shown that his information was wrong. He did not think any adjournment was necessary on this head, as there were very few names left on the panel.

It was finally decided to adjourn to half-past ten as usual. A new panel of a hundred jurors was ordered, only fifteen names remaining in the box.

The Court then adjourned until half-past ten this morning.

The names of the four jurors now obtained are:—Myer Homberger, foreman; Roderick Hogan, Bennett Williams and Nehemiah M. Cornish.

EXHIBITION IN BOTANY.

The lecture hall of St. Francis Xavier College was last night crowded by an audience drawn thither by the announcement that an exhibition in botany would be given by the students of the class of 1873. Mr. Frisbee, who is the Professor of Botany in the college, had all things pertaining to the entertainment most perfectly arranged. The exhibition was given on canvas, with the oxy-hydro stereopticon, and consisted of figures of the several branches and subdivisions of the science. The different plants were not exhibited according to classes, but according to the several zones in which they flourish. As each figure was reflected on the canvas a short explanation of its history, peculiarities and medicinal qualities was delivered by one of the students. Among others was the tobacco plant, which offered the lecturer an opportunity to dilate upon the prevalence of its use in the United States. He stated that, next to salt, tobacco was most used, and in confirmation of what he said he stated that the statistics of the country showed that forty-nine out of every fifty of the male population used tobacco in some one shape or another. The entertainment ended with music—piano—by Mr. G. A. Fanes, who also played several selections during the intermission.

SAD SUICIDE OF AN INVALID.

He Shoots Himself Through the Head.

For several years past Mr. Thomas Bell, a gentleman in comfortable circumstances, living at 32 East 125th street, has suffered intensely from rheumatism and gout, and of late had become so disabled that it was almost impossible for him to leave the house without assistance. Seeing no prospect of ever being any better, Mr. Bell grew very despondent, and life seemed a burden to him. Whether he had ever made any threats against his life did not appear; but about seven o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Bell, watching his opportunity, placed a revolver to his head and fired, death being almost instantaneous.

Coroner Herrman was notified to hold an inquest. Mr. Bell was forty-eight years of age, a native of this city and was a gentleman of education and refinement, and his death will be severely mourned by a large circle of true friends and acquaintances. It is believed by his relatives that at the time of committing the deed Mr. Bell was partially deprived of reason, in consequence of his great physical suffering.

GORDON GORDON.

Monsieur Tonson Like, He Turns Up Again.

Interesting Proceedings in the Supreme Court—Examination as to Pedigree and Property and Interviews and Negotiations with Jay Gould—The Attachment for Contempt of Court.

The pseudo Lord Gordon, of whom so much has been said, written and conjectured within the past few weeks, and of whom the last statement was that he had failed and would fail to appear for further examination before the Courts upon the charge of swindling preferred against him by Jay Gould, turned up yesterday and put in an appearance before Judge Brady, of the Supreme Court. Of course he was attended by his counsel, and in opposition there appeared Messrs. David Dudley Field, Henry S. Knox and Elihu Root. There was a good deal of prefatory talk. It was stated that the failure of Gordon to appear in Court previously, in which case defaults were taken against him, was through a misunderstanding. The announcement was that unless he appeared for examination yesterday the complaint in the case would be stricken out made by himself against Jay Gould, there being two cross suits pending between them. Upon the opposing counsel announcing themselves ready to go on with the examination, it turned up, or rather was so stated, that the original affidavits had mysteriously disappeared from the possession of Mr. Gould's counsel. The Judge then decided that they must proceed with the next best evidence—the printed copies of these affidavits.

GORDON'S PEDIGREE.

Q. You stated in your affidavit that your father died in your infancy, but that your mother told you that your father was a Scottish duke. What was his name?

Judge Brady said the witness was not obliged to answer the question unless he chose to. He would admit the question regarding a person born in wedlock, which he understood was not the case of the witness.

Mr. Field insisted that it was one of the primary objects of the examination to ascertain whether the statements he had made as to his pedigree were true or not.

Judge Brady decided that the question was not pertinent to the case. The witness had stated that he was the son of his mother. (Laughter.) He should not compel the witness to answer it unless he did so voluntarily.

Counsel for Mr. Gordon strenuously objected to the question being put, but the Court overruled the objection, leaving it optional with the witness to answer it or not as he pleased.

Q. Who was your father? A. The question is put as an insult to me, and I decline to answer it.

Mr. Field—That is gratuitous. I shall ask no questions that I do not consider pertinent.

Mr. Gordon—The question is an insult.

Mr. Field—Stop that.

Counsel for Mr. Gordon—Will Mr. Gordon please make no comments on counsel?

Some further remarks ensued, when Mr. Gordon threw oil on the bubbling waters by apologizing and by Mr. Field expressing his satisfaction at the apology offered.

Q. Where have you been lately?

The question was not allowed.

A controversy ensued as to whether Mr. Gordon was or was not Lord Gordon, the Earl of Aberdeen, Scottish peer, and a member of the British House of Lords. Mr. Field insisted that he had stated so in four affidavits. Mr. Gordon's counsel insisted that he had denied it as distinctly, and that all he claimed was having been called Lord Gordon by courtesy. The Judge intimated that the objections of Mr. Field were legal flashes of lightning—this and nothing more. The next question was the one to decide the all-important question,

IS HE A LORD?

Q. Are you Lord Gordon? A. I am by courtesy.

Q. Is this the extent of your claim to being a lord? A. The extent.

Q. From what source did you derive the title? (This question was objected to as being relative to the same subject matter which had already been excluded. In the course of stating the grounds of objection it was insisted by the witness' counsel that the opposing counsel were striving to make him an adventurer—

A DEAD BEAT AND BILK,

who had been playing on a large scale the *rôle* of a confidence man in this country. The objection was sustained.)

Q. Can you mention any relatives of your father? (Excluded.)

MR. GORDON'S WEALTH.

Q. You have stated that you received $200,000 from Count de Crano, your trustee, on coming of age. Is that so? (Objected to.)

Mr. Fields recited the declarations of wealth made by Mr. Gordon and insisted that it was right to interrogate the witness on this point.

Mr. Knox said that the witness alleged that he owned 68,000 shares of Erie Railway stock and told of other possessions to Mr. Gould and others. He claimed that it was proper to find out whether these statements were true.

Counsel for Gordon read the testimony of witness as to his property, inherited and accumulated, given at his previous examination. After reading this he insisted that it was unnecessary to go over the facts again. The question was allowed. A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where did you receive the property? In London.

Q. From whom? A. Count de Crano.

Q. Was this delivered to you in person? A. Yes.

Q. What was the precise amount? The question was not allowed.

Q. What property in this country do you own absolutely?

This was objected to, and gave rise to a brief discussion. The Judge suggested that the better way was to begin the examination anew. This suggestion was acquiesced in, and thereupon a recess was ordered, after which the examination was begun *de novo*.

OWNERSHIP OF ERIE RAILWAY SHARES.

On the reassembling of the Court some discussion ensued as to the order of the examination, and at length it begun upon the subject of Mr. Gordon's ownership of Erie Railway shares at the time of his first acquaintance with Jay Gould.

Q. How many shares of Erie Railway stock did you then own? A. Sixty-eight thousand shares.

Mr. Field insisted that the whole story was false; that all the statements of the witness as to his property were made up.

Q. Do you know where the shares are now? A. I do.

Q. Are they accessible to you? A. Yes, and entirely under my control.

Q. Are they in Court? A. Certainly not.

Q. Are they in New York? A. They are not in this State.

Q. Where are they? Objected to and sustained.

Q. Are they in your room now? Objected to.

Mr. Field—It is an incredible statement, his owning any stock. If he holds 68,000 shares why does he not appear by proxy at the election for directors? It is a sham. He is not preparing to exercise the rights of an owner.

Q. Have you the proxies for voting next July or Objected and objection sustained.

Q. Have you ever exercised any acts of ownership? A I have.

Q. What? A. Had possession of it.

Q. Any other acts? A. That was enough.

Q. When did you first become possessed of certificates? A. I had some for several years and have purchased some lately.

Q. From whom did you purchase? A. From brokers here.

Judge—Confine yourself to previous to the 17th of March, 1872.

Q. How much did you hold when you came to this country? A. I cannot tell.

Q. How much did you purchase prior to your arrangement with Mr. Gould? A. I cannot tell.

Q. Of the shares of which you speak in your complaint—viz., over 60,000—how many did you bring to this country? A. I cannot tell.

Q. You bought some here? A. Yes.

Q. Of whom? A. Mr. Capron bought some for me and young Tappen some.

Q. Did you have these in your possession at the time of your meeting Gould? A. Yes.

Q. Those you brought with you, from whom did you receive them? A. From my stepfather, Count de Crano.

Q. Where is Count de Crano? A. At Notting Hill.

Q. Give address more particularly. A. Cambridge square, Notting Hill.

Q. Give number, so that letters would reach him. A. My friends have been annoyed and I don't propose to annoy them further; the shares I brought with me were counted in presence of Jay Gould; I cannot give the address more particularly.

Q. What is the full name? A. Charles Henry de Crano.

Q. Is he an Englishman? Objected to and sustained.

Q. Is he still at Notting Hill? A. As far as I know he is.

Counsel for witness insisted that the opposing counsel should be restrained as they were putting questions the answers to which they do not believe.

Judge Brady said he did not regard what counsel stated.

Q. The shares of stock that came to you after your arrival here came from whom? A. From my stepfather.

Q. Who brought them to you. A. An uncle. His name is Charles Gordon.

Q. Where is he now? Objected to and objection sustained.

Q. Where does Charles Gordon live? A. Sometimes in England and sometimes in Paris. A short time ago he was in Canada with me; he generally lives in Paris; his address is Place Vendome; I am in fre-

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